Ex Libris
K. OGDEN

新關文件録

HSIN - KUAN WÊN - CHIEN - LU.

TEXT BOOK

OF

DOCUMENTARY CHINESE,

WITH A VOCABULARY,

FOR THE SPECIAL USE OF THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

EDITED BY

F. HIRTH, Ph.D.,

Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Statistical Secretary, Inspectorate General of Customs, Shanghai.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

AND SOLD BY

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED: SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND SINGAPORE.

LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, CANADA BUILDING, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

*PL
1117
H61t
v.2

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
PART I.—Vocabulary, analytically arranged	1
PART II.—Vocabulary, alphabetically arranged	119
APPENDIX.—Selected Translations	256
CORRIGENDA	299

The reference pages given in Part I of this Volume are intended to refer to the pages of the Chinese text (Volume I).

PART I.

VOCABULARY, ANALYTICALLY ARRANGED.

VOCABULARY.

I. ANALYTICALLY ARRANGED.

Document No. 1. [p. 1]

chiang 江 a river; abbreviated name of the province of Kiang-nan (江南).

江海關 the Customs of Kiang-nan; the Shang-hai Custom House.

hai 海 the sea.

海關 a maritime Custom House.

kuan 關 to lock (as a gate); a custom house; the Customs.

yen 驗 to examine.

驗單 a duty memo. (debit note for duties to be paid, issued after the examination of goods and hence called "examination bill").

tan 單 single; a document consisting of a single sheet; a bill; a certificate; a memo.; a permit.

chin 今 now.

chü 據 in accordance with; whereas.

tê 德 virtue.

德意志 (*tê-i-chih*=Deutsch) German.

德國 Germany; German.

kuo 國 a country.

shang 商 trade; a merchant.

商人 a merchant.

jên 人 a man.

hang 行 a hong; a firm.

t'ou 投 to send in; to present.

投報 to send in an application; to report (for payment of duty).

pao 報 to report.

ti 第 number; No.

第.....號 No.....; Registered No.....

hao 號 a number; a firm.

i 一 or 壹 one.

êrh 二 or 貳 two.

san 三 or 叁 three.

ssŭ 四 or 肆 four.

wu 五 or 伍 five.

liu 六 or 陸 six.

ch'i 七 or 柒 seven.

pa 八 or 捌 eight.

chiu 九 or 玖 nine.

shih 十 or 拾 ten.

pai 百 or 佰 hundred.
(The first or smaller style of writing the above numerals is that ordinarily used; the second or larger style is employed in expressing money items or other figures of importance, in order to prevent unauthorised changes.)

ch'ien 千 thousand.

wan 萬 ten thousand.

ying 英 excellent; brave; English; British.

英吉利 (*ying-ki-li*=English) English; British.

英國 England; Great Britain; British.

英船 a British ship.

ch'uan 船 a ship.

ming 名 a name; to name; named.

chuang 裝 to load; to be laden with; to contain.

裝載 to carry; to be laden with (as a ship).

tsai 載 to be laden with; to contain.

chin 進 to enter; to come in; incoming.

進口 to enter port; to import.

k'ou 口 a port.

huo 貨 goods; merchandise.

貨物 goods; merchandise; articles of trade.

wu 物 things; articles.

hei 黑 black.

hai 海參 bicho de mar.

shên 參 ginseng.

chien 件 a package; packages.

chin 觔 or 斤 a catty; catties.

chi 計 to calculate; calculated to make; calculated at.

liang 兩 a tael; taels.

ch'ien 錢 a mace (the 10th part of a tael).

fên 分 a candareen (the 100th part of a tael).

li 釐 or 厘 a cash (the 1,000th part of a tael).

chung 中 middle; the second quality out of three, when *sheng* (上) means first and *hsia* (下) third.

yen 燕 a swallow.

燕窩 swallows' nests; birds' nests.

wo 窩 a nest.

ling 零 denotes a break in the decimal notation.

ting 丁 a nail.

丁香 cloves.

hsiang 香 incense; aromatic drugs.

yu 魚 fish.

魚肚 fish maws.

tu 肚 the belly; the stomach.

hsiang 象 an elephant.

象牙 elephants' teeth; ivory.

ya 牙 a tooth.

sheng 生 raw; unmanufactured.

niu 牛 cows; oxen.

牛皮 cow hides.

p'i 皮 skins; hides.

kung 共 all; in all.

共計 calculated to make in all; total.

chin 進口稅 import duties.

shui 稅 duty; duties (on merchandise).

kuan 關平銀 *lit.*, silver as per Customs weight; Customs money; Haikwan tael money.

p'ing 平 even; level; weight; standard weight.

yin 銀 silver; money; treasure.

p'ing 憑 to lean on; on the ground of.

憑單 "leaning [on this] bill;" "as per memo.;" also, a "duty proof."

ch'ih 持 to hold.

持赴 to proceed to.....holding, or with, [a document].

fu 赴 to proceed to.

yin 銀號 a bank; *the* Bank; the Customs Bank.

chiao 交 to give; to hand.

交納 to pay (as duties).

na 納 to pay (as taxes, duties, etc.).

tsu 足 enough; sufficient.

足色 sufficient colour; full standard silver; pure sycee.

sê 色 colour; to colour; to dye.

ch'ê 掣 to pull; to hold.

掣取 to take delivery of; to receive.

ch'ü 取 to fetch; to get.

hao 號收 a bank receipt (for payment of duty).

shou 收 to receive; a receipt.

k'o 可 can; may; will do.

可也 "this will do" (a final phrase which need not be translated).

yeh 也 a final particle; also.

tz'ŭ 此 this.

此照 "this is (hereby) certified."

chao 照 a document; a certificate; a pass; to certify; according to.

kuang 光 bright; brightness; to illumine.

光緒 the period of reign of the Emperor KUANG HSÜ.

hsü 緒 the commencement.

nien 年 a year.

yüeh 月 the moon; a month.

jih 日 day; date.

chi 給 to give; to issue.

給單 to issue a certificate, a bill, a memo., etc.

Document No. 2. [p. 2]

shou 收到 "arrived, or come to hand, by receiving," *i.e.*, received, received from (in receipts).

tao 到 to arrive.

ching 經 places the verb in the perfect tense; the verb may either follow this particle immediately, or be separated from it by several characters representing other parts of the sentence.

經報 to have reported; having reported.

ying 應 must.

應完 having to pay duty; dutiable.

chêng 正 full; as full duty, full rank. Added to numeral expressions in order to prevent unauthorised additions being made, and corresponding to "*only*," as in "one hundred taels *only*."

正稅 full duty; *i.e.*, full import duty.

pên 本 this, as in "*this* office"; the possessive pronoun of the person speaking or writing; *pên shui-wu-ssŭ* (本稅務司) = I, the Commissioner.

本號 this bank.

an 按 according to.

按照 according to.

so 所 the relative pronoun *who* or *which;* its use differs from that of our relative pronoun, *e.g.*, 船[1] 所[2] 載[3] 貨[4] = *huo*[4], the goods, *so*[2], which, *ch'uan*[1], the ship, *tsai*[3], contains; and not the ship which contains the goods.

tsai 載 to contain; as a vessel *contains* cargo, or as a document *contains* a statement.

yin 銀 數 a sum of money.

shu 數 number; amount; several.

tui 兌 to weigh.

兌 收 to receive weighing (sycee); *i.e.*, to receive cash or bullion.

ho 合 duly.

i 以 to use; using which; by means of which.

以 憑 by means of which supported; on the ground of which; provided with which.

kai 該 the said; the respective; that; the.

kuan 關 憲 the Customs authorities.

hsien 憲 an official above the 4th rank; authorities.

ch'êng 呈 to state to a superior.

呈 請 to apply for; to request to.

ch'ing 請 to request; to apply for.

yen 驗 收 to examine and receive; to accept (as a document).

Document No. 3. [p. 3]

chung 中 middle.

中 國 China; Chinese.

chao 招 to invite.

招 商 局 the "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company."

招 商 to invite merchants; to promote commerce.

chü 局 a board of management; a public company.

hu 滬 Shanghai.

tzŭ 字 a character; a number, inasmuch as it is expressed by a character.

hua 華 Chinese.

ch'u 出 to go out; to take out; outgoing.

出 口 to export; to leave port; to clear from a port.

hsi 細 fine.

tz'ŭ 磁 porcelain.

磁 器 chinaware.

ch'i 器 utensils; goods; ware.

mien 棉 the cotton plant.

棉 花 cotton.

hua 花 flowers.

tsao 棗 dates.

yen 烟 tobacco.

烟 絲 prepared tobacco.

ssŭ 絲 silk; the hairy appearance of anything cut fine like silk, *e.g.*, Chinese prepared tobacco, vermicelli, wire.

shang 上 above; superior; first quality.

chih 紙 paper.

ku 古 old.

古 玩 curiosities.

wan 玩 to play; trifles.

ku 估 value; to value.

估 價 value.

chia 價 price; value.

tou 荳 beans.

荳 餅 beancake.

ping 餅 cakes; pastry.

ch'u 出 口 稅 export duty.

Document No. 4. [p. 4]

Document No. 5. [p 5]

fu 復 again.

復 [運] 進 口 to again import; to re-import, as native goods from another treaty port.

t'u 土 earth; land; native; local.

土 產 native produce.

ch'an 產 to give birth to; to produce; produce.

pan 半 half.

半 稅 half duty, *i.e.*, coast trade duty; also, transit dues.

mei 美 beautiful.

美 國 America; American.

fu 福 州 Foochow.

yün 運 to transport.

運 來 to move inwards; brought from.

chi 計 開 namely; to wit (before an enumeration of things).

kan 橄 欖 olives (Chinese).

lan 欖 olives (Chinese).

chü 桔 contracted from 橘, the orange.

桔 子 oranges.

tzŭ 子 a child; a son; added to nouns as an ending, as it were, which usage is generally borrowed from the colloquial language.

shui 水 water.
水 靛 liquid indigo.
tien 靛 indigo.
kwei 桂 cassia; Kuei-lin-fu, the capital of Kwangsi.
桂 圓 dried lung ngan (perhaps balls of Kuei, *i.e.*, of Kuei-lin-fu in Kwangsi).
yüan 圓 round; a globe; a ball.
lien 蓮 the water lily; the lotus.
蓮 子 lotus seeds.
hung 紅 red.
fu 復 進 口 半 稅 coast trade duty.

Document No. 6. [p. 6]

chêng 征 to levy.
征 收 to collect (as duty).

Document No. 7. [p. 7]

chi 給 發 to issue.
fa 發 to issue.
yün 運 入 to transport into (the river or the interior).
chang 長 long.
長 江 the Yangtze river.
tu 土 貨 native goods.
hua 花 生 ground-nuts.
liao 料 glass.
料 器 glass or vitrified ware.
huo 火 fire.
火 腿 hams.
t'ui 腿 a leg; a thigh.
hung 紅 丹 red lead.
tan 丹 cinnabar.
shou 熟 ripe; cooked; tanned; manufactured; the opposite of *shêng* (生), raw or unmanufactured.
熟 鉄 manufactured iron.
t'ieh 鉄 鐵 or 鐵 iron.
pai 白 white.
白 糖 white sugar.
t'ang 糖 sugar.
ch'u 除 to deduct.
除 ..... 外 deducting .....; besides .....
wai 外 outside; besides.
ling 另 extra; apart; separately.
chiu 九 江 Kinkiang.

Document No. 8. [p. 8]

fa 發 給 to issue.

Document No. 9. [p. 9]

nei 內 within; inside.
內 地 the interior (of a country).
內 地 貨 物 goods carried to (入) or from (出) the interior.
ti 地 earth; ground; land.
ju 入 內 地 to enter the interior; transit inwards.
yüan 原 original.
原 色 布 grey shirtings.
pu 布 cloth; cotton, linen, etc., cloth.
p'i 疋 a piece; classifier of piece goods.
ta 大 great.
大 原 布 *T*-cloth (the larger size).
hsiao 小 small.
小 原 布 *T*-cloth (the smaller size).
hsieh 斜 oblique.
斜 紋 布 drills.
wên 紋 streaks.
sê 色 布 dyed cloth.
tuan 緞 satin.
緞 布 damasks.
yin 印 to print; a seal.
印 花 布 printed cotton cloth; chintzes.
tsu 足 色 紋 銀 full standard sycee.
wên 紋 銀 silver with streaks (refers to the corrugated appearance common to the outside of a shoe of pure sycee, as contrasted with the smoother surface of an impure shoe); pure sycee.

Document No. 10. [p. 10]

Document No. 11. [p. 11]

ch'u 出 內 地 transit outwards.
hu 湖 a lake; the prefecture of Hu-chou, near Shanghai and Ningpo.
湖 絲 Shanghai fine raw silk.
luan 亂 to disarrange; in confusion.
亂 絲 頭 silk refuse.
t'ou 頭 head; added to nouns, like *tzŭ* (子) (*see* Document No. 5).
tsan 蠶 the silkworm.
蠶 繭 cocoons.

chien 繭 cocoons.
chin 金 gold.
金針菜 dried lily flowers.
chên 針 or 鍼 a needle.
ts'ai 菜 vegetables.
tan 担 a picul.

Document No. 12. [p. 12]

Document No. 13. [p. 13]

chiang 江漢關 the Hankow Customs.
han 漢 Chinese; the Han river.
tzŭ 自 from.
自…起至…止 from *(such a date)* to *(such a date)*.
ch'i 起 to start from; commencing.
chih 至 to; till.
chih 止 to stop; ending.
chieh 結 a bond; to end; a fixed period or term for settling accounts; a Customs (financial) quarter of three months.
yang 洋 the sea; the ocean; foreign.
ko 各 each; all; sign of the plural.
各款 all kinds; the various kinds.
k'uan 款 or 欵 an item; a kind; a sort; also, a paragraph; an article (as in a Treaty); a section.
shui 稅鈔 duties on merchandise and tonnage dues; dues and duties.
ch'ao 鈔 tonnage dues.
shu 數目 number; numbers; amounts.
mu 目 the eye; numbers.
ch'ing 清 clear; accurate; correct, as an account.
清摺 a correct account or report; an official periodical account rendered to the Government.
chê 摺 to fold up; a paper folded up; a report; an account.
shui 稅鈔清摺 a Customs revenue return.
yang 洋商船隻 foreign merchant vessels. [p. 14]
shui 稅款 kinds of duties; duties.
yang 洋貨 foreign goods.
洋藥 opium; *lit.*, the foreign drug.
洋藥土 raw opium.
洋藥膏 prepared opium.
yao 藥 medicines; drugs.
t'u 土 earth; raw opium, so called owing to its earthy appearance.
kao 膏 fat; greasy; a preparation of greasy appearance, like ointment, etc.
ko 各稅 duties.
wu 無 not; not having; *nil.*
ch'i 其 of it; the; as to the.....
其中 in this; therein.
chung 中 middle; placed after a noun, in, within.
nei 內地洋藥 opium grown in the interior; native opium.
ho 合 to unite; duly.
合併 duly exposed.
ping 併 or 并 together with; to expose.
shêng 聲 to report; to state.
聲明 to report.
ming 明 clear; often added to verbs meaning to state, to inform, etc.
ch'uan 船鈔 tonnage dues.
pên 本年 this year; the present year.
tai 代 in place of another.
代收 to receive; to collect on account of another.
fa 發還 to return (as moneys).
huan 還 to return.
chan 暫 temporarily.
暫存 kept temporarily, *i.e.*, on deposit.
ts'un 存 to keep.
hsü 續 to continue to; continuous.
續增 to accumulate.
tsêng 增 to add to.
ho 核 to examine.
核計 to examine and add up; to calculate.
ssŭ 四結 the fourth quarter (of a financial year).
ti 底 bottom; end; at the end of.
chieh 結底 at the end of the quarter.
yüeh 月底 at the end of the month.
nien 年底 at the end of the year.
jêng 仍 still.
i 以 to use; with; because.
以上 the above.
pên 本結 this quarter.
hua 華商 Chinese merchants. [p. 15]
chuang 裝免 to carry cargo exempted from duty.
裝免數目 exemption account.
mien 免 to be exempt; duty free.

tsai 再 besides; in addition to what has been stated before.

t'ao 漕 to transport by water.

漕糧 Government grain; tribute rice.

liang 糧 grain paid to Government in lieu of taxes.

shih 石 a stone; a picul (in this sense also read *tan* (担), when it is often written 石).

tou 斗 a *tou*, a measure of grain, of which 10 go to a picul.

mei 每 each.

an 按.....計 calculated at.....

sh'ng 升 a *sh'ng*, a measure of grain, of which 10 go to a *tou* (斗), or 100 to a picul.

tzŭ 子 a child; a son; affiliated. [p. 16]

子口 a small port affiliated to a larger port; a Customs barrier.

子口税 transit dues.

t'ung 統 total.

統計 total; grand total.

ch'a 查 to examine; to look into; whereas; often denotes merely what we should express by a new paragraph.

pên 本關 this Custom House.

ping 並 and; used to emphasise negation.

並無 there are no.....

ya 押 to seal.

押註 to seal and sign; to endorse.

chu 註 to sign; to endorse.

hsien 現 now; ready.

現銀 ready money; cash.

t'un 存票 a drawback.

p'iao 票 a money order.

sz' 四品銜 of the 4th class of rank.

p'in 品 rank; class.

品銜 rank.

hsien 銜 rank.

fu 副 to assist; assistant; deputy.

副税務司 a Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

shui 税務 duty matters; Customs matters.

税務司 one who manages Customs matters; a Commissioner of Customs.

wu 務 business; matters.

ssŭ 司 to manage; to control; a controller; a Commissioner.

yi 譯 to translate.

譯漢 translated into Chinese.

ch'ing 呈報 to report.

sui 隨 to follow; to accompany; enclosed in (as in a despatch).

shên 申 to state to a superior.

申文 a despatch (to a superior).

ho 核對 to examine and compare; to pass (as an account).

tui 對 to compare; to agree; a pair; opposite.

tsung 總 general.

總税務司 the Inspector General of Customs.

chuan 轉 to transmit.

轉呈 to transmit a report to a superior.

Document No. 14. [p. 17]

yüeh 粵 Kwangtung, Canton.

粵海關 the Canton Customs.

tsung 總單 a cargo certificate.

ch'in 欽 Imperial.

欽命 by Imperial command.

tu 督 to superintend.

督理 to superintend.

li 理 to manage.

wei 爲 to make; on behalf of; in matters of.

爲.....事 in the matter of.....

shih 事 a matter; a subject.

tzŭ 兹 now.

pao 報驗 to declare for examination.

ch'ien 前 before; to advance.

前赴 to proceed to.

shang 上海 Shanghai.

chiang 將 to take; places the words between this character and the principal verb of the sentence in the accusative case.

nei 內 placed after a noun, in; within.

yang 洋土各貨 foreign and native goods.

ch'ing 呈請 to apply for.

ch'a 查驗 to examine; examination.

hsü 須 must; necessary.

須至總單者 "a cargo certificate which must be despatched" (至 = *tê* 逵, to send?), a concluding phrase used to prevent unauthorised additions, which, owing to its antiquated form, is difficult to explain.

chê 者 that which; gives the verb preceding it the force of a participle or a relative clause.

pao 報單 an application for permission to land or to ship goods.

hao 號數 a registered number.

huo 貨色 description of goods.

chien 件數 number of packages.

chin 斤兩 catties or taels; *i.e.*, weight.

huo 或 or.

p'i 疋數 number of pieces (as of piece goods).

chang 丈 a *chang* (= 141 inches, or 11¾ feet, English).

丈尺 *chang* and *ch'ih*; *i.e.*, length or measurement (as of piece goods).

ch'ih 尺 a *ch'ih* (= 14 1/10 inches, English).

tan 單照 a certificate.

liang 糧臺 an army paymaster (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 566).

t'ai 臺 or 台 eminent; exalted; a term of respect; enters into combination with certain titles.

i 衣 clothes.

衣箱 boxes containing clothes.

hsiang 箱 a box.

shu 書 books.

hsing 行 to go; to cause to.

行李 luggage.

li 李 a plum; to prepare for a journey.

ling 靈 a spirit; a soul; a coffin.

靈柩 a coffin with corpse.

chiu 柩 a corpse in a coffin.

yang 洋酒 foreign wine.

chiu 酒 distilled liquors; wine.

ch'i 其餘 the remainder; the remaining.

yü 餘 the remainder.

wei 未 not; not having; not being; the opposite of *i* (已), having (sign of the past).

未列 not enumerated.

lieh 列 to enumerate.

chih 之 marks the genitive case, which is otherwise expressed by anteposition; after a verb or a verbal expression it may impart to the verb the force of a passive participle; corresponds to *ti* (的) of the colloquial language.

ko 各貨 *the* goods.

chün 均 all; marking plurality.

i 已 sign of the past; precedes verb, and, like *ching* (經), is often separated from it by other parts of the sentence.

an 按類 according to category; according to denomination.

lei 類 category.

chu 逐 according to; one by one.

逐欵 according to kinds; item by item.

k'ai 開 to state.

開明 to state; to enumerate.

fên 分 to divide; separately; respectively.

分別 to distinguish; to separate.

fu 附 to append; to enclose.

附給 to issue [a document] in an enclosure.

mien 免稅 to exempt from duty; duty free.

免稅執照 an exemption certificate.

chih 紙 paper; a document; a sheet; classifier of documents and certificates.

shou 收稅單 a duty-paid certificate.

chêng 正稅憑單 a full duty proof.

p'ing 憑單 a duty proof.

chêng 正稅單 (= 土貨出口正稅單) an export duty-paid certificate.

pan 半稅單 (= 土貨出口半稅單) a coast trade duty (deposit) certificate.

wu 毋 do not; not.

毋庸 need not.

yung 庸 to use; to have use for.

ch'ung 重 a second time; again; to be distinguished from *chung* (重), heavy.

重錄 to enter twice.

lu 錄 a record; to record; to enter.

hsiang 詳 to detail.

詳細 to state particulars in detail.

chien 件色 No. of packages and description of goods.

Document No. 15. [p. 18]

chien 監 to superintend.

監督 to superintend; the Superintendent (of Customs).

t'ien 天津 Tientsin.

hsin 新 new.

新關 the new, *i.e.*, the Foreign, Customs, as opposed to *ch'ang kuan* (常關) or *ch'ao kuan* (鈔關), the Native Customs.

新鈔兩關 the Foreign and Native Customs.

pan 辦 to manage.

辦理 to manage.

chih 直隸 the province of Chihli.

t'ung 通 to communicate with.

通商 to communicate by trade; to traffic.

通商各口 the treaty ports.

通商各關 the Foreign Custom houses.

通商事務 foreign trade matters.

chien 兼 to connect; and.

kuan 管 to control.

hai 海防 the protection of the sea coast; pertaining to maritime matters.

海防兵備道 a Taot'ai with military authority and charged with coast defence; title of the Taot'ai at Shanghai.

海防廳 a *hai-fang t'ing*, *i.e.*, a magistrate in certain maritime districts, *e.g.*, at Amoy.

海防同知 a maritime sub-prefect (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 282).

fang 防 to protect; to guard against.

ping 兵備道 a Taot'ai.

兵 a soldier; military.

pei 備 to prepare; to provide.

tao 道 a road; a circuit; an officer in charge of a circuit; a Taot'ai.

mi 米 rice.

米袋 rice bags.

tai 袋 a bag.

ch'ing 青 blue.

青蓮 a kind of dye-stuff.

lien 蓮 the lotus; the water lily.

pan 半 a half; "and a half."

ying 應 must.

應征 "must levy;" liable to pay duty; "to pay."

chêng 征 to levy duty.

k'ung 空 empty.

空瓶 empty bottles.

p'ing 瓶 a bottle.

ma 麻 hemp.

麻袋 hemp bags.

t'iao 條 classifier of long, slender things; also of bags.

Document No. 16. [p. 19]

tung 東 east; eastern.

東西 east and west; eastern and western.

東西洋各國 the countries of the eastern and western seas; foreign countries.

hsi 西 west; western.

wang 往 to go to.

往來 to come and go; traffic.

mou / *mao* 貿 trade; to trade.

貿易 trade.

i 易 change; to exchange; easy.

huo 貨價 the value of goods.

tsung 總數 totals.

yang 洋貨 foreign goods.

yün 運來 carried inwards; imported.

運往 carried outward; exported.

hsiang 香港 Hongkong.

chiang 港 a harbour; an anchorage.

chuan 轉運 to carry on to some further place; to re-transport.

ko 各國 foreign countries.

yin 印度國 (*yin-tu-kuo*) India; Indian.

hsin 新加坡 (*hsin-kia-po*) Singapore.

têng 等 sign of the plural; after a single proper name it has a generalising force, as "and others," "etc.," "and the like," "such as"; after a series of names it simply denotes plurality, when it should be left untranslated.

shu 屬 to belong to.

hsin 新金山 Australia; *lit.*, new California.

shan 山 a hill; a mountain; an island.

chin 金山 California.

niu 紐西蘭 (*niu-hsi-lan*) New Zealand.

ta 大浪山嘴 South Africa (Cape Colony).

lang 浪 waves.

tsui 嘴 the lips; the mouth; a beak.

kan 幹阿達 (*kan-a-ta*) Canada.

chieh 接 to be connected with; to bound on.

pei 北 north; northern.

chieh 界 boundary.

chi 即 or, then (see p. 46).
ho 合衆國 the United States.
chung 衆 all; many.
nan 南 south.
南美國 South America.
ou 歐羅巴 *(ou-lo-pa)* Europe.
ngo 俄國 Russia; Russian. [p. 20]
yu 由 by way of; from; when placed before the name or title of a person, often expresses the doer of an action.
由水道 by sea.
由陸路 by land
shui 水 water.
水道 water road: sea road.
lu 陸 dry land.
陸路 an overland road.
lu 路 a road.
ching 經 to pass; *viâ*.
ch'ia 恰克圖 *(k'ia-k'o-t'u)* Kiakhta
t'u 圖們江 *(t'u-mên-chiang)* the River Tumen near Vladivostock, on the Corean and Russian boundary.
pei 北 north.
jih 日 the sun; a day.
日本國 *(jih-pên-kuo)* Japan; Japanese.
hsiao 小呂宋 the Philippines.
ta 大呂宋 the kingdom of Spain.
lü 呂宋 *(lü-sung)* originally, the island of Luzon; the Philippine Islands; Manila.
an 安南國 *(an-nan-kuo)* Annam; Annamese.
hsien 暹羅國 *(hsien-lo-kuo)* Siam; Siamese.
kua 瓜哇 *(kua-wa)* Java.
ho 荷蘭國 *(ho-lan-kuo)* Holland: the Netherlands: Dutch.
ai 挨及國 *(ai-chi-kuo)* Egypt.
a 阿拉比國 *(a-la-pi-kuo)* Arabia.
t'an 檀香山 the Sandwich Islands.
t'ung 統共 total; a grand total.
ch'u 出洋 to export abroad; export to foreign countries; also, to go to sea; to emigrate.
shih 實 real.
實存 real balance; net total.
ching 淨 clean; net (as opposed to gross).
淨數 net figures: net amount.
淨重 net weight.

Document No. 17. [p. 21]

hua 花色 description; denomination.
chuan 專 special.
chia 價值 value; price.
chih 值 price; value.
hsiao 小洋藥 Malwa opium.
ta 大洋藥 Patna opium.
hsin 新洋藥 Benares opium.
tsa 雜 miscellaneous.
雜樣 miscellaneous sorts.
yang 樣 sort; kind; pattern.
mien 棉布 cotton cloth; cotton piece goods.
pai 白色布 white plain shirtings.
白提花布 white figured, brocaded, etc., shirtings.
t'i 提 to raise; to bring forward.
su 素 plain. [p. 22]
素色布 dyed plain shirtings.
se 色花點布 dyed, figured, brocaded, etc., shirtings.
tien 點 a point; to punctuate; spotted.
k'ou 扣布 *T*-cloths.
ta 大小扣布 *T*-cloths, all sizes.
yang 洋標 *T*-cloths.
piao 標 a signal; a mark.
yüan 原粗布 sheetings.
原細斜紋布 jeans and twills.
ts'u 粗 coarse.
yin 印花布 chintzes, furnitures, and cotton prints.
su 素紅布 Turkey red cloths.
hua 花剪絨 velvets, velveteens, and fustians.
chien 剪 scissors; to cut with scissors.
yin 印花袈裟布 jaconets, cambrics, lawns, and muslins.
chia 袈裟布 cambrics and muslins.
sha 裟 representing the Indian sound *sha* or *shaya* in 袈裟 *kashaya*, the robe of a Buddhist priest.
shou 手 the arm; the hand.
手帕 handkerchiefs.
p'a 帕 a kerchief.
ta 打臣 *(ta-ch'ên*, in Cantonese *ta-sun)* dozen.
pu 不在列 unclassed; unenumerated.
tsai 在 to be.

mien 棉紗 cotton yarn.
棉線 cotton thread
sha 紗 gauze, untwisted thread
hsien 線 thread.
jung 絨 silk floss, woollen. [p. 23]
絨毛 wool.
絨毛布 woollen piece goods.
mao 毛 feathers; hair; wool
yu 羽 feathers; wool.
羽布 alpaca.
ch'uang 床 a bed.
床氈 blankets
chan 氈 felt; rugs; blankets.
shuang 雙 a pair.
yu 羽綢 bombazettes.
ch'ou 綢 silk cloth: thin silks.
ch'i 旗 a flag.
旗用羽布 bunting.
yung 用 to use.
yu 羽紗 camlets, English; *lit.*, woollen gauze.
羽緞 camlets, Dutch.
tuan 緞 silk cloth; satin; thick silk.
ch'ung 冲 imitated, not genuine; standing for 充 *ch'ung*), to act as.
冲羽紗 imitation camlets.
ta 大呢 broadcloth; medium cloth.
to 哆囉呢 *(ta-lo-ni)* Spanish stripes.
ha 哈喇呢 *(ha-la-ni)* Russian cloth.
fa 法蘭呢 *(fa-lan-ni)* flannel.
ni 呢 woollen cloth.
yu 羽綾 lastings.
ling 綾 thin silk cloth; damask.
yu 羽縐 crape lastings
chou 縐 a kind of crape.
ch'ung 冲小羽綾 imitation lastings.
pi 嗶嘰 *(pi-chi)* long ells.
hua 花素棉絨布 fancy woollens.
mien 棉絨布 woollen and cotton mixtures. [p. 24]
pan 半絲棉 silk and cotton mixtures.
hsi 細蔴布 linen goods.
fan 帆 a sail; to sail.
帆布 canvas.

t'ung 銅 copper.
t'ieh 鐵 iron.
tsa 雜貨 sundries.
t'ung 銅板 bar copper.
pan 板 a board; boards; planks; bars.
t'ung 銅條 copper rods.
銅片 sheet copper.
p'ien 片 a flat piece of something; a strip; a sheet.
t'ung 銅釘 copper nails.
ting 釘 a nail.
chiu 舊 old.
舊銅 old copper.
kung 鑛 ore; a mine.
鑛銅 copper ore.
shêng 生銅 unmanufactured copper.
t'ung 銅絲 copper wire.
shou 熟銅 manufactured copper.
chi 及 and.
t'ung 銅器 copperware.
t'ieh 鐵條 nail-rod iron.
鐵板 bar iron. [p. 25
鐵片條 hoop iron.
鐵絲 iron wire.
shêng 生鐵磚 pig iron.
chuan 磚 bricks; tiles; flags.
ya 壓 to press.
壓載 ballast.
壓載鐵 kentledge iron.
t'ieh 鐵器 ironware.
shêng 生鐵 unmanufactured iron.
ch'ien 鉛 lead.
鉛塊 lead, in pigs.
k'uai 塊 a piece; a lump.
ch'ien 鉛片 lead, in sheets.
shui 水銀 quicksilver.
pai 白鉛 spelter; zinc.
kang 鋼 steel.
hsi 錫 tin.
錫磚條 tin, in slabs.
ma 馬口鐵 tinplates.
ko 各色 of all kinds. [p. 26
ch'ih 赤糖 brown sugar.

ping 檳 the betel-nut; betel-nuts.
檳榔 betel-nuts.
lang 榔 betel-nuts.
mei 煤 coal.
tun 噸 a ton (weight or cubic measure).
kan 乾 dry; dried.
乾魚 dried fish.
yen 鹽 salt.
鹽魚 salt fish.
huo 火 fire.
火石 flint stones.
shih 石 a stone.
jên 人參 ginseng.
liang 粮 grain.
粮食 grain.
shih 食 to eat; eatables.
t'u 土靛 dried indigo.
yü 魚膠 isinglass.
chiao 膠 glue.
tzŭ 自 self; spontaneous.
自來火 matches; also gaslight.
自來水 water from the waterworks.
ko 各羅斯 *(ko-lo-ssŭ)* a gross.
ho 盒 a box (as of matches).
k'uo 栲 the mangrove tree.
栲皮 mangrove bark.
chên 針 needles.
mi 密力 *(mi-li)* a mille.
kên 根 classifier of needles, muskets, etc.
yu 油 oil.
huo 火油 kerosene oil.
ch'i 漆 paints.
hei 黑椒 black pepper. [p. 27]
pai 白椒 white pepper.
chiao 椒 pepper.
sha 沙 sand.
沙藤 rattans.
t'êng 藤 cane; rattan.
hai 海菜 agar-agar.
海帶 seaweed.
tai 帶 a sash; a girdle.
t'an 檀 sandalwood.
檀香 sandalwood.
su 蘇 plentiful.
蘇木 sapanwood.
mu 木 wood; wooden.
ying 硬 hard.
硬木 hard-wood.
hsiang 香木 fragrant-wood.
pao 鮑 pickled fish.
鮑魚 awabi; shell-fish.
hsia 蝦 crabs.
蝦米 shrimps.
ch'ou 綢緞 manufactured silks.
ch'a 茶 tea.
茶葉 tea (as merchandise
yeh 葉 a leaf.
wei 桅 masts; spars.
la 蠟 wax.
chiu 桕 the tallow tree.
桕油 vegetable tallow.
po 玻璃 glass; window glass.

Document No. 18. [p. 28

t'u 土絲 silk from the Canton district.
shêng 生絲 raw silk.
ching 經 the warp of a web.
經絲 thrown silk.
ssŭ 絲斤 silk (as cargo); *lit.*, "silk catties." Cf. *yen-chin* (鹽斤), salt; *t'ung-chin* (銅斤), copper; *yu-chin* (油斤), oil; *mei-chin* (煤斤), coal. The classifier placed immediately after the noun to which it usually belongs has the force of what in French grammar is called the "article partitif," *e.g.*, *ch'uan sân chih* (船三隻), three ships, but *ch'uan-chih* (船隻), "*des* vaisseaux," ships (*see* Document No. 19); *yin ssŭ-liang* (銀四兩), four taels of money, but *yin-liang* (銀兩), "*de l'argent*," money. Similarly, *mi-tan* (米石), rice; *pu-p'i* (布疋), cotton piece goods, cloth (as cargo); *ma-p'i* (馬匹), horses.
yeh 野 wild.
野粗絲 wild and coarse silk.
ch'ou 綢緞 silk piece goods.
ssŭ 絲線 silk thread.
絲帶 silk sashes; silk ribbons.

tz'u 蠶子 silkworms' eggs.
hung 紅茶 black tea.
lü / *lu* 綠 green.
綠茶 green tea.
chuan 磚茶 brick tea.
ch'a 茶末 tea dust.
mo 末 the end; ends; leavings; dust.
to 個 a piece (a general classifier).
chu 竹 bamboo.
竹竿 bamboo canes.
竹器 bambooware.
kan 竿 sticks.
tou 豆子 beans. [p. 29]
kuei 桂皮 cassia lignea.
chang 漳 or 樟 camphor.
樟腦 camphor.
nao 腦 brain; camphor.
yao 窰 a kiln.
窰器 pottery; earthenware.
i 衣 clothes.
衣服 clothing.
fu 服 clothes.
hsüeh 靴 boots.
靴鞋 boots and shoes.
hsieh 鞋 shoes.
tzŭ 子 children; seed.
子棉花 seed cotton.
mien 棉絮 waste cotton.
hsü 絮 refuse cotton or silk.
yen 顏 colours.
顏料 dying materials; dye-stuff.
liao 料 materials; stuff.
shan 扇 fans.
pa 把 a classifier of fans and other objects held in the hand.
p'ao 炮 used for 爆 *(pao)*, to crackle.
pao 爆竹 fire crackers.
mien 麪 wheat flour.
麪粉 flour.
fên 粉 flour; powder.

kuo 果 fruit.
果品 fruit.
p'in 品 rank; class; delicacies.
mu 木 wood; a tree.
木耳 fungus.
êrh 耳 ear.
hsia 夏 summer. [p. 30]
夏布 grassclothe.
mao 毛 hair.
ma 蔴繩索 hemp cordage.
shêng 繩 string; cord.
繩索 cordage.
so 索 to bind; string; cord.
p'i 皮 skins; hides.
t'i 蹄 hoofs.
chiao 角 horns.
hsi 蓆 mats.
蓆子 mats.
ti 地 ground.
地蓆 matting.
yao 藥材 medicines.
ts'ai 材 materials.
shê 麝 the musk deer.
麝香 musk.
t'u 土布 native cloth; nankeens.
p'i 棓子 nutgalls.
wu 五棓子 nutgalls (so called in Tariff).
t'ung 銅箔 brass-foil. [p. 31]
hsi 錫箔 tin-foil.
po 箔 or 鉑 metal leaf; foil.
chin 金箔 gold leaf.
yin 銀箔 silver leaf.
mi 蜜 honey; sweet.
蜜餞 preserves.
chien 餞 comfits.
shih 食物 provisions; eatables.
t'êng 籐竿 rattans.
籐器 rattanware.
ta 大黃 rhubarb.
huang 黃 yellow.

hung 紅花 safflower.
p'i 皮貨 skins of all kinds.
ts'ao 草 straw.
草帽 straw hats.
草帽綆 straw braid.
mao 帽 hats ; caps.
pien 綆 to plait.
ping 氷 ice ; crystallised.
氷糖 sugar candy.
yen 烟 tobacco ; smoke.
烟葉 leaf tobacco.
烟絲 prepared tobacco.
fên 粉絲 vermicelli ; maccaroni.
t'o 駝 a camel.
駝毛 camel's wool.
yang 羊 a sheep.
羊毛 sheep's wool.

Document No. 19. [p. 32]

ch'uan 船隻 vessels.
chih 隻 a classifier of ships.
tun 噸數 tonnage (amount of).
fa 法 law ; rule.
法國 (=法蘭西, *fa-lan-hsi* : also 佛蘭西, *fo-lan-hsi*), France ; French.
ho 荷國 (=荷蘭, *ho-lan*) Holland; the Netherlands ; Dutch.
tan 丹國 Denmark ; Danish.
jih 日國 (=日斯巴尼亞, *jih-ssŭ-pa-ni-a*, España), Spain ; Spanish.
nao 瑙威國 (*nao-wei-kuo*) Norway ; Norwegian.
jui 瑞敦國 (*jui-tun-kuo*) Sweden ; Swedish.
pi 比國 (=比利時, *pi-li-shih*), Belgium ; Belgian.
i 義國 (=意大利, *i-ta-li*), Italy ; Italian.
ha 哈外意國 (*ha-wai-i-kuo*) Hawaii ; Hawaiian.
chung 中國 China ; Chinese.
yang 洋式 foreign type.
hua 華式 native (Chinese) type.
shih 式 pattern ; type.
wu 無旗 without flag (as a vessel).
an 按年 annually.
hua 劃 to cut ; to mark ; to divide.
劃分 to divide ; to distinguish between.
lun 輪 a wheel.
輪船 a steamer ; steamers.
p'êng 篷 a sail.
篷船 a sailing vessel.
lieh 列下 enumerated below.
hsia 下 below.

Document No. 20. [p. 34]

mou 某 certain ; so-and-so.
某某 so-and-so ; such-and-such.
ching 經 regular ; standing.
經費 standing expenditure : office expenditure (= Customs Account *A*).
fei 費 expenditure ; a fee ; fees.
ch'uan 船鈔 tonnage dues ; the "Tonnage Dues Account" (=Customs Account *C*).
fa 罰 to fine.
罰欵 fines [and confiscations] items ; account of fines and confiscations (= Customs Account *B*).
ling 另欵 separate items ; "Special Account" (=Customs Account *D*).

[*Note.*—If a series of names, titles, or items of any kind are written side by side, the middle is commonly read before the sides, and the right side before the left side, *e.g.* :
‖ 3 | 1 | 2 ‖ ; or
‖ 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 ‖ ; or
‖ 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 ‖.]

ssŭ 四項清摺 report to Government on "the four kinds" of account, *i.e.*, the Customs Quarterly Abstract Accounts *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*.
hsiang 項 kind ; item.
ju 入 to enter ; to receive ; the debit side of an account.
入出數目 "figures showing the debit and credit," *i.e.*, a properly balanced account ; an account.
ch'u 出 to go out ; to give out ; to pay ; the credit side of an account.
ju 入欵 receipts ; debit ; Dr. [p. 35]
shang 上結 the preceding quarter.
ts'un 存 to keep as a balance.
chih 之 a sign of the genitive case. The relation of grammatical dependence which in Western languages is often expressed by placing the noun upon which something else depends in the genitive case is in Chinese expressed by anteposition. This "something else" depending upon a noun may be another noun, or a verb, or even a complete sentence; *e.g.*, 各[1]關[2]監[3]督[4],—[3]*chien*-[4]*tu*, the Superintendents, or [1]*ko*-[2]*kuan*, all the Custom Houses; 存[1]留[2]餘[3]銀[4],—[3]*yü*-[4]*yin*, the balance,

or ²tsun ³liu, keeping, i.e., the balance which is or has been kept. This shows how in Chinese the genitive of a verb or of a complete sentence may come to have the force of a relative clause. In either case the force of anteposition may be increased by adding the character 之 (*chih*); *e.g.*, 各關之監督 *ko-kuan chih chien-tu*, "the Superintendents of Customs," or 存留之餘銀, *tsun-liu chih yu-yin*, "the balance which is kept." Such relative clauses, whether formed by anteposition merely, or by anteposition with 之 (*chih*), may be further enforced by adding the relative pronoun proper, 所 (*so*); *e.g.*, 所存之餘銀 *so tsun chih yu-yin*, "the balance which is kept." If this relative clause has its own logical subject, the word denoting it stands before *so*; *e.g.*, 銀[1] 號[2] 所[3] 存[4] 之 餘 銀[7].—[6]*yu-⁷yin*, the balance, [3]*so* [5]*chih* (in connexion with anteposition), which, [1]*yin-²hao*, the Bank, [4]*tsun*, keeps or kept: "the balance kept by the Bank." (See *so* (所), Document No. 2.)

yu 餘 銀 a balance.

po 撥 to set aside for.

撥 交 to set aside and hand over; to appropriate.

pu 補 to assist.

補 發 之 欵 a supplementary grant.

chih 支 to pay.

支 欵 payments; credit; Cr.

huan 還 to return; to repay.

tien 墊 to advance money.

墊 欵 advances (in accounts).

yang 洋 人 a foreigner.

hua 華 人 a Chinese; a native.

ko 各 項 all kinds.

hsin 薪 fuel.

薪 水 a salary; salaries.

pan 盤 to move.

盤 運 各 費 expenditure on account of transport.

tsu 租 rent; to rent.

租 費 expenditure on account of rent.

kuan 關 房 Customs property; houses.

chien 建 to establish; to construct.

建 修 費 expenditure on account of construction and purchase (建), and maintenance in repair (修).

hsiu 修 to repair.

kuan 關 船 Customs property; ships.

yen 沿 to go along; along. [p. 36]

沿 海 江 巡 查 to cruise along the coast and the river; "coast" service.

hsun 巡 to cruise.

巡 查 to cruise about (as a revenue cruiser).

ch'ang 常 constant; ordinary.

常 用 in constant use; constantly occurring.

常 用 雜 費 ordinary expenditure.

tsa 雜 費 miscellaneous expenses.

ch'êng 呈 准 to apply for and receive permission; by authority.

chun 准 to permit.

tê 特 special; especially.

特 用 各 費 expenses for special use; extraordinary expenditure.

yung 用 to use.

hui 滙 to exchange (money).

滙 兌 費 expenses of exchanging and weighing (money); loss by exchange.

ti 提 to submit; to remit (as moneys to I.G.'s account).

提 項 remittances (to I.G.), etc.

ts'un 存 欵 a balance.

ch'êng 成 a tenth. [p. 37]

t'ê 特 撥 之 項 moneys specially set aside: special grants.

têng 鐙 a lamp; a light; lights (coast and river).

fou 浮 a buoy; buoys.

chuang 樁 a beacon; beacons.

t'a 塔 a tower; a lighthouse.

t'ê 特 動 之 工 費 expenditure on account of special works. [p. 38]

tung 動 to move; to work; to carry out work.

kung 工 work; to work.

fa 罰 商 銀 兩 proceeds of fines (collected) from merchants. [p. 39]

罰 貨 物 入 官 變 價 proceeds of confiscated goods sold.

ju 入 官 to enter the official exchequer; to be confiscated.

pien 變 to change.

變 價 to dispose of by sale.

ch'i 緝 to arrest; to seize.

緝 私 to seize smuggled goods.

ssŭ 私 clandestinely; to smuggle; smugglers; smuggled goods.

t'i 提歸 to remit for .....
kuei 歸 to revert to; to belong to.
fêng 奉 to receive (from a superior); before the title of a high Government authority denotes the doer of the action implied in the verb following. [p. 41]
ch'ih 飭 to order.
飭撥 to have transferred (as moneys).
ch'uan 船牌 a ship's register.
p'ai 牌 a Government notification; an official permit.
kuan 關照 a sailing letter (for junks).
yin 引 to lead.
引水 a pilot; pilotage.
chang 帳 an account.
chao 招 to seek.
招工 to seek work; to emigrate; emigrant; emigration.
tsê 責 to charge.
責納 to charge a fee.
chuan 專單 a special permit.
kuan 關板 printed by the Customs
pan 板 a board; to print.
shang 商貨全書 the entire books regarding trade (used for "Customs publications").
ch'üan 全 complete.
shou 售 to sell.
售價 proceeds of sale.
ch'ou 酬 to reward.
酬謝 to reward.
hsieh 謝 to thank.
kuan 關船 a Customs cruiser.
chiu 救 to save.
救護 to save; salvage.
hu 護 to protect.
li 利 profit.
利息 interest (on money).
hsi 息 interest (on money).
wei 違 to offend against. [p. 42]
違章 to offend against regulations.
chang 章 regulations.
fa 罰項 moneys received on account of fines.
wei 未能 cannot; impossible.
nêng 能 to be able; capable.

yü 預 to prepare.
預先 beforehand.
hsien 先 before.
lieh 列 to enumerate; to class.
ko 各名 of all denominations.
wei 尾 a tail; what is left behind.
尾數 unsettled items; moneys to be recovered; recoveries.
fên 分 to divide: fractional (as in 三分之一, one third).
tê 得 must; to receive; to obtain.
t'ou 頭 the head; first. [p. 43]
頭等 of the first class.
pang 幫 to assist.
幫辦 an assistant.

Document No. 21. [p. 44]

fa 罰欵案由清摺 a confiscation report.
an 案 a case.
案由 cases and their details.
yu 由 circumstances; details.
fa 罰辦 to decide a case by fine or confiscation. [p. 45]
k'ai 開具 to state.
chü 具 to arrange; to state; to present to.
yü 於後 in the sequel; as follows.
i 以前 before.
以後 after.
chiu 舊 old.
舊案 old cases.
shih 始 first; the first time: then; but until: the beginning.
wan 完 to end; to settle (as an account, a payment, or a case).
chien 件 classifier of 案 (*an*), cases.
wei 未完 not settled; unsettled; outstanding.
tsai 在 in; at; in the written language, generally a preposition of place.
ma 碼 weights; a yard.
碼頭 a jetty: a wharf.
ch'a 查有 there was found to be.
yang 洋行 a foreign firm.
tai 代 for; acting for.

ch'uan 川 stands for 四川 *sz'-ch'uan*, from the province of Szechwan.

川 薑 *lit.*, Szechwan ginger (a kind of medicine).

川 土 Szechwan opium.

川 綢 Szechwan silk piece goods.

ch'iang 薑 used for 姜 薑 (*chiang*), ginger

chung 重 heavy; weight; weighing.

ch'a 查 明 to recognise on examination; to find to be.

chih 實 重 real weight.

hsi 係 to be; it is that; this is

chia 假 false.

假 報 to make a false report; to fraudulently report.

hsi 希 to hope.

希 圖 to hope; to anticipate; hoping that.

t'u 圖 to plan; to covet.

to 多 報 to overstate.

多 報 之 數 an amount or quantity overstated; an excess.

ch'ing 請 領 to receive on application (as a document); to receive.

ling 領 to receive.

fa 罰 繳 to be fined and pay; to pay as a fine.

chiao 繳 to hand over; to pay.

ying 應 稅 liable to duty; dutiable. [p. 46]

tung 東 east; eastern.

東 洋 the eastern sea; Japan; Japanese.

ch'i 即 then; thereupon; marks sequence, and is therefore used in introducing the apodosis after the protasis in a conditional, temporal, etc., clause; *e.g.*, if it rains, [*then*] he goes; when it rained, [*then*] he went. In either sentence *chi* may appear in the place of the English *then*. But this particle is also used after single nouns and single verbs, as if we were to say: rain, *then* he goes; rain falling, *then* he goes; *e.g.*, *nien-t'ieh chi ch'è* (粘貼即扯) "pasting on then it is torn off," which means "placards will be removed," an inscription often seen on the walls at street corners. The following particles are similarly used: *tsê* (則), *tsai* (再), *fang* (方), *pien* (便), *jêng* (仍), *ch'i* (輒), and *chiu* (就); the last word is colloquial.

ts'i 次 second.

次 日 the following day.

shao 少 報 to declare short; to understate.

ying 應 完 正 稅 the full duty due.

pei 倍 ..... fold, as 五 倍 fivefold or five times.

hsia 下 等 參 crude ginseng.

shih 實 係 to be in reality; to prove to be.

chien 揀 to select.

揀 凈 to sort; to clarify.

ching 凈 to clean.

hsü 鬚 a beard; fine (hairy) ginseng.

mei 美 國 揀 凈 參 鬚 參 American clarified ginseng.

yen 驗 貨 廠 a Customs examination shed.

ch'ang 廠 an open shed; a yard.

kan 乾 花 dried flowers.

ying 應 值 liable to be valued at .....

ch'u 初 first; placed before the first 10 dates of the month (as 初 捌 日, the eighth). [p. 47]

yü 玉 jade.

玉 石 jadestone.

yüan 原 original.

原 報 originally declared.

chia 加 to add.

加 增 to add.

tsêng 增 to add.

ho 合 to unite; in all; total.

kou 購 to buy.

購 買 to buy.

mai 買 to buy.

fu 復 again.

an 按 照 according to; at.

shih 實 估 之 價 the true value.

shu 贖 to redeem; to re-buy.

贖 回 to re-buy; to buy back.

hui 回 to return; back.

mu 木 耳 fungus; agaric.

yü 與 with; to.

pu 不 符 to disagree.

fu 符 to agree, to tally.

ch'üan 全 貨 之 數 the complete amount of goods; the whole lot.

chêng 正 半 兩 稅 the full and half duty.

tuan 緞 satin.

ch'ou 綢 silk piece goods.

wei 未 經 not yet; not having.

未 經 完 稅 not having paid the duty.

nich 揑 to work up; to feign.

揑報 a false report; to make a false report.

i 已 sign of the past; having (the opposite of 未 *(wei)*, not having).

已完稅 having paid duty; duty paid.

fa 罰充入官 to be punished by confiscation; to be confiscated.

ch'ung 充 to fill; to act; to become.

充公 to become public property; to be confiscated.

ssŭ 私下 to ship (goods) clandestinely; to ship without a permit. [p. 48]

hsia 下 to ship.

pei 被 to suffer; sign of the passive, when the word denoting the doer of an action stands between *pei* and the verb following.

被本關查拏 is, was, etc., seized by this office.

被…拏 to be seized.

ch'a 查拏 to search and seize; to seize.

na 拏 to take; to seize (as smuggled goods).

shih 是 this; that.

是日 that day; the same date.

i 議 to decide.

yen 延 to delay; to protract.

延未繳銀 to delay payment.

jih 日久 a long time; after a long time.

chiu 久 a long time.

huai 壞 to spoil.

壞爛 to spoil (as fruit).

lan 爛 over-ripe (as fruit); rotten.

wu 無從 there is no way to .....; there is no opportunity to .....

hua 華客 a Chinese passenger.

k'o 客 a stranger; a travelling merchant; a passenger.

ch'a 查出 to find out; to discover.

hsia 下船 to ship.

kuan 關照船 a registered junk.

關剝船 a registered cargo-boat.

kou 勾 to be connected with.

勾通 in connexion with; in collusion with.

ch'uan 船主 a ship's captain.

chu 主 a master; the owner (as of goods).

i 已下船 having been shipped.

ti 抵 to substitute.

抵換 to exchange.

huan 換 to exchange.

lou 簍 a basket.

ch'üan 全數 completely.

huang 黃浦河 the river Whangpoo, at Shanghai.

ho 河 a river.

河面 the river surface; on the river.

kao 高麗 *(kao-li)* Corea; Corean.

pu 不即…… 而 forthwith not to ....., but to .....; instead of ..... (doing this), ... (doing that).

êrh 而 and; but; yet. Cf. *êrh* 而 in Document No. 38, p. 68.

yün 運回 to send back; to remove.

chan 棧 a godown.

i 意 to think; intention.

意圖 to intend; to plan.

t'a 他 another; other.

他貨 other goods.

huo 貨主 the owner (of goods).

ting 訂 to fix; to settle.

chien 減 to diminish.

減價 a cheap price; a reduced price.

shui 水手 a sailor. [p. 49]

shou 手 hand; arm; a "hand"; a working man.

wei 違禁 offending against prohibitory rules; prohibited.

違禁貨物 prohibited goods; contraband.

chin 禁 to prohibit.

ch'iang 槍 used for 鎗 *(ch'iang)*, a musket.

槍子 cartridges.

huo 火 fire.

火藥 gunpowder.

ho 盒 a box; a canister.

ts'ang 藏 to conceal.

藏匿 to conceal.

ni 匿 to conceal.

sung 送 to send.

送交 to send to; to hand over to.

ch'u 儲 to lay up for need; to store.

儲庫 to store up in an armoury.

k'u 庫 a depôt; a treasury; an armoury.

kou 購 to buy.

購用 to buy for one's own use.

chi 寄 to send.

po 駁 to tranship.

駁船 a cargo-boat.

hang 行主 the head of a firm.

hsien 現 now.

現已 now having; now being; sign of the perfect tense.

現已撤銷 having been cancelled; cancelled.

ch'è 撤 to remove; to set aside.

撤銷 to cancel; to expire.

hsiao 銷 to melt; to cancel.

po 撥運 to tranship; to carry goods (as in a cargo-boat).

shang 尚 still; yet.

尚未 not yet.

liao 了 to finish.

了結 to settle (as a case).

pu 不識姓名 unknown by name.

chih 識 to know.

hsing 姓 a surname.

姓名 the surname and personal name; the full name of a person.

ming 名 a personal name.

ssŭ 私鑄 to clandestinely cast; to make counterfeit coin.

chu 鑄 to cast (as coin).

t'ung 銅錢 copper cash.

ch'ing 傾 to melt.

傾鎔 to melt.

yung 鎔 to melt.

ch'ien 錢莊 a cash shop; a money-changer's.

chuang 莊 a cottage; a shop.

wei 未領執照 without a license; without a bond certificate.

wên 文 a cash; a copper cash.

ssŭ 私運進口 to import clandestinely.

tan 擔 a picul. [p. 50]

ch'êng 呈交 to hand in at an office; to present (as a document).

yün 運米執照 a special certificate for the transport of rice.

yüan 原照 the original certificate.

ssŭ 私自 clandestinely and without authority.

kai 改 to alter.

改爲 to alter into (as one reading of a document to another).

tzŭ 字 a written character.

字樣 style; phrase; "the words" ..... in a document.

pang 幫買辦 a comprador's assistant.

mai 買辦 a comprador.

ssŭ 私起 to land clandestinely.

ch'i 起 to land; to discharge (as cargo).

shih 示 to make known; a proclamation.

示禁 prohibited by proclamation; forbidden by Government.

wei 圍 to surround; here standing for 闈 *(wei)*, "the side doors of the palace where candidates once underwent their examination" (WILLIAMS); the public literary examinations.

圍姓票 Wei-sing lottery tickets. The *Wei-hsing*, or "literary examination surnames," lottery is a kind of gambling or betting on the surnames of successful candidates. Like all gambling, it is forbidden by law, and when the prohibition is enforced, its tickets are liable to seizure.

p'iao 票 a ticket; a lottery ticket; a pawn ticket, etc.; *e.g.*, *fa-ts'ai p'iao* (發財票), a lottery ticket; *lü-sung p'iao* (呂宋票), a Manila (lottery) ticket.

chang 張 a sheet; a classifier of lottery tickets.

yüan 元 (=圓) a dollar.

yin 銀票 a money order; a bank note.

ssŭ 司事之人 an officer on duty; a managing man.

hui 賄 to bribe.

賄買 to bribe; to purchase by bribing.

fang 放 to release.

放行 to release; to let go.

i 一 one; the same; at the same time; together.

一併 altogether; the whole.

ping 併 (=並) and; both; with; altogether.

hsiao 銷燬 to destroy by fire; to cancel by burning.

hui 燬 to burn.

yi 易換 to exchange (as a bank note against cash).

t'ing 停 to stop; to anchor.

停船界 the harbour limits.

chieh 界 a limit; a boundary.

t'è 特發准單 a special permit.

cha 炸 to blow up; to explode.
炸火藥 dynamite.
shu 數 several.
shan 擅 without authority.
擅行 ..... to [*verb*] without authority.
hsing 行 to do; placed before verbs to denote action.
tao 到 to arrive.
到口 to arrive in port; to enter port.
hsia 下錨 to lower the anchors; to anchor.
mao 錨 an anchor.
shan 舢 a small boat.
舢板 a sampan.
nü 女 a woman.
shang 上船 to board a ship.
hsin 信 a letter. [p. 51]
信局 a postal agency.
ssŭ 絲線帽頂 cap buttons of twisted silk thread.
mao 帽 a hat; a cap.
帽頂 the top of a thing; a cap button.
ting 頂 the crown of the head; the top.
hsin 信袋 a letter-bag.
yung 傭 to hire (as a workman).
傭役 a coolie hired for work.
yi 役 a low employé; a servant.
shih 食 to eat.
食鹽 salt (ready for use).
yen 鹽 salt.
hsiang 詳 to state in detail.
shu 署 a public office; to act for another; acting.
署理 to act for another; acting; officiating.
tso 左 the left side; the senior of two deputies where only two are employed.
yu 右 the right side; the junior of two deputies where only two are employed.
i 一等 (= 頭等) of the first class.
pao 寶 precious.
寶星 an order; the Chinese order of the *Pao-hsing*.
hsing 星 a star.

Document No. 22. [p. 52]

chin 謹 respectful.
謹稟 respectfully petitioning.
ping 稟 a communication from an inferior to a superior; a petition; to petition.
ta 大人 an honorary title given to officials of, and above, the third class of rank.
t'ai 臺下 a title of respect; your honour.
yin 因 on account of; to cause.
wan 完姻 to marry.
yin 姻 (= 婣) a bride.
ch'ing 請假 to apply for leave.
chia 假 leave of absence.
hsi 西歷 western calendar; according to the foreign calendar.
li 歷 a calendar.

This character stands for 曆 (*li*)—a calendar, a succession of years,—which occurs in the personal name (*shêng hui* 聖諱) of one of the Emperors of the present dynasty, and is therefore avoided in official correspondence. According to Chinese ideas, it would show want of respect towards the sacred person of an Emperor if a character occurring in his personal name were used in its profane meaning, and it has become customary to substitute either another character of the same meaning or to slightly alter the shape of the character prohibited, unless special orders to the contrary are on record. The characters belonging to imperial names of the present dynasty, and therefore to be avoided in documents, are given below, together with the equivalents usually substituted for them:—

Characters prohibited.	Characters substituted.
玄 *hsüan*.....	In certain combinations the last stroke is omitted, *e.g.*, 眩 (*hsüan*); it appears, however, in 畜 (*ch'u*) and its compounds. Otherwise, 元 (*yüan*) is used as a substitute.
爅 *hsü*	爅 (*hsü*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.
胤 *ying*.....	胤 (*ying*), the first stroke being omitted, or 允 (*yün*).
禎 *chêng*.....	禎 (*chêng*).
弘 *hung*	弘 (*hung*); later, 宏 (*hung*). In certain combinations 强 (*chiang*) is used for 強 (*chiang*).
曆 *li*	歷 or 歷 (*li*).
顒 *yung*.....	顒 (*yung*), the two last strokes of the full character being omitted.
琰 *yen*	琰 (*yen*).
旻 *min*	旻 (*min*); later, 綿 (*mien*).
寧 *ning*.....	寧 or 甯 (*ning*).
訏 *chu*.....	訏 (*chu*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.
淳 *shun*.....	淳 (*shun*).
湉 *tien*.....	湉 (*tien*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.

According to an Imperial Edict of 1846, the first character in an Emperor's personal name is to remain unaltered, and merely the second character is to be slightly altered (*see*

"Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1875," p. 9). Authorities seem to disagree on some of the details regarding this question.

fu 伏 to submit; respectfully.
伏希 to respectfully hope.

ho 核准 to examine into and allow; *i.e.*, to take a petition into favourable consideration.

shih 施 to bestow.
施行 to grant that it be so; to comply with a petition.

tsai 再 again.
再者 further; in addition to this, it has to be stated that.

ch'ien 前次 on a former occasion; on former occasions.

yu 又 moreover; and.

wei 未經 have not; has not.

tao 到關 to come to the Custom House; to attend at the (Customs) Office.

Document No. 23. [p. 52]

chü 具 to prepare; to present.
具稟人 petitioner.

k'ên 懇 to beg.
懇請 to beg; to petition.

chi 給假 to grant leave of absence.

ch'ieh 竊 a thief; a term of modesty denoting the writer of a document addressed to a superior, as "my humble self"; it is frequently followed by the personal name *(ming)* of the petitioner, or by some other term of modesty, written in smaller characters.

tsao 造 to make.
造冊處 the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs.

ts'ê 冊 statistical, etc., tables.

ch'u 處 a place; a public office.

ch'ung 充當 to fill the post of.

tang 當 to suit; right; proper; to act as.

yin 印字 to print characters; to print.
印字之役 a printing-office employé.

chin 進工 to join work; to enter an employment.

hsi 迄 till.
迄今 till the present.

li 歷 a succession of.
歷年 for a number of years; in the lapse of years.

wei 未曾 have not; has not.

tsêng 曾 a sign of the past.

kao 告 to tell; to announce; to ask for.
告假 to ask for leave of absence.

hsüan 旋 to revolve; to come back to.
旋里 to return to one's home.

li 里 a hamlet; a village; one's native village; a Chinese mile.

chieh 接 to receive.
接來 to receive.

chia 家 a family; one's home.
家書 or 家信 a home letter.

ts'ui 催 to urge.

su 速 quick; at once.

hui 回家 to return home.

wan 完娶 to marry.

ch'ü 娶 to marry.

ku 故 to cause; therefore.

kan 敢 to dare; to venture.

mao 冒 to make bold.
冒瀆 to venture troubling (as a superior with a petition).

tu 瀆 to trouble another (as with a petition).

t'ai 臺前 a title of respect; your honour.

ch'iu 求 to ask; to pray.

ên 恩 favour; kindness.
恩准 to kindly grant.

pei 俾 so that.
俾得 so that I may; so as to enable.

wan 完婚 to marry.

hun 婚 to marry.

t'o 妥 safe; proper.
妥理 to safely arrange; to regulate; to manage.

yao 要 must; important.
要務 important business.

tsê 則 then; a particle of inference, marking the apodosis of a sentence (see *chi* 即, Document No. 21, p. 46).

tai 戴 to wear on the head; to uphold.
戴德 to uphold virtue; *i.e.*, to do a matter conscientiously.

mi 靡 not; without.
靡涯 without limit; endless.

ai 涯 a shore; a limit.

i 矣 a final particle, denoting the close of a sentence.

wei 米士 in Cantonese pronounced Mi-sze; the pidgin-English word for Mister, Mr.

tai 代呈 to state on behalf of another.

t'ai 臺電 a term of respect; your honour.

tien 電 lightning; electric; glance (used in certain terms of respect).

Document No. 24. [p. 53]

hung 紅單 a port clearance. The port clearance of earlier days was a formidable-looking document of yellow paper, and ornamented with curling dragons. Its large vermilion seals obtained for it the name of *hung p'ai* (紅牌), or red permit; *Anglicè*, "grand chop" (WILLIAMS). The present name, *hung tan*, may apparently be similarly explained.

chiang 江南海關 the Shanghai Customs (see *chiang* 江 in Document No. 1, p. 1).

su 蘇松太 the three departments of Su-chou-fu (蘇 *su*), Sung-chiang-fu (松 *sung*), and T'ai-ts'ang-chou (太 *t'ai*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Shanghai.

chêng 徵 to levy.

徵收 to levy; to collect.

tang 當 (= 當時), at the time; at that time.

ts'un 遵 to obey; to comply with.

遵照 in compliance with.

t'iao 條 a paragraph; an article (as of a Treaty).

條約 an agreement containing a number of articles; a Treaty.

yüeh / *yo* 約 to agree; a Treaty.

chang 章程 regulations.

ch'êng 程 regulations; a pattern.

chi 計噸科鈔 to calculate the tonnage dues from the tonnage.

k'o 科 to calculate from.

an 按貨科稅 to calculate duties on the goods carried.

ling 令 to order; to let.

tzŭ 自赴 to proceed in person to.

ch'ing 清楚 to clear an account.

ch'u 楚 properly finished.

ch'êng 呈驗 to present for examination.

ping 稟請 to apply for.

ch'ien 前來 to have come forward; to have come to hand (as a despatch, a report, etc.) These two words frequently follow the mention of a document received, or its tenor.

t'ien 填 to fill up (as the blank spaces in a printed form).

填發 to fill up and issue; to make out (as a document).

chi 訖 to finish; to clear off (as an account); after a verb it often has the force of a sign of the past; also used for 迄 (*hsi*), till.

shou 收訖 having received; having been received; payments being cleared.

收訖紅單 a certificate showing that [duties] have been received; a clearance certificate.

收執 to receive and hold (as a document); to be placed in one's hands.

pien 編 to arrange in order; registered under No.....

ch'ao 鈔銀 tonnage dues.

ling 另照 having a separate certificate.

t'ung 通共 total.

Document No. 25. [p. 54]

shou 收稅單 a duty-paid certificate.

chih 置買 to buy.

hou 後開 enumerated hereafter; under-mentioned.

i 已經 a sign of the past; "having already."

shui 稅餉 duty.

hsiang 餉 a duty.

chuang 裝載 to load (as a ship); to contain.

hsiao 銷售 to sell off; to sell.

shui 稅項 a duty class; duties.

wai 外洋口 a port across the sea; a seaport; here, at the port of destination (Shanghai).

pu 不准 not allowed; forbidden.

tso 作 before verbs, like *hsing* (行), denoting action.

作抵 to substitute; to tender in lieu of (as duties of one kind for those of another kind).

ti 抵 to substitute; to oppose.

pieh 別 another.

別口 another port.

t'ung 通商別口 a non-Treaty port.

shui 稅課 duties.

k'o 課 taxes; duties.

shêng 生牛皮 cow hides.

chu 猪 a pig.

猪鬃 pigs' bristles.

tsung 鬃 (= 騣 *tsung*) bristles.

mien 棉羊褥 cotton and woollen mattresses.

ju 褥 a mattress; bedding.

pao 包 a bundle; a package.

chang 張 a sheet; classifier of mats, bed sheets, mattresses, etc.

yu 右 the right; after a document; the above.

右照 the above certificate.

hsien 限 a limit; to limit; to regard as a limit; hence, as a preposition, "on (such and such a day) as a limit."

限到口日 on the date of arrival in port; *i.e.*, neither sooner nor later than on date of arrival.

Document No. 26. [p. 55]

chêng 正半稅單 a full and half duty-paid certificate for River ports).

hu 湖 a lake.

湖北 *(hu-pei)* the province of Hu-peh.

han 漢黃德 the three departments of Han-yang-fu (漢 *han*), Huang-chou-fu (黃 *huang*), and Tê-an-fu (德 *tê*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Hankow.

an 案查 whereas.

ch'ang 長江 the Yangtze river.

長江統共章程 the Revised Yangtze Trade Regulations.

nei 內開 it is stated in.....

chun 均 all; equally.

ko 各該關 all the said Custom Houses.

chêng 征收 to collect (as duties).

i 已開 having been opened; opened; open (as the Treaty ports).

k'ai 開 to open (as a port).

têng 等因 such arguments; "and the like arguments;" "etc.," closing a quotation. The following expressions are similarly used: 等由 *(têng yu)*; 等情 *(têng ch'ing)*, "such circumstances"; 等事 *(têng shih)*, "such matters." When the words used by another writer (or speaker) are quoted, the quotation is closed by adding the words 等語 *(têng yü)*, "such words"; if an accusation is the subject of the quotation, by adding the words 等詞 *(têng tz'ŭ)*, "such charges"; after an enumeration of malpractices or nuisances we often find the words 等弊 *(têng pi)*, "such malpractices." Such concluding phrases need not be translated; they simply show that a quotation or an enumeration of arguments, circumstances, facts, charges, malpractices, etc., is concluded, and correspond to what in English writing is expressed by inverted commas.

han 漢 Hankow.

chih 置辦 to buy.

chi 給予 to give; to grant.

yü 予 to give; to grant.

ch'êng 呈繳 to present (as a document at an office).

shou 收執 to receive and hold.

tan 單貨不得相離 "this document is to accompany the goods which it covers;" the document is not to be separated from the goods.

hsiang 相 mutually; each other.

相離 to take the one away from the other.

li 離 to take away; to part.

yeh 業 a sign of the past: have, has.

業已 a sign of the past: have, has.

pai 百拾 hundreds and tens. These characters, as well as 萬 *(wan)* and 千 *(ch'ien)* (*see* the two last columns on p. 55), are sometimes printed in forms, in order to have the space before them filled up when necessary. In the present case there were no figures to be filled in, so that the two characters are here without meaning. Note that the figures following on the right side and corresponding to *chêng* (正), above, denote the full, *i.e.*, the Export, Duty; those on the left side, corresponding to *pan* (半), the half, *i.e.*, the Coast Trade, Duty.

ju 如 if.

ho 核錯 to discover a mistake.

ts'o 錯 wrong; an error.

ch'ing 請 to request; you are requested to; please.

kêng 更 to alter.

更正 to correct.

Document No. 27. [p. 56]

i 己完正稅憑單 a "certificate (proof) showing that full duty has been paid."

p'ing 憑單 a duty proof.

chê 浙江 *(chê-chiang)* the province of Chêkiang.

fên 分巡 to inspect several districts respectively (used in the title of a Taot'ai; *see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 280.)

ning 甯紹台 the three departments of Ning-po-fu (*ning* 甯), Shao-hsing-fu (*shao* 紹), and T'ai-chou-fu (*t'ai* 台), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Ningpo.

hsing 行准 to receive (as a despatch).

tzŭ 咨 a despatch; to address in a despatch.

yü 預 to prepare; beforehand.

ch'êng 呈交 to tender; to present; to pay (as duties).

tsai 再 again.

fêng 奉遵 to receive instructions.

tsai 在案 "it is on record;" "as records show;" a concluding phrase showing that the facts stated are on official record; it need not be translated.

tsêng 曾經 a sign of the past: have, has, had.

tai 帶 to carry.

帶有 to carry; to be provided with.

tang 當 at the time; then; in due course.

當已 (=當經 *tang ching*) at the time; then; in due course.

chao 照完 to pay in accordance with (viz., the proper rate; as Coast Trade Duties, which represent half the full rate).

jêng 仍 again; still; yet.

pu 不合銷 not all sold (as goods).

hsia 下入船 to ship.

têng 等情 such matters; "etc.;" marking the end of a quotation. Cf. *têng yin* 等因 in Document No. 26, p. 55.

hsiang 相符 to agree; to tally.

fa 發還存票 to issue drawback in exchange (for duty paid).

kuo 過 after a verb, a sign of the past: have, has, having.

p'ing 憑據 a written guarantee; evidence; proof.

huang 黃連(=黃蓮) a kind of dye-stuff.

Document No. 28. [p. 57]

mien 免重徵執照 a certificate exempting from levying duty a second time; an exemption certificate.

chih 執照 a certificate.

yü 欲 to wish; about to; also a sign of the future tense.

kai 改運別口售賣 to change the destination [of goods] to another port of sale.

chê 者 after a verb, has the force of a participle or a relative pronoun (cf. Document No. 14, p. 17); *shou mai* (售賣), to sell; *shou-mai-chê* (售賣者), the selling ones, or, those who sell. Such a phrase may be preceded by a noun, *e.g.*, *shang-jên shou-mai-chê* (商人售賣者), which means "those of the merchants who sell," or "such merchants as may sell." In the present case translate "such merchants who, having paid all duties on their goods (imported), may wish to send the same for sale to another port."

yen 驗明 to ascertain (by examining).

yüan 原包 original package.

原貨 original goods.

ti 底簿 to enter in a book; a book entry.

pu 簿 a register; a ledger; an account book.

ping 並未 not by any means. All negative particles—*pu* (不), *wu* (無), *wei* (未), etc.—may be reinforced by the addition of certain words, which need not be translated except where it seems necessary to emphasise negation, *e.g.*, when they correspond to English "by no means," "not at all," etc. The following words and expressions are often so employed: *ping* (並), *tuan* (斷), *ch'ien* (千), *wan* (萬), *ch'ien wan* (千萬), *hao* (毫), *ssŭ hao* (絲毫), *chüeh* (決), *chüeh* (絕), *ch'ieh* (切), *tsung* (總), *chung* (終), *ch'iung* (迥), *ching* (竟).

ch'ai 拆 to break open.

拆動 to tamper with; to open (as packages under bond).

tung 動 to move; to change; to meddle with.

ch'ou 抽 to take out; to levy (as duties).

抽換 to take out and change (as goods from original packages).

huan 換 to change; to substitute one for another.

wei 爲此 on account of this [matter].

chi 給照 to issue a certificate.

ch'êng 呈照 to deliver a certificate.

chao 照貨相符 certificate and goods agreeing; if the goods are found to agree with the certificate covering them.

niu 鈕 buttons.

鈕扣 brass buttons.

k'ou 扣 standing for 釦, a round or chased button.

pei 北船 a northern vessel; *i.e.*, a vessel trading to the North of China.

wan 完過 has paid; having paid (duty).

Document No. 29. [p. 58]

ch'uan 船鈔執照 a tonnage dues certificate.

fan 凡 every; whenever; if.

ping 並 and; or.

ti 地方 a place. This noun is frequently added to local names, and it need not then be translated.

ping 稟明 to inform in a petition; to apply to.

chuan 專照 a special certificate.

i 以, *lit.*, to use; it is sometimes employed like *chiang* (將), in marking the object of a verb, when the verb follows, as in the classical example *i-t'ien-hsia yu jên* (以天下與人), "to give the empire to man;" but in the business style such accusatives more frequently follow the verb, *e.g.*, *chiao i han shu* (教以漢書), "to teach Chinese literature," *chia i hsing-ho* (加以刑嚇), "to inflict torture." It most frequently occurs in connexion with a second object, as in 以[1] 多[2] 報[3] 少[4] [3]*pao*, to declare, [1]*i* [2]*to*, much, or a large quantity, as [4]*shao*, little, or a small quantity; especially so in the phrase *i* ..... *wei* ..... (以 ..... 爲 .....), to consider ..... as ....., "to treat ..... as," etc.; *e.g.*, *i ch'i wei ch'ieh* (以妻爲妾), "to treat a wife as a concubine."

以 ..... 爲 ..... to consider ..... as .....

以四個月爲期 to consider four months as a limit; *i.e.*, within the limit of four months.

ch'i 期 a limit of time; a fixed period.

yu 逾 to exceed (as a limit).

ling 另 separately; besides; again.

i 以內 inside of; within. Similarly, *i wai* (以外), outside; *i ch'ien* (以前), before; *i hou* (以後), after; *i shang* (以上), above; *i hsia* (以下), below; *i pei* (以北), to the north of, etc.

tien 電線 an electric wire; a telegraph; telegraphic.

電線行 a telegraph company.

Document No. 30. [p. 59]

hu 護 to protect.

護照 a passport.

pu 布政使 a provincial treasurer or Fant'ai.

ch'ang 常鎮通海 the four departments of Ch'ang-chou-fu (常 *ch'ang*), Chên-chiang-fu (鎮 *chên*), T'ung-chou (通 *t'ung*), and Hai-mên-t'ing (海 *hai*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Chinkiang.

chên 鎮江 *(chên-chiang)* Chinkiang.

tsung 總辦 to superintend; a chief manager.

hai 海防支應局 the "Coast Defence Office" at Tientsin.

chuan 轉 to transmit.

轉准 to receive a document for further transmission.

pao 保定 the department of Pao-ting-fu, in Chihli.

hsiu 修志局 a commission for preparing a new edition of the provincial, etc., archives (*chih* 志).

chieh 解 to forward.

shu 書價開單 a list in which the price of books is stated; a list of books purchased; an invoice of books.

hsü 續 additional.

續購書藉 to buy additional books.

shu 書藉 books.

chi 藉 lists; books.

chuan 專人 to send a special messenger.

chin 金陵 *(chin-ling)* book name of the city of Nanking.

ling 陵 imperial tombs.

huai 淮 the river Huai.

淮南 *(huai-nan)*, *lit.*, south of the Huai River; *i.e.*, the city of Huai-an-fu, in Kiangsu.

kuan 官書局 a provincial government printing office.

chên 鎮 (=鎮江) Chinkiang.

hu 滬 Shanghai.

ching 津 (=天津) Tientsin.

tzŭ 咨請 to request in a despatch.

fang 放 to release.

tung 董 (=董事) a senior employé; an expert.

lien 連 to connect; to take all together; with.

chi 給護 to grant a passport.

ching 經過 to pass; to come across *(en route)*.

yen 沿途 on the road.

t'u 途 a road.

kuan 關卡 barriers.

ch'ia / *ka* 卡 a barrier.

i 以免 in order to avoid; so as not to; the opposite of *i pien* (以便), in order to.

tsu 阻 to impede.

阻滯 to obstruct; to stop; obstruction; stoppage.

chih 滯 to obstruct.

Document No. 31. [p. 60]

wên 文 a despatch; an official letter.

k'ai 開 to state; stating; "to the effect that."

fan 凡遇 whenever.

yü 遇 to meet; to happen; happening; whenever.

kuan 官員 Government officers.

yüan 員 a classifier of officers; an officer.

kuo 過關 to pass a Custom House.

chao 照例 according to rule; in accordance with, *i.e.*, not contrary to, regulations.

sui 隨 to follow; together with.

隨帶 to carry with one's person.

ping 並無 not by any means. Cf. *ping wei* 並未, p. 57.

yin 印照 a sealed certificate; a passport; a bond certificate.

chu 註 a commentary; to explain.

註明 to enter in a document; to state by way of explanation.

hsiang 箱隻 boxes. Cf. *ssŭ chin* 絲斤, p. 28.

chih 隻 a classifier of boxes.

wu 物件 packages.

fang 方 then. Cf. *chi* 即, p. 46.

shun 順天府 the department of Shun-t'ien-fu, in Chihli.

wên 文安縣 the district of Wên-an-hsien, in Shun-t'ien-fu.

lin 廩 a government granary.

廩生 a literary title: an expectant *chü-jên* (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 470).

ping 禀稱 to state in a petition.

ch'êng 稱 to state.

chieh 屆 a limit; a set time; "the time has come for" or "this is the time of."

jên 壬午 (*jên wu*) the 19th year of a cycle, *e.g.*, the year 1882 (*see* MAYERS' "Chinese Reader's Manual," pp. 362, 363).

k'o 科 the examination for the two highest degrees.

科鄉試 the triennial examination.

hsiang 鄉 a village; a community consisting of a number of villages.

鄉試 the triennial examination.

shih 試 to examine; examination; to try.

shih 馳 to hasten; to proceed to.

馳赴 to proceed to.

pei 北闈 the northern side door of an examination hall; *fig.*, the examination for *chü-jên*.

wei 闈 the door of an examination hall; hence, examination for a degree generally (see *wei* 圍, Document No. 21, p. 50).

ying[4] 應 to answer; to respond to.

應試 to respond to the call for examination; to report for examination.

ying 營 military; a camp.

營汛 a guard house.

hsün 汛 a guard house.

hsing 幸 please; you are requested to.

幸勿 please do not; you are requested not to.

liu 留 to detain.

留難 to raise difficulties by detention.

nan 難 difficult; to make difficulties.

ch'ieh 切 urgent.

切切 very urgent.

shu 書箱 books in boxes. Cf. *i-hsiang* 衣箱, clothes in boxes, p. 17.

hua 花 flowers; painted or carved ornaments.

花板 ornamented boards.

fu 副 a set; sets.

ling 零星 odds and ends.

shih 什 ten; sundry; miscellaneous.

什物 sundries.

ch'ien 前途 on the road; ahead on one's road.

kuan 關津 guard houses at fords.

chin, *ching* 津 a ford; a ferry.

ch'ia, *k'a* 卡隘 Customs barriers.

ai 隘 a pass; straits.

Document No. 32. [p. 61]

mien 免照 an exemption certificate (see also *mien ch'ung-chêng chih-chao* 免重徵執照 in Document No. 28, p. 57); here, a duty-free certificate for rice in times of famine and short crops.

ch'in 欽加 granted by the Emperor.

chia 加 to add to; to grant.

chien 兼 and; also.

kuan 管銅務 in charge of coinage matters.

t'ung 銅務 copper business, *i.e.*, mint matters; business connected with the coining of copper cash.

sui 隨帶加三級 granted three steps of merit, and so recorded in the Board of Civil Office, which distinction attaches to the person of the promoted official (*sui tai* 隨帶, "taken along with him"), whereas steps granted as not *sui tai* are lost when the official is transferred to another office, because they are attached to the *post* and not to the *person*.

chia 加三級 granted three steps of merit.

chi 級 a step; a degree.

an 案 (=案查) whereas; according to.

t'ung 同治 the period of reign of the Emperor T'UNG CHIH (1862 to 1875).

su 蘇 (=蘇州府) Su-chou-fu.

fan 藩 a boundary; a frontier.

藩司 the provincial treasurer; the same as *Fan-t'ai* (藩臺) or *Pu-ching-shih* (布政使).

i 移 to change; a despatch.

fu 撫憲 the provincial governor.

cha 札 a despatch from a superior.

hu 戶 a family; population.

戶部 the Board of Revenue.

pu 部 tribe; class; one of the *liu pu* (六部), or Boards of Government.

i 議 to deliberate in council; to recommend to the Emperor.

fu 復 to reply.

chi 給事中 a supervising censor.

tsou 奏 to address the Emperor.

奏請 to petition the Throne.

chao 招商 to encourage trade; to induce merchants.

ts'ai 採 to gather.

採買 to buy up.

tao 稻 unhusked rice; paddy.

稻米 paddy and rice.

tsa 雜糧 miscellaneous sorts of grain.

kai 概 all; equally.

li 厘 (=釐) the thousandth part of a tael; the Likin tax.

厘金 the Likin tax.

厘稅 Likin taxes *(li)* and ordinary duties *(shui)*.

chê 摺 a memorial to the Throne.

fêng 奉旨 to have received an Imperial edict.

chih 旨 an Imperial edict.

i 依 to accede to; as.

依議 "let it be as it was recommended" (in Imperial edicts).

ch'in 欽此 "The above is Imperial," or "such is his Majesty's pleasure," a concluding phrase added to Imperial orders by the ministers promulgating them.

ssŭ 嗣 afterwards.

fu 復 to reply; to write in reply to a letter previously received.

chin 近 near.

ching 京 the capital; Peking.

i 一帶 in the neighbourhood of.

shou 收成 to get in the crop.

ch'êng 成 complete; full; fulness; ready; to become.

chien 歉 insufficient (as a crop).

歉薄 insufficient and short of the full amount (as a crop).

pao 薄 thin.

lai 賴 to rely on; to depend on.

shang 商販 to buy and sell; trade.

fan 販 to trade; to buy and sell.

mi 米粮 rice and other grain.

chieh 接 to receive.

chi 濟 succour; assistance.

min 民 the people.

民食 the people's food.

chan 暫 temporarily.

huan 緩 to be lax; to remit (as taxes).

ch'ou 抽厘 to collect Likin taxes.

i 移咨 to inform in a despatch.

ch'a 查照 to take official notice (as of the contents of a despatch. Cf. *ch'a shou* 查收, to receive officially); here (=*an chao* 按照), according to.

ch'u 出示 to issue a proclamation.

hsiao 曉 to make known.

曉諭 for the information of everybody.

yü 諭 to proclaim; a proclamation.

hao 號商 a licensed merchant.

ch'ü 取 to fetch.

取具 to furnish.

chü 具 to arrange; to prepare; to furnish.

pao 保 to guarantee.

保結 a bond.

chieh 結 a knot; a tie; a bond.

ping 稟求 to apply for.

ch'iu 求 to beg; to ask for.

chü 局卡 Likin barriers.

ts'un 存案 to file in the archives; to keep on record.

hsiang 詳 to state in detail.

詳咨 to report details.

t'ang 倘 if.

pieh 別項貨物 other goods; goods of a description not covered by a document.

fêng 逢 to meet; to come across.

逢關 to pass a Customs station.

逢關納稅遇卡抽厘 to pay duty at Custom Houses and Likin taxes at Likin stations met on the road, *i.e.*, to pay all inland taxes due *en route*.

yü 遇卡 to pass a Customs barrier.

ssŭ 俟 to wait till; till; not until; when.

俟..... 即.....as soon as....., then.....

Document No. 33. [p. 62]

shui 水利 taxes on water industries (fisheries).

i 驛 post; postal.

yen 鹽 salt.

hai 海防水利驛鹽事務 matters pertaining to coast defence, fisheries, post and salt administration.

chi 紀 to write down; to record.

紀錄十次 recorded ten times for merit at the Board of Civil Office.

liang 兩江 the Two Kiang,—a viceregal district comprising the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi. The two first named being formerly called or considered as one, under the name of Kiangnan, is the cause of merely two divisions being named in the expression.

tu 督憲 the Governor-General or Viceroy.

fu 福建 (*fu-chien*) the province of Fukien.

fu 撫部院 the Governor of a province.

pu 部院 title of a Provincial Governor.

yüan 院 a court; a hall.

min 閩省 the province of Fukien.

shêng 省 a province.

chiao 交 conterminous; just at the time of.

交夏後 just after the summer.

hsia 夏 summer.

yü 雨 rain.

雨霪 rain without end.

yin 霪 continuous rain.

chiang 江漲 the river overflowing.

chang 漲 to overflow.

chi 幾 nearly; almost.

幾致成灾 almost amounting to a calamity.

chih 致 to arrive at; to reach to.

tsai 灾 a calamity.

tao 稻糧 grain.

pu 不無 to be bound to. Note that two negatives combined make a strong affirmative.

chien 減 to decrease; to diminish.

減色 to decrease in quality; to deteriorate.

hsien 現在 now.

shê 設法 to devise plans.

kou 購運 to buy and forward.

藉以均濟 to help in effecting eqnal succour.

chao 照案 according to precedent.

kai 概行免稅 all be exempted from duty.

t'ung 同 with; the same as.

同前由 particulars being the same as the former; "to the same effect as the former."

tao 到道 has come to my, the Taot'ai's, hands.

han 函 a cover; a letter.

函致 to send a letter to.

chao 照辦 to act accordingly.

so 所有. If an individual or individuals are distinguished from others of the same class by some attribute (adjective, participle, relative clause, etc.), the phrase *so yu* 所有 (properly, a short relative clause meaning "the so-and-so that there is" or "that there are") often serves to express the English definite article; *e.g.*, 所[1]有[2]現[3]約[4]五[5]條[6], [1]*so* [2]*yu*, THE, [5]*wu*, five, [6]*t'iao*, articles of, [3]*hsien*, the present, [4]*yüeh*, treaty; 所[1]有[2]商[3]人[4]採[5]買[6]米[7]石[8], [1]*so* [2]*yu*, THE, [7]*mi*-[8]*tan*, rice, [3]*shang*-[4]*jên* [5]*ts'ai* [6]*mai*, bought up by the merchants.

shang 上屆 the last time; the last occasion.

ch'êng 成案 a precedent; *lit.*, a ready case.

p'i 批示 to reply officially to au inferior.

shih 示 to make known.

t'ing 聽 to hear; to wait; to obey.

聽候 to wait; to await.

hou 候 to wait.

Document No. 34. [p. 63]

shui 稅單 a duty-paid certificate.

t'ung 通商章程 Trade Regulations under Foreign Treaties; the Rules appended to the Tariff.

ming 名目 denomination; description of kind.

jo 若 if.

若干 an indefinite amount; the amount of; so and so much; so many.

kan 干 to concern; concerning.

ho 何 what; which.

何處 at which place; where.

nei 內地稅項 transit dues.

內地稅單 a transit certificate (inward).

hsiang 向 towards; to proceed to; a preposition placed before nouns denoting the object of verbs meaning to ask, to say, to give, etc.; *e.g.*, 向[1]子[2]口[3]呈[4]單[5], [4]*ch'êng* [5]*tan*, to hand a document, *hsiang*[1], [1], [2]*tzŭ*-[3]*k'ou*, the barrier office.

yen 沿途子口 the barriers *en route*.

kai 蓋 a cover; to over-top.

蓋戳 to affix a seal; to stamp.

ch'o 戳 a stamp; to stamp.

wu 無論 no matter whether.

無論遠近 no matter whether far or near; irrespective of distance.

lun 論 to discuss.

yuan 遠 far.

遠近 distance.

chu 俱 all: equally.

t'ung 通共章程 complete regulations; *e.g.*, the Revised Yangtze Trade Regulations; also, the Five Rules regarding Transit Trade, called 通商各口通共章程.

fan 販運 to convey.

mo 末 the end.

末後 finally; when all is finished.

shêng 聲 to make known; to report.

聲明 to report.

hai 海口 a seaport.

i 一律 uniformly.

yen 烟台 Yen-t'ai (=Chefoo).

hui 會 conjointly; to meet together; to make an agreement.

會議 to agree upon.

i 議 to deliberate; to discuss.

t'iao 條款 treaty paragraphs; a convention.

yen 烟台會議條款 the Chefoo Convention of 1876

pan 半稅單照 a transit certificate (inwards).

ho 核定 to decide upon.

hua 畫 to draw; to paint.

畫一 uniform.

畫一款式 uniform; of a uniform pattern.

k'uan 款式 a pattern; a kind; a specimen.

pu 不分 making no distinction between.

ko 各等因; *i.q.*, *têng yin* 等因, p. 55, *q.v.*

pu 不領 not having been issued (a certificate, etc.), *i.e.*, without (a certificate, etc.).

an 安徽省 the province of Anhwei.

ning 甯國府 the prefecture of Ning-kuo-fu, in Anhwei.

chü 據此 on the ground of this (statement, application, etc.); accordingly.

i 以便 in order to; so that.

hsi 細葵扇 trimmed palm-leaf fans.

k'uei 葵 the sun-flower; the tree furnishing palm-leaf fans.

葵扇 palm-leaf fans.

Document No. 35. [p. 64]

mai 買土貨報單 a transit memorandum (authorising the purchase of goods in the interior).

k'ung 空 empty.

空白 blank (as a form not filled up).

ling 領事官 a consul.

lai 來文 an incoming despatch; an official letter received.

chi 既 after; if; as soon as.

ti 抵 to arrive.

ti 第一子口 the first barrier.

tzŭ 自 of course; must.

自必 must.

pi 必 must.

t'ung 通商稅則 the Customs Tariff (according to Foreign Treaties).

shui 稅則 a Customs Tariff; the Tariff.

tsê 則 a list; a tariff.

hsien 先發 to issue beforehand.

t'ung 同樣 of the same kind.

同樣三紙 triplicate copies (of a document).

yu 由. This particle, otherwise meaning "from," "by way of," is frequently used to denote the doer of an action, or the logical subject of a sentence if it is not inanimate; *e.g.*, 由[1]領[2]事[3]官[4]飭[5]該[6]商[7], [1]*yu* (expressing that the term following is the subject of the sentence) [2]*ling*-[3]*shih*-[4]*kuan*, the Consul, [5]*ch'ih*, orders, instructs, [6]*kai*, the said, THE, [7]*shang*, merchant; 先[1]由[2]委[3]員[4]申[5]報[6]司[7]道[8], [2]*yu* [3]*wei*-[4]*yüan*, the Deputy, [must] [1]*hsien*, before, first, [5]*shên*-[6]*pao*, report to, [7]*ssŭ*, the high provincial authorities and, [8]*tao*, the Taot'ais. Cf. *yu* 由, Document No. 16, p. 20.

ch'ih 飭 to order; to instruct.

tang 當 right; proper; at the time of; in the presence of.

當堂 before the magistrate; at the Consulate.

當堂畫押 to sign before a magistrate, or before the Consul.

t'ang 堂 a hall; a court; a magistrate.

hua 畫押 to affix one's signature; to sign.

ya 押 to sign; to affix a seal.

chi 給領 to issue (as a document).

huo 或 or.

或……或 either..... or .....; whether..... or.....

shang 商夥 a partner in a firm; an agent.

huo 夥 a partner.

san 三單 (= 三連單 or 三聯單 *san lien tan*) a triplicate transit memorandum.

yen 眼 the eye.

眼同 together with another (so that both parties may see).

yen 驗看 to examine.

k'an 看 to see; to look.

hsien 現往 about to proceed to.

hsia 下 below; after a verb it may correspond to colloquial 了 (*liao*) or 過 (*kuo*), denoting the past tense.

kai 蓋印加封 to seal a document and enclose it in an envelope.

chia 加封 to enclose in an official (sealed) envelope.

fei 飛 to fly.

飛速 post haste; speedily.

su 速 hasty; speedy.

yu 由驛 by post; by courier.

i 驛 the post; a courier.

i 移 to change; to forward to.

移送 to forward.

sung 送 to send.

ch'u 出口海關 the exporting Custom House, *i.e.*, the Custom House where outward transit goods are to pay Export Duty.

ch'a 查照 to take official notice of, as of a letter; placed after the name of the recipient in addresses, etc. Cf. *ch'a* 查照 in Document No. 32, p. 61.

an 按月 by the month; monthly.

ch'êng 呈送 to send in; to transmit to [a superior].

tsung 總理 to have the general management of.

總理各國事務衙門 the Yamên having the general control of matters connected with foreign countries; the Tsungli Yamên.

pei 備查 to file in the archives; to keep for reference.

ts'un 存留 to keep.

liu 留 to keep; to detain.

yün 運照 a transit pass.

lu 路上 on the road.

chiang 將 to take; before a verb, a sign of the future: "about to." Cf. Document No. 14, p. 17.

ch'u 出口海關設卡 the barrier established at the port where [transit] goods are exported.

tai 帶同 to take with one.

yün 運貨之人 a person attending a transport of goods.

tan 單據 a documentary proof.

kuo 過卡 to cross a Customs barrier.

wei 違此例 to offend against this rule.

yeh 業經 a sign of the past; already.

chih 指 to point out.

pieh 別 another; otherwise.

yin 隱 to keep out of view.

隱漏 to defraud the revenue by concealment of facts.

lou 漏 to evade [payment of duty]; to smuggle.

pi 弊 a malpractice.

shui 稅則半稅 half the Tariff Duty.

ni 匿單少報 to conceal the document and report less (than the proper quantity); to make a false declaration while withholding the document.

têng 等情 "such circumstances and the like actions." Cf. *têng yin* 等因, Document No. 26, p. 55.

t'ung 同類之貨 goods of the same denomination.

chien 繭殼 pierced cocoons.

k'o 殼 shell; skin; husk.

nien 念 to think. Used locally to denote the number "twenty," and hence read *êrh-shih* (二十).

yu 右貨 the goods (enumerated) on the right hand, *i.e.*, the above goods.

fei 飛送 to send by courier.

ch'a 查收 to receive officially; to take delivery of. Cf. Document No. 32, p. 61.

i 以憑徵稅 in order to furnish the documentary proof for charging duty.

Document No. 36. [p. 65]

pao 保單執照 a bond certificate (for rice

shan 山海關 the Newchwang Customs.

feng 奉錦山海關 the territorial divisions of Fêng-t'ien-fu (*fêng* 奉), Chin-chou-fu (*chin* 錦), and the Custom House at Shan-hai-kuan (山海關) at the eastern terminus of the Great Wall), constituting the administrative district of the Tao-t'ai of Newchwang.

mi 米穀 rice and grain.

hsiang 向 hitherto.

li 例 according to regulation.

pu 不准 not allowed; forbidden.

hsin 新定 newly decided upon.

shao 稍 slightly.

稍寬其禁 to slightly relax a restriction; to grant a facility.

k'uan 寬 to relax; to mitigate.

chin 禁 to restrict; to prohibit; restriction; prohibition.

chun 准令 to allow that.

k'ou 口岸 a port; ports.

an 岸 a shore; the coast.

i 以 from (= 從 *ts'ung*).

以此口運至彼口 to transport from one port to another.

pi 彼 that (as opposed to *tz'ŭ* 此, this): another; there.

彼此 there and here, *i.e.*, on either side.

ch'êng 呈具 to draw up and hand in (as a bond).

pao 保單 a bond.

chieh 結 to tie; a knot; fixed; firm.

結實 durable; secure: material.

結實信據 a material guarantee.

hsin 信 a letter; to trust; to believe; true; reliable.

信據 a guarantee.

shou 收到字樣 the word "received"; the endorsement of a receipt.

ts'ung 從 (= 自) from (local and temporal); since.

ch'ien 淺 (the opposite of 滿 (*man*), full) not full; empty (as a ship in ballast).

yüan 元 the beginning; the first; No. 1.

ts'un 存查 to keep on record; to file in the archives.

i 一經……即 as soon as....., then.....

p'i 批註 to endorse.

chia 加蓋印信 to affix a seal.

hui 回 to come back; to send back.

yü 逾限 to exceed a limit.

jên 苡米 a kind of rice; pearl barley (=薏仁米 *i-jên mi*).

Document No. 37. [p. 66]

t'iao 條欵 articles; regulations.

fan 凡……者 all.....who [or which].....

pao 寶山正頂 Paoshan Point (a locality in Shanghai Harbour).

p'ao 砲台 a fort; a battery.

tui 對 opposite.

對徑 opposite.

ching 徑 a bye-road; a short cut; direct.

chieh 界 a boundary; a limit.

wei 爲 to consider; to hold that.....

p'ai 派役 to depute officers.

kuan 管押 to keep custody (as of a ship).

ya 押 to put a seal on; to keep under supervision; to guard (as a ship or goods).

i 一體 all; uniformly.

chieh 界限 a limit.

tung 東門小河 the East Gate Creek (Shanghai).

k'ou 口 the mouth of a river, creek, street, road, etc.

ping 兵船 a man-of-war.

兵船廠 a naval yard.

tien 點 a point; a dot; a stroke.

點鐘 an hour; hours; o'clock.

chung 鐘 a bell; a clock.

ts'ang 艙 the hold of a ship.

艙口單 a ship's manifest.

pên 本國 my (the writer's) country; also his (another's own) country.

kuo 過 to exceed.

jên 認 to recognise; to confess.

認保無訛 to professedly guarantee there being no mistake, *i.e.*, to be responsible for correctness.

wu 無訛 without mistake.

wo 訛 wrong; a mistake.

i 一切 all.

tzŭ 字號 a mark (as on a package of merchandise).
hsiang 詳細載明 to give an accurate detailed account.
ch'êng 呈遞 to hand in; to present.
ti 遞 to hand to; to present (as a document).
chia 假 false.
假單 a false document (as a false manifest).
tan 但 only; merely.
ts'o 錯 wrong.
錯誤 a mistake.
wu 誤 mistake.
ch'ing 請改 to apply for permission to correct.
mien 免其議罰 to remit a fine.
tsai 再 again; further; often merely opens a new sentence.
ch'i 起岸 to land (as goods from a ship).
yi 亦 also.
chih 只 only.
hsü 許 to allow; to be allowed.
li 例准 permitted by the regulations.
i 以及 and; or.
chuang 裝上 to put into; to take in.
ya 押載之物 ballast.
jih 日間 during the daytime.
chien 間 at the time of; in the place of.
jih 日出以前 before sunrise.
日落以後 after sunset.
lo 落 to fall; to drop; to go down.
li 禮 rites; ceremony.
禮拜日 Sunday; on Sundays.
pai 拜 to worship; to visit.
chi 給假日 a holiday; holidays.
hsing 行 to work (as to load and unload).
chin 進口貨單 an import manifest.
tzŭ 自備 to provide oneself; to furnish.
ch'i 起貨單 a delivery order (for goods to be landed).
ch'i 起貨[准]單 a permit to land.
ssŭ 私行起動 to land clandestinely.
ch'i 起清 completely discharged (as a cargo). [p. 67]
ch'a 查艙 to search the hold of a ship.
ch'ing 請起貨單 an application to land.
請下貨單 an application to ship.

hsia 下貨單 a shipping order.
下貨[准]單 a permit to ship.
hsü 許 to permit; to be permitted.
ssŭ 私行下貨 to ship clandestinely.
po 剝船(=撥船) a cargo-boat.
i 已滿 filled up; already full; loaded full (as a ship).
t'ui 退回 to shut out goods (from a ship).
shang 上岸 to land.
hsia 下齊貨物 to have shipped all the goods; to have completed loading.
ch'i 齊 completely; all.
ch'u 出口貨單 an export manifest.
k'ai 開載 to state; to enter (as in a document).
chia 假單 a false document (as a "false manifest").
hu 互 mutually; each other.
互撥貨物 to tranship goods from one vessel to another.
po 撥貨 to tranship goods.
t'è 特准單據 a special permit.
chun 准單 a permit.
tan 單據 a permit.
ssŭ 私行互撥 to clandestinely tranship goods from one vessel to another.
ho 何時 at what time; at which time; at that time; *e.g.*, 何[1]時[2]起[3]貨[4]即[5]何[6]時[7]照[8]納[9], [1]*ho* [2]*shih*, at which time, [3]*ch'i* [4]*huo*, the goods are landed, [5]*chi*, then, [6]*ho* [7]*shih*, at that time, [8]*chao* [9]*na*, the duty is paid; *i.e.*, "the duties (or dues) are due at the time when goods are landed."
t'ung 通 all.
ch'a 查對 to check; to examine.
tui 對 to compare; to check; to agree.
ho 核知 to know; to be satisfied as to the correctness of.
chieh 皆 all.
ngo 訛誤 a mistake.
wu 誤 wrong; a mistake.
ling 領回 to issue back; to hand back (as a document deposited).
mei 每 every; each.
每日 every day; daily.
k'ai 開關 to open the Custom House.
fêng 封關 to close the Custom House.

t'ing 停辦公事 to stop work (as when closing an office).

sui 隨時 suiting one's time; in due course.

shêng 聲候 to make a personal statement.

hou 候 to wait; to wait upon.

cho / *chê* 酌 to deliberate upon.

Document No. 38. [p. 68]

li 理船廳 a harbour master.

理船廳章程 Harbour Regulations.

ko 各國領事官 the Treaty-power Consuls.

hêng 公同商定 to conjointly agree upon.

shang 商 to consult; to devise.

chun 准行 to sanction.

tuan 段 a section; a limit.

shang 上段 the upper limit (as of a harbour).

hsia 下段 the lower limit (as of a harbour).

ying 應須 must.

chih 指引 to point out; to assign (as a berth to a ship).

t'o 妥 safe.

妥當 safe.

hsiao 小輪船 a steam-launch; a tug-boat.

t'o 拖 to drag; to pull.

拖帶 to tow (as a ship).

êrh 而 and; and yet. After verbs it often has the force of the Latin gerund; *e.g.*, 煑海水而作鹽 *chu hai-shui êrh tso yen*, "to make salt by boiling sea water"; 輪船拖帶而入 *ju*, to enter (port), *êrh*, by, *lun-ch'uan t'o-tai*, being steamer-towed; *i.e.*, "to be towed into port by a steamer."

chiang 將到 about to arrive. Cf. *chiang* 將, Document No. 35, p. 64.

po 泊界 the harbour limits.

pan 辦公房屋 office buildings; a public office.

fang 房 a house; a building.

wu 屋 a room.

t'o 拖船 a tug-boat.

ying 應當 must

huan 緩 slowly; to delay.

緩駛 to slacken speed; to stop (as a ship); to slow down.

ch'ang 常 constantly; usually; commonly.

常川 uninterruptedly; continuously; regularly (*lit.*, an uninterrupted stream).

ch'uan 川 a mountain stream.

ching 徑入 to pass into.

pu 不必 must not; need not.

têng 等 to wait.

等候 to wait.

wei 危 danger.

危險 dangerous.

hsien 險 danger; dangerous.

fang 防碍 a hindrance; a difficulty to be provided against.

ai 碍 to obstruct; to interfere with.

wei 危險防碍之物 articles of a dangerous nature, *e.g.*, gunpowder and other explosives.

liu 留空 to keep open or unoccupied (as a berth for a ship).

pu 步 a pace; to pace; to move up and down.

步位 space.

wei 位 position; place.

chih 指示 to assign (as a berth to a ship).

i 移動 to move.

ch'uan 船夥 a mate; a ship's officer.

kung 公 just; fair; public. [p. 69]

公所 a public office.

so 所 a place.

t'ung 通報 to report, through the channel of an inferior, to a higher officer.

yi 亦可 will also do; may also.

mei 每逢 whenever; when; at the time of.

fêng 逢 to meet; to happen; whenever.

t'ou 頭桅 the foremast.

ts'êng 層 a story; a tier.

fan 帆 a sail; to sail.

帆扛 a yard (of a ship's mast).

kang 扛 (standing for 杠 *kang*); a yard on a mast; a pole.

yu 右邊 on the right side.

pien 邊 a side; a border; an edge.

hsüan 懸 to be suspended; to hang down; to suspend; to hang up.

懸掛 to suspend; to hang up.

kua 掛 to hang up.

ming 明 clear; bright; shining.

têng 燈 a lamp; a light.

shêng 繩 a cord; a string.
繩索 cordage; the rigging of a ship.
so 索 to bind; a cord; twine.
shuan 拴 to bind up; to fasten.
拴繫 to tie up; to fasten.
hsi 繫 to bind up; to fasten.
ch'uan 船旁 a ship's side; on the side of a ship.
hsiao 小船 a small boat; a gig; a sampan.
hêng 横 cross.
横木 a cross-beam; a boom.
shou 收 to receive; to take in; to rig in, as the swinging-boom of a ship.
chih 支 to pay out; to rig out, as the swinging-boom of a ship.
huo 活 lively; alive; movable.
活機之木 a movable beam on board a ship; a swinging-boom.
chi 機 a mechanical contrivance.
wei 惟 but; except.
pai 白晝之間 during daytime.
chou 晝 daylight; in the daytime.
chih 支出 to rig out, as the swinging-boom or jib-boom of a ship.
yeh 夜 the night; at night.
夜晚 in the evening; at night.
wan 晚 evening.
fang 方始 then; but then; then, and not sooner.
mao 錨鍊 anchor chains.
lien 鍊 a chain.
shih 時常 at any time; always.
chêng 整 to adjust; to repair.
整理 to adjust; to keep in order.
ch'ing 清妥 clear and safe (as the anchor chains of a ship).
yüeh 月滿時 at full moon (*i.q.*, *wang* 望).
月初生時 at new moon (*i.q.*, *shuo* 朔).
shêng 生 to be born; to come into existence.
yu 尤 more; still more; particularly.
尤爲緊要 it is still more important; it is of special importance.
chin 緊 important.
緊要 important.
ch'ien 牽 to connect.
chih 至 as regards.

hou 後面 behind; astern (of a ship).
yao 要 must; must be.
tuan 短 short.
kuo 過長 excessively long; too long.
i 以期 (= 以望) so that it may be hoped; so as not to interfere with.
pien 便 convenient.
便於 to be expedient to; to facilitate.
k'ai 開放大砲 to fire off cannon.
p'ao 砲 cannon.
ch'iang 槍 a gun.
huo 火 fire.
火藥 gunpowder.
火藥開花彈子 shell loaded with gunpowder.
tan 彈 a bullet; a shot; a shell.
li 粒 a grain of rice; a classifier of bullets, cartridges, shells, etc.
chih 至 up to.
p'ang 磅 (in imitation of the English sound "pound") a pound; pounds.
kuan 灌 to pour into.
灌藥槍彈 cartridges.
san 三里路 a distance of three *li*, or one English mile.
lu 路 a road.
ch'ê 扯 to haul up; to hoist.
扯挂 to hoist (as a flag).
tzŭ 自能爆開 inflammable; explosive.
pao 爆 to burn; to burst into flame.
to 多寡 quantity; how much.
kua 寡 little.
k'ai 開出 to proceed to (as a ship on having lifted anchors). [p. 70]
開駛 to proceed on a journey (as a ship).
néng 能引火之油 inflammable oil (as kerosene oil, etc.).
yin 引火 to strike fire; to inflame.
k'ao 靠 to lean on; to rely on; by the side of.
p'u 浦東岸 the shore of the river opposite Shanghai; the Pootung shore.
wên 瘟 an infectious disease; an epidemic.
瘟病 an infectious disease.
ping 病 sick; sickness.
huang 黃旗 a yellow flag; the quarantine flag.
shang 上下 up and down; to land and ship; to communicate with the shore (as from on board a ship).

wu 壓載重物 ballast.
mei 煤灰 coal ashes.
hui 灰 ashes.
t'an 炭 charcoal.
炭碎 charcoal ashes.
sui 碎 fragments; broken pieces or bits.
p'ao 拋 to throw away.
拋棄 to throw away.
ch'i 棄 to throw away.
p'u 浦 a river; the Hwangpu at Shanghai.
yü 欲要 to want to.
t'ang 登 to ascend; to enter (as in a book).
登岸 to go on shore.
cho 酌 to consider; to arrange for.
jên 人數 a number of men.
fu 敷 to be sufficient for.
ch'i 起錨鍊 to lift anchors; to clear chain.
hsia 下錨鍊 to pay out [anchor] chain.
ch'uan 船頭 the bow of a ship.
船頭支出之桅 a jib-boom.
shou 收進 to rig in (as a jib-boom).
shê 設浮樁 to lay down buoys and beacons.
ch'a 查看 to inspect.
shih 是否 whether or not.
fou 否 not; whether or not; if not.
an 安 to place; to lay down.
安設 to erect; to lay down (as a buoy).
p'ai 派定 to allot; to decide (as on the site of a buoy to be laid down).
kui 歸 to revert to; to be under the control of.
jih 日後 afterwards; in the course of time.
pu 不便 inconvenient.
ku 故 a cause; a reason; causing.
yü 諭令 to order.
chu 主 the owner of an object.
i 移換 to change.
ti 地方 a place.
êrh 而 and; but; yet; and yet.
pu 不即 not immediately; forthwith not.
tsun 遵行 to comply with orders.
tai 代爲辦理 to act for another; to take action in a matter which another has not taken up.

shih 使 to cause to.
使費 to lay out; to incur an expense for another; expenses.
jên 認付 to be responsible for (payment); to have to submit to.
fu 付 to give to.
shih 失 to lose; to miss; to fail. [p. 71]
失火 to catch fire; fire breaking out.
ch'ien 前後 in front and behind.
ming 鳴 the cry of a bird; to cry; to sound.
鳴鑼 to sound a gong.
lo 鑼 a gong.
pao 報警 to beat alarm.
ching 警 to rouse; to warn; to alarm.
yu 有船被焚之旗 a fire-alarm; a signal flag hoisted when a ship is on fire.
被焚 to be burned; to be on fire.
fên 焚 to burn.
ch'ê 扯上扯下 to hoist and lower (as a signal flag or lantern on board ship).
fei 飛報 to send immediate notice to; to send a flying message.
shui 水巡捕 the river police (at Shanghai).
kua 挂旗望臺 a signal station.
wang 望 to look to; to see; to hope.
望臺 a look out; a signal station; a tower beacon.
kung 工部局 the Municipal Council (at Shanghai).
chih 知照 to inform.
hung 轟 to blast.
轟爆之物 explosive matter or articles.
pao 爆 fire bursting; fireworks.
hui 回駛 to sail back.
hsü 續 to continue; additional; supplementary.
續議 additionally agreed upon.
kao 告白 a notice.
ch'uan 船名之旗 a signal flag denoting the name of a ship.
ch'ê 扯旗望臺 a signal station.
yüan 遠見 to see from afar.
pao 報知 to give notice to.
ho 何處 at what place; whether at any place.
chien 見有 to see that there is; to discover.
chiao 礁 a rock.
礁石 a rock.

ch'ien 淺 shallow.
淺水 shallow water; a shoal.
huai 壞 to spoil; to be lost.
壞船 a wreck.
hsiang 相遇 to happen to one (as an accident).
k'ai 開來 to come from (as a ship).
t'u 途間 on the way; *en route.*
yu 有無 whether there is; whether there was.
ta 大風 a storm.
ho 何日 on what date.
tao 到此 to arrive here; to arrive at this port.
ch'ing 情形 circumstances.
hsing 形 shape; form; to describe; description.
i 移動 to move; to be carried away.
ch'uan 船燈 a ship's light; a lightship.
t'a 塔 a tower; a lighthouse.
塔燈=(燈塔) a lighthouse.
yen 黯 pitchy; black.
黯滅 to extinguish (as a light).
mieh 滅 to extinguish.
sun 損 to lose.
損壞 to be spoilt; to be out of order; to wreck.
i 意有不洽 to disagree; not to fall in with one's ideas; to have fault to find with. [p. 72]
pu 不洽 to disagree.
hsia 洽 to harmonise with.
ch'i 技 skill.
技藝 professional competency.
i 藝 skill; ability in working.
shêng 生疎 raw; coarse; incomplete.
su 疎 coarse; careless.
hsing 性 nature; character.
性情 personal conduct.
pu 不善 bad.
shan 善 good.
kan 趕 quickly.
趕緊 as quickly as possible.
chin 緊 important; quickly.
t'ung 通知 to inform through another.
ch'a 查辦 to investigate.
mu 木板 a board (classifier, *kuai* 塊).

nien 粘 to paste on.
粘貼 to paste up (as a public notice).
t'ieh 貼 to paste up (as a public notice).
chih 知閱 to take notice of.
yüeh 閱 to peruse.
shang 上面 above; on it (as on a surface).
i 一覽而知 to see and notice a matter at a glance; synoptical.
lan 覽 to inspect; to behold from a distance.
fêng 奉 to offer to; to receive.
奉勸 to offer one's advice to; to warn.
ch'üan 勸 to advise.
ch'ieh 切勿 not by any means. Cf. *ping* 並未, Document No. 28, p. 57.
wu 勿 not; do not.
shun 順 to obey; going with, not against.
順潮 with the tide.
ch'ao 潮 the flood tide.
ch'êng 誠 really; sincerely.
誠恐 there is real fear that.
k'ung 恐 to fear.
p'êng 碰 to collide.
碰壞 to wreck from collision; to damage by collision.
chi 已 self; oneself; one's own.
sun 損傷 to be damaged; damage.
jên 認理 to be responsible for.
wei 惟 to consider; to hold that; only.
p'ai 派辦之人 a deputy.
fu 付給 to tender (as payment).
wu 吳淞 Woosung (an out-station at the mouth of the Shanghai river).
po 泊船章程 regulations for the mooring of ships.
kung 公同商定准行 conjointly discussed and approved of (as by a body of officials).
ping 兵營 a camp.
ying 營 a camp.
mien 面前 in front of.
lan 藍白色旂 a blue and white flag; the rendezvous flag (MARRYAT'S Code).
ch'i 旂 (=旗) a flag.
chu 駐 to reside.
chih 指泊人 a berthing officer.

k'o 可以 can; may.
chih 指示 to point out; to assign (as a berth to a ship).
shê 設法 to devise a plan; to see that.
chih 使 to cause to; so that.
pien 便 to facilitate.
便於 to meet with no difficulty in; to facilitate; to be given facilities in.
ch'ien 淺沙灘 a bar (as the Woosung Bar). [p. 73]
sha 沙 sand; a sand or mud bank.
沙灘 a bar (as the Woosung Bar).
t'an 灘 rapids in a stream; an obstruction arising from rocks or sand-banks.
wang 望準 to take the bearing of.
chun 準 to equalise; to adjust.
piao 標桿 a beacon pole (classifier, *kên* 根).
kan 桿 a pole.
lien 聯 to join; to connect.
聯貫 to join (as several objects seen in a line).
kuan 貫 a string (as of cash); to string; to connect.
chih 直線 a straight line.
hsien 線 thread; wire; a line drawn.
tso 左右 right $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ left; on either side of; more or less; about.
fu 幅地 (*fu-ti*, in imitation of the English sound "foot") a foot; feet.
p'ai 派去 to depute.
t'o 妥便 safe and comfortable.
t'iao 條 a classifier of roads, etc.
ai 碍 to endanger; danger; difficulty.
i 移泊 to shift anchorage; to remove from one berth to another.
yin 因此 thereby; therefore.
wei 惟某人自行認理 or 惟某人是問 So-and-so will be held responsible.
yao 要故 an urgent reason.
yün 允 to permit.
允行 to give authority to.
p'o 拍 here standing for *po* 泊, to anchor.
liao 料 to consider.
料理 to manage.
chieh 接收 to receive.
shan 繕 to write out; to copy.
yen 沿途情形 [a record of] occurrences on the road; the log of a ship.
pao 報函 a written report.
i 易於 or 易以 easy to; to find no difficulty in .....
wei 違犯 to offend against.
fan 犯 to be guilty; to offend against.

Document No. 39. [p. 74]

yü 諭 an order.
tuan 端 upright; correct; also, matters; affairs.
端陽節期 the dragon-boat festival.
端陽 or 端午 the dragon-boat festival (5th day of 5th moon).
yang 陽 the male principle; the sun.
chieh 節 a period of time; a feast day.
節期 a festival; a periodical feast day.
t'ing 停 to stop.
停辦公事 to close a public office; to stop work (as on a holiday).
t'ê 特諭 a special order.

Document No. 40.

an 按察使 a provincial judge.
tung 東海關 the Chefoo Customs.
fên 分守 to have the control of several administrative districts respectively.
têng 登萊青 the three departments of Têng-chou-fu (登 *têng*), Lai-chou-fu (萊 *lai*), and Ch'ing-chou-fu (青 *ch'ing*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Chefoo.
yü 諭飭遵辦 orders for the guidance [of those concerned].
hsieh 卸 to unload.
pao 報稅 to declare [goods] for payment of duty.
p'u 舖 a shop.
舖商人 traders; merchants.
ta 大關 the [Native] Custom House (at Chefoo).
so 所以 in order to thereby; by which means it is intended to.
yüan 原所以杜.....by which means it was originally intended to prohibit.....
tu 杜 to restrict; to prohibit.
ying 影 a shadow; a delusion.
影射 a shadow projecting; false statements; false declarations.
shê 射 to shoot out; to project (as a shadow).

chia 夾 double; the lining of clothes.
夾帶 to carry secretly; to smuggle.
chu 諸 all; as a sign of the plural, *the*.
諸弊 all the malpractices; *the* malpractices.
chin 近 near; lately.
近聞 it has lately been rumoured; I have recently heard.
wên 聞 to hear; it is rumoured.
pao 報卸 to declare goods as having to be landed.
ni 匿過紅單 fraudulently omitted in the clearance document (as goods not declared at the Custom House).
ching 竟 really; indeed.
竟不 not at all; even not. Cf. *ping* 並未, Document No. 28, p. 57.
ssŭ 似 like.
似此 like this; thus.
han 含 to cherish.
含混 to cherish confusion; to be negligent about matters.
hun 混 confused; confusion; mixed; ill-assorted.
ch'ü 取巧 to exact an undue advantage.
ch'iao 巧 clever; crafty.
nan 難保 difficult to secure.
shên 申明 to explain clearly; to state clearly.
chiu 舊 old.
i 一體 all; uniformly.
i 以 in order to.
以杜弊端 in order to restrict malpractices.
pi 弊端 malpractices.
chung 重 to give weight to; to secure respect for.
kuo 國課 the Imperial revenue.
ko 課 taxes; revenue.
chi 亟 promptly; quickly.
ch'u 出示曉諭 to issue a proclamation.
wei 爲此 on this account; therefore.
shih 示仰 to issue a proclamation with a view to.....
ko 各路 at all places; in all directions.
chih 知悉 to be thoroughly aware of.
hsi 悉 to know.
tzŭ 自.....之後 from after .....
tz'ŭ 此次 this time.
fu 覆 again; to and fro. [p. 75.]

chi 訖 to finish; after a verb, a sign of the past tense, like *kuo* 過.
ch'o 戳 to stamp; a stamp.
戳記 to affix a seal.
chi 記 to remember; to record; a mark; a sign: a seal.
ch'i 起卸 to discharge goods.
ssŭ 私自 clandestinely and on one's own authority; privately.
t'i 提關 to send to the Custom House (as an offender for examination).
ch'a 查究 to examine; to try.
chiu 究 to examine; to try.
ts'ung 從 to follow; to be attached to; liable.
從重議罰 liable to be severely punished.
pu 不稍 not in the least.
不稍寬貸 not the slightest leniency will be shown.
k'uan 寬 broad; forgiving; leniency.
寬貸 to let off leniently; to remit punishment; to show leniency.
tai 貸 to lend on interest; to give; to release; to let off.
i 宜 must.
lin 凛 to tremble.
凛遵 to obey strictly.
wu 毋違特示 a special order not to be offended against; a proclamation to be obeyed strictly.

Document No. 41.

chien 建 to establish; to build.
建築 to build.
chu 築 to build.
chuan 專 specially.
têng 登 to ascend.
登舟 to get on board ship; to embark.
chou 舟 a boat.
hsing 行走 to walk; pedestrians.
tsou 走 to walk.
chi 計 to take into account.
t'u 土妓 a local prostitute.
chi 妓 a prostitute.
yu 游 to wander about; wandering; to travel.
ch'ang 娼 a singing woman; a prostitute.
hun 混雜 to mix together.

t'u 塗 mud; dirty; to besmear.

塗朱搽粉 to besmear one's face with cosmetics; to paint faces with rouge and chalk.

chu 朱 vermilion; rouge.

ch'a 搽 to rub on; to besmear.

fen 粉 flour; powder; cosmetics in powders.

chao 招 to beckon; to call.

招搖 to entice by showing oneself off.

yao 搖 to shake; to wave to and fro.

shih 實屬 it really is.

shu 屬 to be.

tan 膽 the gall; courage; bold.

膽玩 to play a bold game; to trifle with the law in a cheeky manner.

wan 玩 trifles; to trifle; to play with.

i 已極 to the utmost; extremely.

chi 極 extremely; the utmost point.

hsien 現經 has; have; also a sign of the perfect tense.

yen 嚴 strict.

嚴拿 to seize strictly; to arrest.

wu 無恥之輩 shameless people.

ch'ih 恥 to be ashamed.

pei 輩 generation; kind; people; when appended to a noun, expressing plurality, *e.g.*, *wo pei* 我輩, people of my kind, *i.e.*, we.

kan 敢 to dare; to venture.

fa 發 to send.

發縣 to send to the district magistrate (as a criminal for punishment).

chung 重究 to inquire into strictly; to deal severely with an offender).

重究不貸 to be severely dealt with (as an offender).

pu 不貸 without leniency; strictly.

Document No. 42.

yen 嚴拿偷漏 [to have authority for] arresting thieves and smugglers.

t'ou 偷 to steal; to pilfer.

偷漏 thieves and smugglers.

lou 漏 to leak; to evade [payment of duty]; to smuggle.

chin 禁止遶越 to restrict evasion of the law.

jao 遶 to wind around; to make a *détour*.

遶越 to evade the law.

yüeh 越 to exceed; to transgress.

ku 故 on purpose.

故違 to wilfully offend against the law.

tz'ŭ 詞 a rhyme; a rythmical sentence; tales; empty phrases.

hsiang 相同 identical; the same.

Document No. 43. [p. 76]

ch'i 啓 to inform; a notice.

啟者 a communication; an opening phrase in letters; "you are hereby informed that;" "I beg to inform you."

chan 棧 a warehouse; a godown.

棧房 a warehouse; a godown.

p'o 拍 to beat; to slap a table; to bid.

拍賣 to sell by auction.

kuei 貴 esteemed; "you," or that which pertains to the person addressed.

貴客 esteemed merchants; "you" (when addressing merchants).

貴國 your country.

貴恙 your disease.

chieh 屆時 at the time fixed for.

mien 面 the face; personally; in person; verbally.

面拍 to bid at an auction.

tsai 再者 further; besides.

mai 買貨之人 purchasers (of goods).

cho 酌帶銀洋若干 to carry with oneself an amount of dollars sufficient for intended purchases.

yin 銀洋 foreign coins; Mexican dollars.

p'o 拍定 to settle a purchase at auction.

chiao 交付 to hand (as payment).

fu 付 to give; to deliver to.

i 以 because; on account of.

chieh 借 to lend; to borrow; to make a pretext of.

借詞 to make a pretext of sophistical arguments.

t'ui 推 to shirk responsibility; to refuse.

推諉 to retract what one had agreed to; to shirk responsibility; to back out.

wei 諉 to shirk one's duty; to back out.

chih 至 very; extremely.

至囑至囑 very urgent to tell you; be careful not to overlook.

chu 囑 to enjoin upon.

tz'ŭ 此佈 this is a public notice; for general information.
pu 佈 to extend; a public notice.

Document No. 44.

yen 烟台 (*Yen-t'ai*) Chefoo.
chung 中外 Chinese and foreign.
yün 雲 a cloud.
雲集 to assemble in great numbers.
chi 集 to collect; to assemble.
so 所 a place.
sui 隨意 as one thinks fit; according to pleasure.
man 漫 reckless; vague.
p'êng 碰 to run against; to collide.
碰撞 to collide; collision.
chuang 撞 to rush against; to collide.
shang 商定 to decide upon.
tung 東北首 towards the north-east.
shou 首 a head; a direction towards which a thing lies.
k'ao 靠 to lean against; by the side of.
tzŭ 滋大 name of a firm in Chefoo, Messrs. Fergusson & Co.
nei 內地商船 native merchant vessels; merchant junks.
shu 庶 so that.
pu 不致 so as not to; so that there may not be; the opposite of *chih* 致 or *i chih* 以致, so that.
gü 虞 danger; accident.
chao 照會 an official communication; a despatch; to address in a despatch.
hui 會 to communicate with.
ch'a 查照 to take official notice; for official information.
ho 合亟 promptly; duly.
chi 亟 haste; prompt; urgent.
wu 務 must.
ya 押 to seal; a seal; in copies of documents, representing the place where the seal appears in the original: "L.S."

Document No. 45. [p. 77]

ya 壓載沙土石塊 ballast of sand, mud, and stones.
p'ao 拋擲 to throw down.
chih 擲 to throw down.
chih 致 so as to. See *pu* 不致, Document No. 44, p. 76.
ai 礙 to cause difficulties to.
shan 杉 a kind of pine.
杉板 a sampan; a cargo-boat.
tui 堆 a heap; to heap up.
堆積 to heap up.
chi 積 to collect.
pu 不遵 to disobey; to disregard.
chu 築立 to build; to erect.
li 立 to erect.
wei 未便 inconvenient.
tsai 再 still; again; farther.
i 議定 to decide.
shê 設立 to erect; to establish.
chiang 江 (=江蘇) the province of Kiangsu.
chê 浙 (=浙江) the province of Chêkiang.
chien 建 (=福建) the province of Fukien.
kuang 廣 (=廣東) the province of Kwangtung.
hu 湖 (=湖廣) the provinces of Hupei and Hunan (=Hukuang).
wei 衛 the country of Wei, an ancient feudal state comprising parts of Honan and Chihli; here standing for "Tientsin."
kuan 關東 Kuantung, or Manchuria.
jên 任 a post; an office; relying on.
任意 as one thinks fit; arbitrarily.
i 一律 uniformly; all.
lü 律 laws; statutes.

Document No. 46. [p. 78]

chin 謹 respectfully; carefully.
t'ien 天津條約 the Treaty of Tientsin; here the British Treaty concluded in A.D. 1858.
ting 訂 to settle terms.
cho 酌議 to consult about.
shui 稅則 the Customs tariff.
mien 面爲商定 to consult in person.
ta 大清 the Ch'ing dynasty now ruling in China; the Chinese Empire; Imperial Chinese.
ch'in 欽差 sent by the Emperor; an Imperial Ambassador.
ta 大臣 a Minister of State.

chen 臣 a minister.

tung 東閣大學士 one of the four Chinese Grand Secretaries (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 135).

ta 大學士 a Grand Secretary.

chiang 正白旗 one of the eight banners of Imperial troops; the "Plain White Banner."

man 滿洲 (*man-chou*) Manchu; Manchurian.

tu 都統 a lieutenant-general.

hsing 刑 punishment; to punish.

刑部 the Board of Punishments.

shih 事務 business matters; affairs.

ching 經 a classic; classical books.

經筵 the hall of classics; the hall where the Emperor meets academicians.

經筵講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.

yen 筵 a mat; a dining-hall.

chiang 講 to converse; to expound (as the Classics).

講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.

li 吏 a magistrate; a Government officer.

吏部 the Board of Civil Office.

shang 尚 yet; still; to control.

尚書 the President of a Board; a Minister of State.

hsiang 鑲 bordered (as a banner).

鑲藍旗 one of the eight banners of Imperial troops; the "Bordered Blue Banner."

han 漢軍 the Chinese portion of the army called banner troops.

chi 稽 to examine into.

稽察 to examine.

ch'a 察 to examine.

hui 會同 to meet together; conjointly.

會同四譯館 an office under the Board of Ceremonies; an office where meetings of Foreign Envoys take place (?); "residence for Tributary Envoys" (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 179).

i 譯 to translate; to interpret; an interpreter.

t'ai 太 large.

太子 the Imperial Prince; heir to the throne.

太子少保 a junior guardian of the Imperial Prince.

shao 少 little; young; junior (as opposed to *t'ai* 太, senior).

pao 保 to protect; a ward; a guardian.

ping 兵部 the Board of War.

tu 都察院 a censor.

都御史 a President of the Censorate.

chiang 江南 (*chiang-nan*) the province of Kiangnan, consisting of the two provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsu, each under a Governor, the two being under the control of the Governor-General of Kiangnan.

江西 (*chiang-hsi*) the province of Kiangsi.

ting 頂 an official button; the top of anything.

頂戴 to wear a button; the wearer of a button.

tai 戴 to wear on the head.

wu 武 military.

武備院 the Imperial Armoury.

ch'ing 卿 a dignitary; the director of one of the minor courts in the Imperial household (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 232).

chün 軍機處 the Grand Council (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 133).

hsing 行走 to act in another function in addition to one's own duties; to officiate.

yüan 員外郎 Second Class Secretary of a Board (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 164).

lang 郎 a term of respect for officers and persons.

ta 大英 Great Britain; British.

shih 世 a generation; an age.

世襲 a hereditary nobleman; an earl.

hsi 襲 to inherit; hereditary.

chün 郡 a principality; an earldom.

po 伯 an earl.

伯爵 an earl.

chüeh / *chio* 爵 a rank of nobility.

chu 逐 to take up in order one by one.

逐款 by paragraphs; each considered by itself.

chou 周 to provide for.

周備 well prepared; well arranged.

kuan 官民 the officials and the people.

min 民 the people (not being officials or soldiers).

i 一同 the same as; uniformly.

tsun 遵守 to observe; to be guided by.

ch'in 親 a relative; self, in person.

親筆 with one's own hand (as to sign a document).

kai 蓋用關防 to affix one's official seal.

kuan 關防 an official seal.

i 以昭信實 in order to manifest authenticity; "in witness thereof."

hsin 信實 authenticity.

hsin 新定 newly fixed; lately settled upon.

t'ung 通商章程 the Trade Regulations appended to the Tariff.

shan 善 good; to make good.

善後 to make good what comes after; to make rules supplementary to a set of rules originally not complete.

善後條約 the Supplementary Rules appended to the Tariff; the "Tariff Rules" or "Trade Regulations."

chin 僅 only.

kai 賅 to give; uncommon; rare. [p. 79]

賅載 to be given; to be contained in (as in a book or in a document); written down.

ho 核估 to estimate; to assess.

核估時價 to calculate the market value of an article.

shih 時價 the market value.

chao 照值百抽五例 according to the five per cent. *ad valorem* principle.

chih 值百抽五 to value at a hundred and levy five, *i.e.*, to charge a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

chêng 征稅 to levy duty.

yin 銀錢 coins.

su 粟 maize; Indian corn.

粟米粉 Indian meal.

sha 砂穀米 sago.

mien 麵餅 cakes; biscuits.

shou 熟 ripe; cooked; preserved.

熟肉 preserved meats.

jou 肉 meat.

shou 熟菜 preserved vegetables.

niu 牛奶酥 cheese.

nai 奶 milk.

su 酥 curd; cheese.

niu 牛油 butter; also, animal tallow.

shou 首飾 head ornaments; jewellery.

shih 飾 ornaments; to ornament; to paint.

ch'an 攙 to mix (as good metal with an inferior metal).

攙銀器 plated ware.

hsiang 香水 fragrant water; perfumery.

chien 碱 (碱 or 鹻) soap.

t'an 炭 charcoal.

ch'ai 柴 firewood.

柴薪 firewood.

la 蠟燭 candles.

chu 燭 a candle.

chia 家用雜物 household stores.

ch'uan 船用雜物 ship's stores.

chih 紙張 paper. Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤, Document No. 18, p. 28.

紙張筆墨 stationery.

pi 筆 a pen; a pencil.

mo 黑 ink (in cakes).

chan 氈毯 carpeting and druggeting.

t'an 毯 rugs; druggets.

hsiu 繡 to embroider; embroideries.

繡貨 *articles de tapisserie.*

t'ieh 鐵刀利器 cutlery.

tao 刀 a knife; knives.

li 利 sharp; edged.

利器 edged tools; knives; cutlery.

tzŭ 自用 for own use.

yao 藥料 medicines.

p'o 玻璃器皿 glassware.

min 皿 vessels (as cups, etc.)

wu 毋庸 need not; not necessary to.

毋庸議 need not take into account; to except.

sui 雖 although (the "yet" following may be expressed by *yeh* 亦, *jan* 然, or *êrh* 而).

ch'ien 前 the before-mentioned.

nei 內地 native, as "native opium" (cf. Document No. 13, p. 14) or "native salt."

fan 販運 to traffic in (goods).

suan 算 to calculate.

ch'ing 輕 light.

輕重 weight.

chang 長短 length.

chi 即係 that is; namely; is equal to.

fên 分 to divide; used to denote a fraction, *e.g.*, 三分之一, one third.

i 以……爲準 to consider……as a standard.

yin 因制 (in imitation of the English sound "inch") an inch; inches.

ma 碼 a yard; yards.

ch'ien 欠 to owe; to be short of; to deduct; less.

i 以此爲例 this is to be regarded as the rule.

tou 荳石 pulse. Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤, Document No. 18, p. 28. [p. 80]

hsiao 硝 saltpetre.

硝磺 saltpetre; sulphur and brimstone.

huang 磺 sulphur.

chih 止 to stop; only.

chih 祇 only; but.

hu 護送 to accompany.

ying 英民 British subjects.

ch'ih 持照 provided with a passport.

wu 無涉 to have nothing to do with.

she 涉 to concern; to be connected with.

ju 如何 in what manner; the manner in which.

如何征稅 the manner in which duties are levied; the mode of levying duties.

t'ing 聽憑 to depend on; will depend on.

hsiu 修改 to amend; to revise.

修改稅則 to revise a Customs tariff.

jêng 仍 again; then. Cf. *chi* 即, Document No. 21, p. 46.

t'ung 同商 a mercantile friend; a fellow merchant.

lien 聯名 to sign conjointly (as a surety).

i 抑 else; or.

抑或 or else.

ch'ih 飭令 to order.

kuo 過期 to exceed a limit.

ch'ien 錢貨 copper cash as cargo.

yüan 原本 original; the original value.

pu 不拘 no matter whether.

nei 內外土產 native or foreign produce.

t'u 土產 produce.

t'ung 通商別口 another Treaty port.

chao 照依 according to.

i 依 to rely on; as; according to.

niu 牛莊 Newchwang.

têng 登州 Têng-chow-fu.

chün 軍前要物 munitions of war.

hua 華官 Chinese officials; native authorities.

ts'ai 採辦 to buy.

t'e 特奉准買 to be licensed for the purchase [of exceptional goods].

ming 明文 an unmistakable written passage; a stipulation in writing; there being a written understanding about.

ch'a 查明 to inspect (as a document).

ting 定 it is agreed that; it shall be the rule that.

fa 發單起貨 to issue a permit to land.

nei 內港 ports in the interior; ports not open to trade; inland waters.

k'ai 開艙 to open hatches. [p. 81]

t'a 他往 to proceed to another place.

tsung 總 all.

shih 時刻 time.

ch'i 起算 to commence reckoning (as from a given time).

i 以免參差爭論 in order to prevent misunderstanding.

ts'an 參 mixed; confused.

參差 incongruous; to disagree.

參差爭論 to disagree and quarrel.

chêng 爭 to quarrel.

爭論 to quarrel; to discuss.

chi 既 since.

pien 便商 to accommodate merchants; to show due consideration to the convenience of trade.

kêng 更 still more; moreover; again.

更不 still less; much less.

yu 有礙收稅 to interfere with the collection of the revenue.

pên 本屬商民 the merchants under one's jurisdiction.

i 議 (= 義 or 文義) the meaning of a passage.

i 一半爲斷 to divide into two halves.

tuan 斷 to break asunder.

斷半 to halve a thing.

yüan 緣 cause; origin; circumstances.

緣由 circumstances; particulars.

ch'io / *ch'üeh* 確 true.

確實 the true facts; no mistake.

sung 送 to accompany.

送貨之人 the person accompanying goods; a supercargo.

k'ai 開單 to make out a bill, a memorandum, etc.

lu 路上 on the road.

tsui 最後子口 the last barrier; the barrier nearest a Treaty port.

hsü 許 to allow; to be allowed.

yen 沿途私賣 to sell clandestinely on the road; unauthorised sale (of goods) *in transitu*.

shih 實據 documentary proof. [p. 82]

wan 完清 to pay the full amount.

shih 始 then first; not till then.

i 以杜隱漏 in order to prevent evading (as payment of duties).

tu 杜 to stop; to prevent.

yin 隱 dark; to avoid; to conceal.

隱漏 to avoid, to evade (as payment of duties).

ming 明晰 clearly.

hsi 晰 clear; to distinguish.

hsiao 曉布 to make known by proclamation.

t'ung 通悉 to make generally known; to inform by circular or proclamation.

i 一節 all; equally.

i 議 it is agreed that.

ching 京都 the capital; Peking, as the capital of China (also, the city of Kioto in Japan).

hsiang 向例 according to the rule hitherto in force.

ch'ing 傾 to assay; to smelt.

傾鎔之費 expenses of melting; meltage fees.

jung 鎔 to fuse metals.

ts'ai 裁 to cut (as clothes).

裁撤 to cut away; to do away with.

ch'è 撤 to remove; to take away.

yen 嚴防偷漏 to protect the revenue; to prevent smuggling.

jan 然 yet; however.

i 議明 to agree upon.

ko 各口 the ports; the Treaty ports.

shih 是 this means that; the above amounts to this, that, etc.

shih 事宜 that which properly pertains to the business of .....; affairs; matters.

i 宜 that which is proper; that which must necessarily be done in connexion with.

ch'in 親詣 to go in person.

i 詣 to go to.

hsün 巡歷 to inspect (a district, a port).

wei 委員代辦 to depute an officer as one's agent.

jên 任 to bear; to sustain.

jên 任憑 allowed to depend on; it is in the free will of .....

yao 邀 to invite.

邀請 to invite; to engage for service.

yen 嚴查漏稅 to protect the revenue; to prevent smuggling.

pan 判 to divide; to decide.

判定口界 to define the port limits.

fên 分 respectively. Before a verb it means that the action of the verb is to be applied at different places, to different objects, etc., *respectively*; similarly before nouns, *e.g.*, 三分文, *i.e.*, "the three versions respectively."

hao 號船 a lightship.

t'a 塔表 a light tower.

piao 表 to make known; a guide; a signal; a watch.

wang 望樓 a beacon.

lou 樓 an upper story; a tower.

chih 指薦 to point out and recommend; to suggest a nomination.

chien 薦 to recommend.

kan 干預 to meddle with.

po 撥用 to appropriate (as funds).

t'ung 通商後 after the opening up of trade.

ch'a 察看 to examine.

shê 設法籌辦 to adopt measures for.

chou 籌 to calculate.

籌辦 to arrange.

Document No. 47. [p. 83]

chung 鐘 a clock; a bell.

鐘表 clocks and watches.

chiang 匠 a mechanic.

匠人 a workman; a manufacturer (as a watchmaker, etc.)

hang 行名 the name of a firm.

i 以備稽查 in order to provide for examination; for future identification (said of documents containing particulars as to goods, and filed in archives); for future reference.

ya 壓印戳記 to impress a seal or mark.

ch'uo 戳記 an official seal.

chi 記 a seal (of a private person or a petty official); a chop.

tso 作爲 to consider as.

ts'ung 從重治罪 to be severely punished.
chih 治 to regulate; to punish.
治罪 to try and punish an offender.
ch'ing 懲辦 to try and punish an offender.
hui 回國 to return, or to be sent back, to one's country.
chi 給以存票 to grant drawback. Cf. *i* 以, Document No. 29, p. 58.
給以免單 to grant an exemption certificate.
kua 挂號 to provide with a number; to register.
ts'un 存行 to keep in one's hong or store (as for sale).
fa 發賣 to sell; to expose for sale.
i 一經查出 as soon as discovered; when caught (as in an illegal act).
wei 違章 to break the regulations.
tsung 總例 a general rule.
ch'a 查獲 to seize (as smuggled goods).
i 以細報粗 to declare a superior as an inferior quality; false declaration of quality. Cf. *i* 以, Document No. 29, p. 58.
以貴價報賤價 to declare a lower as the real value; false declaration of value.
sui 隨事酌情 to decide according to circumstances.
k'ai 開價 to declare the value (of an article).
shou 收買 to take over on sale; to buy from another.
ko 各行 the shops (of a place); the firms.
tzŭ 自 of course.
k'ai 開列清單 to enter in a list; to make a list of.
i 已滿 being full; having expired (as a limit of time).
sui 隨時 in future; hereafter.

Document No. 48.

cha 劄 a despatch from a superior to an inferior.
劄行 to address a despatch to an inferior.
jun 閏 intercalary.
閏十月 the tenth intercalary month.
shên 申 to report.
申稱 to report (to a superior).
ch'ieh 竊查 it is my humble opinion that.
ch'ao 鈔課 tonnage dues.
yün 允協 harmonious; perfect; effective.
ch'i 其間 amongst them.
ying 應徵 liable to payment of duty.
應免 to be exempted (from duty); free.
fei 非 not; the opposite of *shih* (是).
非但……亦……not only……but also……
t'ien 添 to add. [p. 84]
ch'i 齊楚 to arrange well; to systematise.
ch'ieh 且 moreover.
yin 因時制宜 to take the necessary steps, as circumstances may require.
因時 on account of the time; at the proper time.
chih 制 to make.
制宜 to do what is proper.
hsiu 修補 to amend.
wên 文件 despatches; documents.
i 以致 so that; so as to.
ch'ung 重複 again; repeated.
fu 複 to double.
fên 紛 to mix; to confuse.
紛雜 mixed; confused.
i 擬議 to decide; decision.
pu 不一 not the same; different; more than one; several.
shih 勢 power; condition.
shan 善後條欵 the Rules appended to the Tariff.
hsiang 詳加核對 to compare carefully.
pi 比較 to compare.
tsung 綜 to hold the threads (in weaving); to collect.
綜紛緒 to collect the confused threads of a texture; to arrange in order.
fên 紛 confused; ill-assorted.
hsü 緒 a thread; a clue.
tso 作成 to make ready; to complete.
hui 彙 to sort; to classify.
彙訂 to arrange; to classify.
ting 訂 to arrange; to adjust.
fan 煩 to trouble; please; I shall be obliged if you will.
ho 核奪 to examine and decide.
to 奪 to criticise; to settle.
chuan 轉 to transmit.
轉飭 to give instructions for transmission (to subordinates).

i 以免紛歧 in order to avoid divergency (in acting).

ch'i 歧 diverging; discrepancy.

kuei 歸畫一 to make uniform; to obtain uniformity.

shang 尚屬 it might be; I daresay it is.

chou 周妥 quite correct.

k'ai 開明 to write out clearly.

tz'ŭ 咨行 to address in a despatch.

nan 南北洋通商大臣 the High Commissioners of Northern and Southern Trade.

ko 各國大臣 the Treaty Power Ministers.

hsiang 相應 duly.

chuan 轉行……遵照辦理 to transmit for the guidance of.....

chêng 徵免船鈔章程 the Tonnage Dues Regulations.

chêng 正 exactly; only. After figures, cf. Document No. 2, p. 2.

la 拉司 (in imitation of the English sound "last") a last (English weight or measure).

i 以……爲準 to take.....as a standard.

t'ai 泰 great.

泰西 the great West; Western (as in "the Western calendar").

ko 噶拉 *(ko-la)* the city of Galatz.

li 立 to erect; to draft; to set up.

ho 核算清單 a table for calculation or conversion.

shêng 乘 to avail oneself; to multiply.

乘以一百 to multiply by 100.

ch'u 除 to subtract; to divide.

除以一百 to divide by 100.

yü 與……同 the same as; equal to.

t'u 土耳國 *(tu-êrh-kuo)* Turkey; Turkish. [p. 85]

pu 布國 (=布路斯 *pu-lu-ssŭ*) Prussia; Prussian.

po 伯磊們 *(po-lei-mên)* the city of Bremen.

hsi 希國 Greece; Greek.

ang 昂布爾 *(ang-pu-êrh)* the city of Hamburg.

han 漢諾威 *(han-no-wei)* Hanover; Hanoverian.

lü 律伯克 *(lü-po-k'o)* the city of Lübeck.

mo 模令布爾額 *(mo-ling-pu-êrh-ngo)* Mecklenburg.

no 挪爾爲國 *(no-êrh-wei-kuo)* Norway. Cf. Document No. 19, p. 32. [p. 86]

a 阿爾啟布爾額 *(a-êrh-tun-pu-êrh-ngo)* Oldenburg.

ho 合一國 the United Principalities.

chi 基羅 (in imitation of the sound "kilo.") a kilogram.

p'ai 斐拉 *(p'ai-la)* the city of Braïla.

jui 瑞國 (=瑞典 *jui-tien*) Sweden; Swedish. Cf. Document No. 19, p. 32.

shu 輸納 to pay (as duties).

ni 呢廓來業福斯克 *(ni-k'uo-lai-yeh-fu-ssŭ-k'o)* Nicolaievsk.

to 度 to calculate.

度量 to measure (as a vessel).

liang 量 to measure.

量船執照 a certificate of measurement.

tz'ŭ 此等 of this class; *i.e.*, such.

chêng 征鈔 to levy tonnage dues.

i 以畫一辦理 to treat a matter in a uniform manner.

shih 試辦再議 to work by way of experiment and then decide, *i.e.*, experimental and open to revision (as a regulation); provisional.

t'ing 艇 a boat.

shu 書信 letters.

shih 食物 eatables; articles of provision.

li 例不納稅之物 articles not subject to duty.

例應完稅之貨 merchandise subject to duty.

i 一次 once.

t'a 他國 other countries; foreign countries. [p. 87]

ta 搭 to engage (as a ship or a passage).

搭客 passengers.

hsiang 向常 according to the routine hitherto observed; in the ordinary way; ordinarily.

yü 遇……之時 at the time when; when the time for.....has arrived.

chih 祇 only.

kung 公司 a public company; a mail steamer company.

公司輪船 a mail steamer.

mou 某國 a certain country; some foreign country.

li 立定合同 to fix by contract.

ho 合同 to make a contract.

shê 設 if; to arrange for.

設傳文信 to arrange for the transmission of official documents and private letters; to undertake the forwarding of correspondence.

ch'uan 傳 to forward (as letters).

an 按期定數 at regular (fixed) dates.

chih 指定 to destine for (as a certificate for a certain vessel).

yüan 緣 because.
yu 有時 sometimes; at any time.
ti 抵 to act as; to perform the service of.
抵充 to act as; to perform the service of.
ling 另項 a different kind of .....; other.
ngo 額 a fixed number.
額設船隻 a fixed number of vessels.
pu 不在此例 not covered by this rule.
shou 收口躲避 to seek shelter in a port.
to 躲 to hide away; to escape from.
躲避 to seek shelter; to escape from.
pi 避 to flee from; to escape.
hsing 行文知照 to inform officially.
mo 末 the end.
末後 at the end; the last.
ch'u 出口單 a port clearance.
ch'a 查閱 to examine (as a document); to peruse.
i 以資稽查 for examination; for inspection.
tsun 遵守 to observe (as regulations).
tsé 擇 to select; to choose.
擇訂 to assign (as a berth to a ship).
t'ing 停泊處所 a place for anchoring; a berth.
pu 不致 so as not to; so that there may not be.
jih 日行事宜 the daily business.
yu 有所窒碍 there are difficulties; to be fraught with difficulties.
chih 窒 to impede; to hamper.
窒碍 difficulties.
k'an 看守 to watch (a ship); a watcher; a tidewaiter.
k'ou 扣除核算 to deduct in calculating (as the number of days spent in repair in calculating term of tonnage dues certificates).
ts'un 存棧 to store goods in a godown.
k'ung 空船 an empty vessel; a vessel in ballast.
shou 收口 to enter port (as for shelter).
shao 燒 to burn. [p. 88]
燒完 burnt off; consumed and finished (as coal on board a steamer).
fu 復行 to go again; to continue a journey (after having put into a port).
p'ai 牌 a board; a certificate (especially a ship's register).
mei 煤艙 the space allowed for coal on board a steamer; coal bunkers.
nei 內輪器具 the engines (on board a steamer).
ku 僱用 to hire; to charter (as a vessel).
ch'uan 船料 port dues (paid by Chinese junks at native Custom Houses).
mei 每逢四個月 every four months.
yu 有別 to be different from.

Document No. 49.

yin 引水章程 the Pilotage Regulations.
chuan 專條 special rules.
ko 各口分章 local rules (at the various ports).
fen 分章 branch rules; local rules.
ting 定擬 to decide upon (as upon rules).
chun 準情酌理 to consider the circumstances of.
yüeh yo 約與 to consult with; to agree upon a matter with.
t'ung 通商總局 a Chamber of Commerce.
k'ou 口外引費 pilotage fees; pilotage charges.
k'uan 寬 to extend. [p. 89]
chao 招募 to enlist; to engage.
mu 募 to invite; to enlist.
yu 有條約各國 the Treaty Powers.
min 民 people; subjects.
ch'ung 充引水 to perform the duties of a pilot; to be eligible as a pilot.
充當 to fill the duties of an office; to be eligible for an office.
yü 遇有缺出 when a vacancy occurs.
ch'üeh 缺 a vacancy.
缺出 a vacancy occurring (as from resignation).
k'ao 考 to examine.
考選局 a board of examination.
hsüan 選 to choose; to select.
chien 揀 to choose.
揀選 to select.
ch'ung 充補 to fill a vacancy.
yüeh yo 約同 to consult with.....
tso 作 to make; to do; gives a verb active force, *e.g.*, in the sentence 可作考選之人, *i.e.*, "the persons who may examine, or may be members of the Board of Examination," *tso* (作) has the effect of preventing the sentence being misconstrued as "the persons who may be examined, or may be admitted to examination."

yü 預爲錄示 o prepare and publish a list.
i 以資.....in order to afford..... ; by means of which one may.....
lu 錄 a record ; to record.
chien 簽 to draw a lot.
簽掣 to select by lot.
ch'ih 掣 to select ; to draw a lot.
tung 董 to manage.
董事 a senior in a firm ; a manager.
yin 引水董事 a senior pilot.
shên 愼 careful ; to be careful.
pang 榜 a list of graduates.
榜示 to issue a public notice.
hui 會齊考試 a competitive examination.
k'ao 考試 to examine.
pei 備考者 one who prepares for examination ; a candidate for examination.
t'ang 儻 (used for *t'ang* 倘) if.
yin 因事故而斥革 to be dismissed from office for some reason or other.
ch'ih 斥 to expel.
斥革 to deprive of rank ; to dismiss ; to withdraw the license of a pilot.
ko 革 to deprive of rank and office ; to dismiss from office.
chieh 結 to give a bond for ; to guarantee.
kuan 官結 to be guaranteed by the authorities ; to possess a certificate of character issued by a public office.
lan 濫 to encroach ; to intrude.
濫膺赴考 to become a candidate for examination without the necessary qualification.
ying 膺 to undertake.
fu 赴考 to proceed to an examination.
pei 備試 to prepare for examination.
kuei 規 rule ; usage ; custom ; customary.
規費 customary fees ; gratuities.
ho 合衆 all present ; public (as a public examination).
ping 秉 to uphold (as a principle).
秉公 upholding justice ; impartially.
tsê 擇 to select.
yu 優 to excel ; excellent ; competent.
ju 入選 to receive an appointment.
shih 使 if ; supposing that ; in the event of.
shih 實在 really.
pên 本領 (=*pên-shih* 本事) able ; competent.
ning 甯 to prefer ; it is better to.....than.....(in which case *than* is expressed by a negation, as in "better die and not be disgraced," which means "it is better to die *than* be disgraced").
甯死不辱 it is *better* to die *than* be disgraced.
甯缺而毋用 it is *better* to keep a vacancy open *than* to use (a bad man).
i 以免貽誤 to avoid the occurrence of errors.
i 貽 to bring on ; to cause.
pên 本人 oneself ; in person.
ts'ung 從 to follow.
從旁 to be present at.
chien 監同 to take part in the superintendence of.
tsai 在事 to do service as ; to be on duty ; on service.
在事者 the members of a service, or of an office ; connected with business.
shih 事權 authority ; power.
hsüan 選中 to choose ; to select.
yü 與 and ; or.
與否 whether.....or not.
ts'ung 從衆爲定 the [absolute] majority decides.
chih 執已見 to stick to one's own view.
chi 已見 one's own view.
chien 見 to be of opinion ; to maintain ; the view one takes of a matter.
ting 定評 to decide ; to have a casting vote if votes are divided.
p'ing 評 to discuss.
chih 執據 a license (as a pilot's). [p. 90]
yin 引水字據 a pilot's license.
tzŭ 字據 a license.
hsia 夏季 the summer season.
chi 季 a season of three months.
hsü 續 to continue ; to renew.
ling 領回 to re-issue ; to renew, as a license handed in for cancelling.
hsü 續領之費 the expenses of issuing again ; a fee for renewing a license.
fên 分 a set (as of printed regulations).
so 索 to ask for.
索看 to be desirous to see ; to ask for a copy of.....for inspection ; to ask to be shown.
ping 並 together with.

ch'eng 呈出 to produce (as a certificate).
hsiao 學 to learn.
學徒 an apprentice.
t'u 徒 a pupil; a disciple.
ting 定制 a fixed routine; fixed rules.
yuan 願 to wish; to be willing.
pao 保 to guarantee; to be surety for.
hsi 攜 to lead.
攜帶 to take along with oneself.
sheng 勝 adequate to; worthy of.
勝選 eligible; competent for election.
勝選憑照 a certificate of competency; a document certifying to the eligibility of a person for a certain post.
hsü 需 it is required.
wai 外需情事 extraordinary requirements; under exceptional circumstances.
t'ing 聽制 to be subordinate to; under the control of.
tu 獨 alone; on one's own account.
kung 公同 on joint account; in company.
k'o 可行 may be done; allowable.
fêng 奉行 to receive orders from a superior.
wei 違背 to disobey orders.
pei 背 the back; behind the back; to oppose.
ch'i 撤銷 to take away and cancel.
ping 禀訴 to make a petition; a counter-statement.
su 訴 to tell; to inform; to accuse.
yüan 原委 the original grievance; the details of an accusation.
wei 委 a grievance.
chia 假借 to borrow on false grounds (as a certificate made out in the name of another). [p. 91]
chieh 借 to lend to another; to borrow from another.
chih 治罪 to punish.
shao 艄 the stern of a vessel.
艄工 the commanding officer on board a ship; a ship-master.
ch'uan 船式 the type of a ship; the rig of a ship.
ta 大小 the size of a thing.
hao 號照 a certificate of registry.
yin 引水船 a pilot boat.
chi 幾 how many; a certain number, as in 第幾號 = "No. so-and-so;" "what number?"

shu 書明 to write legibly.
ch'uan 船尾 the stern of a vessel.
p'êng 篷 a sail.
ssü 四方之式 square; rectangular.
p'ai 牌照 the ship's papers.
shui 稅司 (=稅務司) a Commissioner of Customs.
kuo 果 really.
chieh 節 an article, a paragraph (in a set of regulations); also, the rules contained therein.
jên 任便 freely; at liberty.
wang 望樓 a light-station.
i 一……即…… as soon as ……, ……
fên 吩 to order.
吩咐 to order.
fu 咐 to order.
jên 任 it is incumbent on; it is a duty to.
shih 使用 to employ; to be employed; to lend one's services.
tzŭ 字據費銀 a license fee (paid by pilots).
chin 緊急 urgent.
yin 引務 pilotage business.
chêng 乘 to avail oneself.
乘坐 to make use of a boat or a carriage.
p'ing 平時 in ordinary times; ordinarily.
ch'uan 船艇 a boat. [p. 92]
船戶 the people on board a ship; the shipowner.
kai 該管之官 the authorities to whom one is amenable
tz'ŭ 此時 during such time.
fên 分別飭挂號記 to exhibit distinguishing flags.
hao 號記 signals.
chi 寄信旗 signalling flags; code signals.
chiao 角 a horn; a corner.
chieh 接領 to receive; to take over; to take charge of.
kai 改泊 to shift berth (as a vessel in harbour).
hsiu 修廠 a dock.
chao 照料 to superintend; to manage.
liao 料 to dispose properly.
料理 to manage.
cho 酌體 to meet the wishes of another; to treat with consideration.
t'i 體 the body; to receive courteously.
體恤 to befriend.

ching 經紀 an agent; a consignee; a broker.
pien 便 convenience.
i 移離 to move away. [p. 93]
yin 引費 pilotage fees.
tai 代收 to receive for another; to collect (fees, etc.).
t'ien 添 to add.
添錨 to moor (a vessel).
tien 填寫 to fill in by writing.
shih 試辦 provisional.
yu 猶 more; further; if; like.
kêng 更訂 to alter; to amend (as rules).

Document No. 50. [p. 94]

ta 搭船 a passenger ship.
jên 人客 passengers.
ch'ien 扦 (= 擐) to graft into; to put in.
扦子 an iron rod ending in a spoon bowl with a sharp point, used by tidewaiters for thrusting into packages when examining goods.
扦子手 a tidewaiter.
i 以專責成 in order to mark responsibility.
i 疑 to suppose; to suspect.
ta 打開備查 to open for examination (as packages at the Custom House).
ching 徑 directly; quickly.
kuan 關上 the Customs.
ch'i 起出 to unload goods.
起卸 to unload goods.
ko 各種 of all kinds.
têng 登簿 to enter in a ledger; to register.
ch'ü 取回 to fetch back; to take back.
t'o 拖帶簿 a register of licensed steam tugs. [p. 95]
shan 刪 to expunge.
刪除 to expunge; to remove a name from a list.
shih 時 each time; at any time.

Document No. 51.

hui 會訊 to investigate conjointly; joint investigation.
會訊章程 the Joint Investigation Rules.
kan 干 to concern.
干涉 to be connected with.
kuan 關照 to come to an understanding with each other.
mien 面見 to see personally; to interview.
hui 會議 to discuss conjointly; to have an interview.
li 吏 an officer.
li 立 at once; without delay.
t'ing 聽稟 to entertain a petition; to consider a report (from an inferior).
ho 合宜 justifiable.
han 函致 to write to; to give notice to in writing.
shih 是以 therefore.
tzŭ 自接函之時 from the date of notice being given; from the date when the letter was received.
i 以五日爲期 within five days.
wu 午刻 before noon, say between 11 A.M. and noon.
k'o 刻 the eighth part of a Chinese hour, or 15 minutes; a set time.
jên 任便 to be at liberty to.
ch'ên 陳明 to state.
chuan 轉報 to further report to another what has been reported to oneself; to communicate a report received.
i 以……爲是 to consider (a matter) to be so; to consider as correct.
shih 是 correct; satisfactory (as an explanation).
shih 釋放 to release.
shê 設 if; supposing that.
i 以爲然 to consider that it be so; to accede to a request.
ping 稟知 to inform (a superior).
chuan 轉咨 to further write to another what has been communicated to oneself; to transmit in a despatch a communication received.
ting 定期 to name a day; to fix a time for.
wu 晤 to see face to face; to meet in person.
晤會 to meet in person.
t'ung 統帶 to bring with oneself (as witnesses to court).
chien 見證 a witness.
chêng 證 to substantiate; evidence; a witness.
ch'in 親身 in person.
shang 上堂 to proceed to the court-room; to come into court.
t'ung 同坐 to occupy the bench with another.
tso 坐 to sit; to sit on the bench in a court.
hsiang 相幫 to assist. [p. 96]
ling 令 to call upon.....to.....

[illegible] 情節 particulars; circumstances.

chieh / *ch'i* 詰 to investigate; to ask with authority.

詰問 to cross-examine.

pien 辯 to dispute; to argue against.

辯駁 to contradict; to dispute; contradictory.

po 駁 to dispute; to argue against.

chu 逐 one by one; in detail.

i 以期得實 in order to arrive at the truth.

以杜偏累 in order to avoid partiality.

p'ien 偏 inclined to one side; partial.

偏累 partiality.

lei 累 to involve; to implicate.

shê 設若 if; supposing that.

ch'ien 遣 to send.

遣員代往 to send an officer on one's behalf; to be represented by deputy.

hsun 詢 to inquire.

詢問 to ask particulars; to inquire.

chien 間 at the time of; *e.g.*, 夜間 at night-time.

kuan 關役 Customs officers.

k'ou 口供 depositions; oral statements; testimony.

kung 供 to deposit; the deposition (of a witness).

shih 時 at the time; then; thereupon.

an 案 a court.

t'ui 退 to retire.

退去 to withdraw; to retire.

mien 面告 to inform in person.

k'o 可否 whether or not it is possible to.

shang 上控 to appeal.

an 案情 the details of a case.

案情抄錄 a copy of the minutes of a case.

chu 駐 to reside at.

駐京大臣(憲) the Foreign Ministers residing at Peking.

pu 不肯 not willing.

k'en 肯 willing.

ch'ing 請索賠償 to claim an indemnity.

p'ei 賠 to indemnify.

賠償 to compensate for; to indemnify.

ch'ang 償 to indemnify.

ta 大憲 the High Authorities.

ting 定斷 to decide a case.

ch'u 出具切結 to give a bond.

ch'ing 情願 to be willing; to bind oneself in.

tsun 遵斷 to abide by the decision in a case.

chiao 繳案 to pay into court (as a fine).

shui 誰 who; whose; whom.

誰是誰非 who is in the right and who is in the wrong.

shih 是非 to be and not to be; yes and no; positive and negative; right and wrong.

ping 稟請賠補 to claim compensation.

chih 指謂 to point out. [p. 97]

i 一面……一面…… on the one hand,……on the other,……

li 立案 to enter a plaint in court.

hsün 訊 to investigate.

訊斷 to try, and give judgment in, a case.

chuan 傳集人證 to summon witnesses.

tsai 在坐 being seated; occupying a seat on the bench (in court).

chih 指證 to point out the evidence; to conduct a case on behalf of the prosecution.

tuan 斷令交出 to give judgment that (a fine) shall be paid.

ts'ung 從寬 to mitigate a sentence.

wu 無異言 of the same opinion.

chüan 權屬在該關 the power of……rests with the said Custom House.

liu 留滯 to detain.

chih 滯 to obstruct; to hinder.

i 一同 at the same time with; at once.

k'ai 開放 to release.

tan 躭 to prevent; to obstruct; to delay.

躭延時日 to procrastinate; to delay.

yen 延 to protract; to delay.

so 索賠 to claim compensation for.

索賠延擱貿易銀兩 to claim damages for delay in business; to claim demurrage.

yen 延擱 to delay.

ko 擱 to obstruct; to put down at a place.

shui 水脚 fare by water; freight (by ship).

水脚費用等項 freight (or passage money) and other expenses.

chiao 脚 the leg; workmen; labourers; porters.

i 意見 one's opinion.

tang 當……之時 during the time when……

當尚未……之時 before the time of……; previous to……

hsing 行文知照 to inform in a despatch.

yüan 援 to put forward; to quote.

援照 on the ground of (as a Treaty paragraph); according to.

i 一面 at the same time.

ho 核斷 to decide a case. [p. 98]

i 以昭核實 to ascertain a correct statement (as of value).

Document No. 52.

ch'ang 長江六處 the six landing stages on the Yangtze (opened to trade by the Chefoo Convention).

yen 烟臺條款 the Chefoo Convention.

yen 沿江 on the Yangtze.

an 安徽 *(an-hui)* the province of Anhwei.

ta 大通 Ta-t'ung (a port of call on the Yangtze).

an 安慶 *(an-ch'ing)* Ank'ing (capital of the Anhwei province, and a port of call on the Yangtze).

chiang 江西 *(chiang-hsi)* the province of Kiangsi.

hu 湖口 Huk'ow (a port of call on the Yangtze).

湖廣 *(hu-kuang)* the two provinces of Hupeh and Hunan.

wu 武穴 *(wu-hsüeh)* Wusüeh (a port of call on the Yangtze).

lu 陸溪口 *(lu-ch'i-k'ou)* Lu-k'i-k'ow (a port of call on the Yangtze).

sha 沙市 Shashih (a port of call on the Yangtze).

t'ung 通融 to befriend; to accommodate; by way of accommodation or compromise.

通融辦理 to make an arrangement by way of accommodation or of compromise.

yung 融 clear; intelligent; harmony.

fang 仿 (=倣) to imitate.

仿照 to follow; to conform to (as to a set of regulations); conformably with.

hsieh 卸賣 to land (goods) for sale.

t'o 妥辦 to manage safely; to take the proper measures in carrying out business.

chü 居住 to reside at.

hang 行棧 hong and godowns; a mercantile establishment.

so 所載 the passage quoted; this quotation.

ta 大概 generally speaking; the general features of……

ch'u 出洋輪船 an ocean steamer (as opposed to a "river steamer"). [p. 99]

nai 乃指……而言 that is to say; that is.

nei 內江輪船 a river steamer (as opposed to an "ocean steamer").

min 民船 a "native boat" (as opposed to "foreign boats"); a "private or merchant junk" (as opposed to "Government vessels"); here, a registered junk plying between the ports of call on the Yangtze.

pien 編列字號 to register (as a cargo-boat).

chuang 裝船 to put on board a ship (as goods); to ship.

裝船處 the place of shipment.

tz'ŭ 此去 from here; from this (place).

chi 幾……幾…… so many…… as…… (*e.g.*, to pay *so many* times the Likin duty *as* there are barriers on the road).

幾倍 so many times.

i 以補應完之釐 to make up for the Likin taxes due.

yüan 援免 to apply (an exceptional rule) to the exemption (of goods from payment of duty); to claim exemption.

mo 末尾 the last; at the last. [p. 100]

末尾一關 that Custom House which is at the end; the last Custom House (passed).

i 一 before a noun and preceded by a genitive, or a clause corresponding to a genitive, may be said to represent the definite article: 末尾一關, "*the* Custom House at the end," "*the* last Custom House," not "*a* Custom House at the end," etc.

tien 塡發 to fill out and issue; to issue (as a certificate).

shou 收釐單 a Likin receipt.

tsung 總釐單 a cargo certificate issued by the Likin office at one of the Yangtze ports of call, for delivery at a Foreign Custom House.

fêng 封好 duly sealed; after being sealed.

hao 好 good. After verbs, denotes that the action of the verb is finished; hence, a sign of the past.

chi 給還 to hand back; to return.

i 以遠報近 to report far as near; to make a false declaration as to the number of Likin stations passed by certain goods.

hsi 希圖偷漏 to intend a fraud on the revenue.

pu 不准停輪之處 a place where steamers are not allowed to stop; a place not authorised as a landing stage (on the Yangtze).

t'ing 停輪 to stop a steamer.

chuan 專章 a special rule.

chiu 就 to follow; according to. [p. 101]

就貨價每百抽二 to levy 2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ch'ing 秤碼 scales and weights; weights and measures.
ma 碼 weights; a yard.
kao 高下 higher or lower; differently adjusted.
tsa 自沙市以至大通 between Shashih and Tat'ung.
pei 北河口 Pei-ho-k'ow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
ying 鸚鵡洲 Ying-wu-chou (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
fan 樊口 Fankow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
êrh 二套口 Êrh-t'ao-kow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
hua 華陽 Hwayang (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
shang 上下游 up and down the river.
上游 up the river.
hsia 下游 down the river.
yu 游 to float; to swim.
tz'ŭ 次序 to arrange in order; *seriatim*.
hsu 序 to follow in order; series.
hsuan 懸牌 to exhibit a tablet; a list.
pei 備查 for inspection; for reference.
i 以東 to the east of.....; *e.g.*, 大通以東, to the east of Tat'ung. Cf. *i* 以內, Document No. 29, p. 58.
shih 使 to cause to; to let.
kuan 官碼頭 a Government jetty; an authorised jetty for the shipment of goods).
ti 提究 to prosecute (for legal punishment).
ting 定期 at a fixed time; regularly.
hui 彙解 to collect and forward.
i 以清款項 in order to clear (settle account concerning these) items; in order to close accounts.
ch'ing 清款項 to clear (settle account concerning certain) items; to close accounts.
hsi 細數 detailed figures.
an 按七日 weekly; by the week.
tsao 造具 to prepare.
造具清冊 to prepare statistics.
an 按月 monthly.
wai 外國月分 the foreign calendar; the month according to the foreign calendar.
tsung 總冊 a general table; a statistical summary.
chu 駐紮 to be stationed at.
cha 紮, also written 劄 or 扎, to be stationed at.
hsün 巡查 to inspect (as ports).
chin 盡 to exhaust; exhaustive.
shih 事宜 matters.
chih 窒 to obstruct.
窒碍之處 difficult points; difficulties.
hsiang 相機 according to circumstances; according to requirements.
cho 酌改 to alter (as regulations).
i 以期妥善 in order that matters may be properly managed.
k'ai 開辦 to put into operation.

Document No. 53. [p. 102]

yü 諭 an order.
hsien 現下 now.
k'ai 開單 to make out a document.
開出 to state in particular.
chao 照登底簿 to enter in a book.
yüan 原貨 the original goods.
ch'uan 舛 an error.
舛錯之誤 a mistake.
wu 毋違此諭 do not disobey this order.

Document No. 54.

i 以便征稅 in order to levy the duty (properly).
以外 outside; more than.
tso 作爲 to consider as; to treat as.
i 以內 inside; less than.
pu 不入等 unclassed.
tsun 遵照 to be guided by; for the guidance of.
pu 不過 only.
shang 上下 superior and inferior.
yü 諭知 to inform by proclamation. [p. 103]
ts'o 錯雜 to mix up by mistake.
t'ung 同列 belonging to the same category.
fên 分類 to class; classified; classed.
chu 逐一 one by one; item for item.
shih 是爲至要 this is very important.

Document No. 55.

liang 量 to measure.
hêng 橫徑 the warp of a texture.
k'o 闊 broad; breadth.

chih 直紗 the horizontal threads of a texture; the warp.
lü 縷 the threads of a texture.
kai 概 (=皆 *chieh*) all.
ho 核明 to examine carefully.
i 以免貽誤 in order to avoid mistakes.
i 貽 to leave; to bequeath; to involve in; to cease to.

Document No. 56. [p. 104]

i 疑難事件 matters doubtful and difficult to decide upon.
shên 申請 to apply for (as for instructions).
ho 核示 to give a decision.
yeh 野蜂釀蜜 wild uncleaned honey.
fêng 蜂 a bee.
蜂蜜 honey.
niang 釀 to ferment; fermented.
shên 申文 a despatch to a superior; a report.
i 以 because; to consider that.
wei 未免 cannot avoid; is bound to.
kuo 過重 excess; too heavy.
chiu 究 thereafter; finally.
tsun 遵行 to be guided by; for one's guidance.
tang 當經 I have, with reference thereto (denoting past tense and immediateness of action).
fa 發寄 to send (as a letter or a despatch).
cha 劄文 a despatch to an inferior; instructions.
chi 既 since; because.
ch'i 歧 diverging.
歧異 difference; divergence.
chan 展 to expand.
展限 to extend a limit.
hsü 續修 revised; supplementary.
yün 允 to agree; to allow; sincere; what is proper.
chia 夾 double.
夾板船隻 sailing vessels.
chêng 正數 the full amount.
chien 減 to diminish; to reduce.
減半 to reduce by one-half.
t'ung 通商各口 the Treaty ports.
k'ou 口內口外 in port and outside a port.
shou 受損 to receive damage; to be damaged.
jih 日期 a limit; a period of time.
k'ou 扣算 to deduct.
ch'uo 鈔項 tonnage dues.
hsüan 旋 forthwith. [p. 105]
sun 損壞 to be damaged; to be wrecked.
wan 完竣 to complete (as a job).
chün 竣 to finish.
ho 核算 to calculate.
hsü 續約 a supplementary Convention.
hsiang 相符 to agree.
shên 申請核奪示覆 to apply for instructions (in a despatch to a superior).
shih 示覆 to give instructions in reply to an application.
ping 並無不合 by no means unjust; quite approvable.
chieh 解釋 to explain; to interpret.
shu 數 several; a few.
i 以期曉然 in order that it may be thus known.
k'ai 開錄 to record.
t'ing 聽船主自便 at the option of the shipmaster.
shi 計算 to calculate.
shang 尚有 there is still.
lien 連 and; *plus*.
chiao 繳銷 to deliver (a document) for cancelling. [p. 106]
hsin 新爲領換之執照 a new certificate exchanged for an old one.
chieh 接續 in continuation of.
ts'i 拆賣 to break up for sale.
拆賣船料 materials from vessels broken up for sale.
liao 料 materials.
nei 內稱 it is stated therein; in which it is stated that.
內載 it is said therein; in which it is said that.
tuan 端 a paragraph; a passage.
sun 損壞船隻 vessels wrecked.
ch'i 起岸 to be landed; to land goods.
jêng 仍 again; still.
wu 無約各國 non-Treaty Powers.
ts'i 冊簿 a list; a book for registry.
yang 洋式船隻 foreign-type vessels.

hai 駛赴 to sail to; to be bound for.
tsi 拆毀 to be broken up (as a ship).
chang 呈交備寄 to deliver for filing in the archives.
ch'ing 輕 light; not heavy. [p. 107]
輕木板 soft-wood planks.
k'uai 塊 classifier of wooden planks.
hou 厚 thick; thickness.
sui 雖 although.
chi 指明 to point out; to mention; to refer to.
hou 厚薄 thickness (as a relative term).
po 薄 thin; thinness.
mou 貿易行市 commercial usage.
li 歷來 hitherto.
tso 作 (=爲) to consider as.
tsai 載明 it is stated in.....
i 抑 perhaps; or; if.
抑或 or.
shên 申請酌核示遵 to apply for instructions in a despatch.
pu 不若 it is better to.
pi 比例 to follow the rule.
chia 加倍 to add; to double.
ko 科稅 extra duty; additional duty.
chia 假 false; imitated.
假金綫 imitation gold thread.
hsien 綫 (=線) thread; wire.
huang 黃銅 yellow copper; brass.
ch'an 攙 to mix up; to foist in.
攙銀 silver plated.
tu 鍍 to plate; to gild.
鍍金 to gild.
ch'an 產製 to manufacture.
chih 製 to make.
ta 大 very.
大相懸殊 very different.
hsuan 懸 to suspend; separate; different.
懸殊 different.
shu 殊 differing; unlike.
k'ung 恐有未合 it is to be feared that it is not in order.
ch'u 處 place; places; the different points of an *exposé*. [p. 108]
wu 無論貴賤 irrespective of price or value.

ch'i 其內 therein; in it.
tzŭ 自應 must; of course.
hsu 續添 supplementary; additional.
hsiu 修船雜物 dock stores.
ch'uan 船廠 a dock.
ying 應行免稅 liable to exemption from duty; duty free.
pan 頒 to publish abroad.
頒發 to promulgate; to publish.
hsüan 旋 then; forthwith.
chiao 繳存 to pay as a deposit.
ssŭ 似 it seems that.
t'ieh 鐵鍊 iron chains.
shu 庶 so that there may be; about; nearly.
庶屬允當 so that it may be fair; for the sake of fairness.
yün 允當 just; fair.
liu 琉 strass; glaze.
琉璃 glass.
琉璃瓦 glazed tiles.
li 璃 strass.
hei 黑鉛塊 plumbago.
pao 寶 valuable; precious.
寶砂 emery powder.
sha 砂 gravel; sand; gritty, like sand.
yu 油斤 oil (as merchandise). Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤, p. 28.
sung 松 a fir; a pine.
松香油 turpentine.
chi 既經 since it has; as soon as it shall have.

Document No. 57. [p. 109]

tsung 總口 a central Customs station.
hsieh 協 to assist.
協鎮 the commandant of a garrison; an assistant *chên-t'ai* or brigadier-general; a colonel.
chên 鎮 a regiment; a brigade; (=鎮台) a brigadier-general.
chao 照送 to forward officially.
t'ung 銅帽 percussion caps.
chia 價銀 price; proceeds of sale.
ch'i 緝 to seize.
緝獲 to seize (as thieves, or smuggled goods).
ssŭ 私帶 to carry clandestinely.

pao 包 a bundle; a package.
ho 盒 a small box.
pi 敝 mean; common; an epithet used by the speaker or writer; hence, my.
敝前任 my predecessor.
jên 任 a post; an incumbent.
tso 佐領府 a military title (colonel).
chiang 將軍憲 His Excellency the Tartar General.
chieh 解交 to forward to.
shui 稅釐局 (a native revenue office).
yen 驗收 to examine and receive; to take delivery of.
chieh 解省 to send to the provincial capital.
shêng 省 a province; also the provincial capital.
chün 軍裝所 a depository for arms, etc.; an armoury.
tien 點 to dot; to tick off.
點驗 to dot and examine; to tick off while examining; to check (as a list of articles).
i 移 to write officially.
ch'ü 去後 (= 以後) (after a verb) on having.....; after.
ping 并經 having at the same time.
chao 照知 to inform in a despatch.
tsai 在案 it is on record; as records show.
ho 合就照送 to forward in due course.
wei 爲此照會 this despatch is written, or addressed, to.....
kuei 貴稅務司 you, the Commissioner of Customs.
ch'ing 請煩查收賜覆 please trouble to receive and reply to (as a despatch).
fan 煩 to trouble about.
tz'ŭ 賜 to confer; to bestow.
賜覆 to bestow an answer; to favour one with a reply.
chi 計送 forwarded herewith (as an amount of money, etc., with a despatch).
yu 右 right; that which is on the right; in documents, the above.
右照會 the above despatch.

Document No. 58. [p. 110]

shu 署公使 an acting envoy.
chao 照稱 an official despatch stating; to state in an official document.
hsin 新派 to appoint.
shu 署大臣 an acting Minister of State.
i 以及 and; or.
t'ai 台灣島 the island of Formosa.
tê 德意志人 German subjects.
pei 被告 to be accused; the accused; the defendant.
被告案件 cases of accusation; charges against.
fan 犯罪 to offend; offence; crime; criminal.
t'ung 統 all.
shên 審 to examine; to try (as a legal case).
審判 to decide legal cases; to have jurisdiction.
tu 督率 to have under one's orders.
chan 暫且 temporarily.
ch'ieh 且 (= 然 *jan*) (gives an adjective adverbial force).
i 擬辦試行 about to put into operation provisionally.
ssŭ 俟.....方..... wait till....., and then; not until.
chih 執政大臣 Ministers of State.
yün 允准 to sanction.
fang 方 then.
li 立定 to introduce (as an arrangement); to put into operation.
shih 施行 to carry out a scheme; to put into operation.
shên 審斷 to give judgment; to decide a case.
tu 督管 to have control over.
shên 審結 (or 審理) to decide and settle legal cases.

Document No. 59. [p. 111]

hsieh 協領 a military title (colonel).
協領銜 having the rank of a *hsieh-ling*.
hsia 厦 (= 厦門 *hsia-mên*) Amoy.
厦防分府 the Magistrate of Amoy.
fên 分府 title of a sub-prefect.
pi 敝署 my office or yamên; *i.e.*, I (if the writer be at the head of a yamên).
p'ai 派丁 to depute servants; to get servants to.
fu 扶 to shield; to accompany (as a coffin).
k'ou 口 a classifier of coffins.
sui 隨帶 to accompany.
lou 篶 a basket.
i 椅 a chair.
cho 槕 a table.
p'u 鋪 bedding.
鋪蓋 bedding.

hsi 蓋 a cover; bedding.
ta 搭 to charter; to take passage in a ship; to ship.
hui 回歸 to return (home).
ch'ing 請予 please grant.
yü 予 to give.
wei 爲此移請查照 writing a despatch on this account, please take official notice; I shall be obliged by your noting the subject of my despatch.
hsi 希即轉移 I shall be obliged by your communicating the contents of my letter to.....
yu 由厦至漢 from Amoy to Hankow.
chia 家丁 domestic servants.
pei 俾免沿途阻滯 in order to avoid obstruction *en route*.
ho 合就照知 to duly inform.

Document No. 60. [p. 112]

hsing 興泉永 the three departments of Hsing-hua-fu (興 *hsing*), Ch'üan-chou-fu (泉 *ch'üan*), and Yung-ch'un-chou (永 *yung*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Amoy.
chao 照覆 to reply in a despatch.
chien 建造塔鐙 to build lighthouses.
pei 北椗 Dodd Island (near Amoy).
hsing 興 to arise; to raise.
興工 to commence work.
pu 不日 shortly.
hui 會同 conjointly with.
fu 副 to assist; assistant (in titles).
ying 營造司 an engineer (for lighthouses, etc.).
yüan 原勘地方 the site originally inspected; the original site.
kan 勘 to inspect.
ch'i 起卸 to land goods from a ship.
chu 處所 a place.
kan 勘度 to measure; to survey (as land for a site to build upon).
ti 地勢 the particulars regarding a lot of land.
ch'ien 遣派 to send for business (as workmen).
kung 工人 workmen.
t'ien 塡築 to fill up (for building).
ti 地基 a foundation.
t'ü 此後 after this.
ts'ai 材料 material.
pei 備便 to make ready; to complete.
tung 動工 to commence work.
ch'i 起蓋 to commence building.
kai 蓋 to build.
teng 燈樓 a lighthouse.
nien 年底 at the end of the year.
tsün 竣 to finish.
竣事 to complete an affair.
hao 毫無更改 not to make the slightest change.
keng 更 to alter.
更改 to change.
cha 札飭 to instruct.
ma 馬巷廳 the Magistrate of Ma-hsiang (Mahang).
chü 居 to dwell; to live.
居民 the inhabitants.
pu 不得 cannot; should not.
tsu 阻撓 to be vexatious.
nao 撓 to pervert; to vex.
sheng 生事 to make trouble.
wan 完工 to finish work.

Document No. 61. [p. 113]

chü 具保結 to sign a bond.
chan 暫存 to keep on deposit; on deposit.
ching 竟 indeed; then.
ch'i 期 to expect; to hope for.
shen 愼重 to carefully observe; to treat as important.
kuo 過慮 to care too much about; to trouble about.
ch'a 查照遵辦 to act according to instructions received.
ti 第 but.
ch'en 陳說 to explain; to state; to set forth.
t'iao 條理 reasonable; logical; well founded in detail. Cf. 條條有理 every section has its rules (WILLIAMS).
chuan 轉詳 to communicate a report received.
tan 但 however.
shang 尙未 not yet.
ming 明敘 to state.
hsü 敘 to converse.
i 一切 all.
hsiang 詳錄 to state in detail.

chuan 轉稟 to communicate a report received from an inferior.

ch'a 察奪 to examine and judge.

shih 寔爲公便 it is really in the public interest.

Document No. 62. [p. 114]

shang 賞 to bestow; to confer (as a reward).

賞戴藍翎 wearing the blue plume or crow's feather.

lan 藍 blue.

ling 翎 a pendent tail feather; the plume worn as a decoration of merit.

shih 食鹽 salt; kitchen salt.

i 移飭 to instruct in a despatch.

k'o 課館 a revenue office.

t'ung 同安 T'ung-an-hsien (near Amoy).

pang 帮 a guild; a union of people.

fan 販戶 dealers (in salt, etc.).

ch'ung 充賞 to give a reward.

ch'ien 遣丁 to send servants.

sui 隨(=隨時) instantly; at the same time.

hsien 現時 the present time; present.

ch'ang 場 an arena; saltflats; salt factories.

場價 the official price of salt.

ch'i 七二番銀 *lit.*, a seven [mace] two [candareen] foreign silver [coin]; a Mexican dollar, of which 100 are equal to 72 taels.

fan 番 foreign.

chao 照呈(=照數呈送) to hand over an amount as per account.

照數查收 to receive an amount as per account.

Document No. 63. [p. 115]

fu 福建 *(fu-chien)* the province of Fukien.

shêng 省會 the provincial capital.

t'ung 通商總局 the Board of Foreign Trade (at Foochow).

ssŭ 司道 the high provincial officials (Fant'ai, Nieh-t'ai, Yünt'ai, and the Taot'ais).

kung 宮保 Guardian of the Heir Apparent (a title).

hsün 巡撫部院 a provincial Governor.

p'ai 牌 a despatch to an inferior.

k'ai 開 to open (a book, etc.); introducing the tenor of a document quoted: to the effect that.

chao 照得 whereas.

pên 本部院 I, the Governor.

tsou 奏 to address the Throne.

奏奉諭旨 to receive a reply from the Throne.

yü 諭旨 an Imperial rescript.

chih 旨 an Imperial rescript; His Majesty's commands.

tiao 調 to remove to another post; to transfer.

調閩黔軍 the Kweichow regiment transferred to Fukien.

min 閩 the Fukien province.

ch'ien 黔 the Kweichow province.

chün 軍 a regiment; military.

hsien 先 first; beforehand.

ch'ê 撤 to remove; to withdraw; to recall (as troops).

hsin 新 new; newly; lately.

新授 having lately received (as a post).

yün 雲 a cloud.

雲南 the Yünnan province.

k'ai 開化 K'ai-hua-fu (in the province of Yünnan).

tai 帶 to lead; to be in charge of troops.

kuei 歸伍 to return to one's regiment or division.

wu 伍 a body of soldiers; a military division.

ling 領獲 to have received; to get issued (as arms from the Government).

yang 洋鎗 foreign guns.

mên 門 (a classifier of guns, rifles, etc.).

tai 帶回 to take back; to lead back (as troops).

ch'êng 呈繳 to hand up.

tzŭ 咨明 to inform in a despatch.

chi 檄 to address an inferior; to issue a summons.

ho 合就 duly.

ju 如遇 if there be; if.

yang 洋稅新關 the Foreign Customs.

shih 事宜 affairs; business.

Document No. 64. [p. 116]

pên 本道 I, the Taot'ai.

hsien 現在 now.

yin 因公 on public business.

chin 晉 to go to; to enter.

晉省 to proceed to the provincial capital.

mien 面稟 to report to a superior in person; to speak to a superior (on business).

ti 地方公事 local business.
fu 附搭 to take passage (in a ship).
ch'i 啟 to begin.
啟程 to start on a journey.
shu 署中緊要公事 important office matters.
chin 緊 urgent.
緊要 important.
pao 包 to wrap up.
包封 to put into a sealed envelope.
hsing 行寓 a temporary residence while on a journey.
yü 寓 a dwelling.
ho 核辦 to transact business.
hsun 尋 common; usual.
尋常 ordinary; as usual.
尋常日行事件 the current daily business.
t'ung 同知 a magistrate (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 282).
ch'êng 丞 literary designation of a sub-prefect.
tai 代拆代行 to open letters and act for another.
i 以免曠悞 in order to avoid delay.
k'uang 曠 to waste (as time).
wu 悞 delay.
shên 申報 to report to a superior.
申報咨行札委 to inform superiors, equals, and inferiors in rank.
tzŭ 咨行 to address an equal.
cha 札委 to write officially to an inferior.
ch'a 查照施行 to note and act accordingly.
ch'in 欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.

Document No. 65.

liang 兩江 the two Kiang provinces, *i.e.*, Kiangnan (now Kiangsu and Anhwei) and Kiangsi.
têng 等 (after the name or title of a single person) and others. Cf. *têng* 等 sign of the plural, p. 19.
tsou 奏稱 to state in a memorial to the Throne.
hu 湖北 the Hupeh province.
k'ai 開采煤鐵 to work coal and iron mines.
ts'ai 采 to pluck; to gather.
yang 洋法 foreign method.
wang 旺 much; in a high degree.
shih 勢 circumstances.
hsiao 銷路 circulation of goods; the range of sale.
liu 流通 to flow freely; to expand (as trade).
yüan 援照成案 according to precedent.
ch'êng 成 to complete; completed; ready.
成案 a precedent.
fu 覆奏 to memorialise again; to refer (a matter) to the Throne; to memorialise the Throne in reply. [p. 117]
kuang 廣濟 Kuang-ch'i-hsien (a coal-producing district in Hupeh).
hsiang 相同 the same as.
chia 加增 to increase; to add to.
chao 照舊 as heretofore; as before.
i 以示限制 in order to draw a limit; as a restrictive measure.

Document No. 66.

pei 北洋大臣 the Superintendent of Northern Trade.
hsiang 詳稱 to report to a superior.
chiao 焦 burned; scorched.
焦炭 coke.
ho 核估時價 to ascertain the market value.
tsou 奏定 decided by the Emperor in reply to a memorial.
k'ai 開平 K'ai-p'ing (a coal-producing place).
lien 煉 to separate dross by fire.
煉成 to burn; to make by burning (as coke by burning coal).
kung 公允 just; fair.
ho 核議 to consider; to consult.
mei 煤礦 a coal-mine.
t'u 土煤 native coal.
shên 甚爲公允 it is very fair. [p. 118]
chi 既經 from the time that; since.....has, having, etc.; from the time that.....shall have, *i.e.*, as soon as.....
han 函詢 to inquire in a letter.
tzŭ 咨覆 to reply in a despatch.
ch'ih 飭知 to inform subordinates.

Document No. 67.

nan 南洋大臣 the Superintendent of Southern Trade.
fêng 奉到憲劄 to have received instructions from the authorities.
tsun 遵照 in obedience to.

t'ung 通劄 to issue circular instructions to.
tzŭ 自用 to use oneself; for own use.
ch'ao 鈔單 a copy of a document.
cho 酌量 to consider.
têng 等由 and the like matters; etc. Cf. *têng* 等因, p. 55.
fu 伏 to fall prostrate; humble; humbly.
伏查 it is my humble opinion that; in my humble opinion.
ti 抵 to arrive at.
抵滬 to arrive at Shanghai.
kuan 官商 officials and merchants.
ko 格 a rule.
格外 outside the rule; extraordinary.
yu 優 tranquil; gentle; fully; to excel. [p. 119]
優待 to treat with consideration.
i 意 meaning; intention.
fu 復核可行 to reply that a matter may be carried out; to reply in the affirmative.
hu 滬關 the Shanghai Customs.
i 以……爲度 to consider……as a limit.
hsiang 詳愼 very carefully.
cho 酌數 the authorised amount; in certain quantities.
ch'üan 權宜之舉 a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances.
tz'ŭ 此外 besides this.
mai 賣與華人 to sell (or for sale) to Chinese.
wu 無論多寡 irrespective of quantity.
i 以示區別 in order to show the distinction.
ch'ü 區 a store-room; to sort.
區別 to distinguish; distinction.
chao 昭 to make known; to display.
hsiang 詳祈 to request respectfully.
ch'i 祈 to state one's case to a god; to pray.
tzŭ 咨請核復 to ask in a despatch for a reply.

Document No. 68.

shan 汕頭 Swatow.
chi 機器 machinery.
pên 本行 this firm; our firm.
ao 熬 to boil.
熬作糖觔 to boil, or refine, sugar.
ling 另 besides.
tso 作爲 to make; to manufacture.
ch'ou 抽 to take out with the hand; to take out (as silk from a cocoon, *i.e.*, to reel).
抽絲 to reel silk; reeled silk.
pan 辦 to buy.
辦外國機器 to buy foreign machinery.
chih 製造 to make; to manufacture.
i 以 (= 將 *chiang*) denotes the object.
chun 准予免稅 to grant exemption from duty.
ping 並非 not at all; not. Cf. *ping* 並未, Document No. 28, p. 57.
ch'u 出售 to sell; for sale.
pai 百貨 goods of every description.
chung 終 finally; in the end.
wu 無非 is bound to; by all means.
êrh 而 is frequently used in introducing the apodosis in a concessive clause, no matter whether the protasis be opened by *sui* (雖), "although," or not; *e.g.*, ……, 而…… or 雖……, 而……, "although……, yet……" Cf. *sui* 雖, p. 79. In the present case *sui* (雖) does not appear. The sense is: "although in the end all kinds of dutiable goods will come to be 'for own use,' yet the article 'machinery' is quite different from 'the articles of daily use' mentioned in the Tariff Rules."
kuei 歸於 to come within the category of.
hsün 尋常日用物件 articles of daily use. [p. 120]
ch'iung 迥 remote; in a high degree (used to emphasise negation). Cf. *ping* 並未, Document No. 28, p. 57.
迥不相同 widely different.
yu 又 further; moreover.
chü 據云 as it is said; as to the remark that.
i 宜 to suit; to make fit.
宜廣開來路 to encourage (or develop) import trade.
kuang 廣 broad; to make broad; to extend.
i 益於實濟 to be conducive to real advantage; to be of benefit to.
pu 不足以礙其來路 not capable of discouraging importation.
i 以 gives a verb the force of the second supine (*facile dictu*) after terms meaning "difficult," "easy," "capable," or "sufficient," such as *nan* (難), *i* (易), *k'an* (堪), *tsu* (足), etc.: *e.g.*, *tsu i ai* (足以礙), "sufficient or capable to hinder;" *nan i ch'êng-kung* (難以成功), "difficult to bring about." In all these cases *yu* (於) may take the place of *i* (以).

chi 機器局 a manufactory for machinery; an arsenal.
tsao 造船局 a Government dock; the Foochow arsenal.
chü 局 a commission; an administrative board; an establishment working under such a board.
nai 乃 that is; is.
kuan 官用 for official use.
pi 比擬 to compare; to treat analogously.
tsai 再四 again and again.
ssu 思 to think.
思維 to think.
wei 維 to think: to consider.
kuan 官民 officials and private people.
fu 伏思 I humbly consider; in my humble opinion.
tung 動 to appropriate (as funds); to use.
kung 公欵 Government moneys.
公欵購辦 to buy from Government funds.
公用之物 articles for Government use.
公用之欵 moneys for Government use.
公項 public moneys.
ch'ih 喫 to eat; to swallow; to bear.
喫虧 to suffer a loss.
pu 不致 so that not; not to result in.
liang 兩歧辦法 two different methods of acting.
ch'i 歧 diverging.
yueh 約章 Treaty regulations.
chü 遽 hurried.
遽予免征 to grant exemption from duty in a hurry.
chiang 將來 afterwards.
fen 紛 mottled; confused; the bustle of a crowd.
紛紛效尤 many others will follow; others will claim what is allowed to a few.
hsiao 效 to imitate; to do as others do.
效尤 to excel the pattern, as in doing evil (WILLIAMS).
k'ai 開各商覬覦之漸 to stimulate the appetite (for illegal privileges) amongst merchants; *lit.*, to open the gradual development (*ch'ien* 漸) of merchants' [illegal] desires.
chi 覬 to covet.
覬覦 to wish for ardently.
yü 覦 to desire.
i 以昭公允 for the sake of fairness.

chung 重稅餉 to maintain due regard for revenue interests.
ch'uan 船政局 a Government dockyard; an arsenal.

Document No. 69. [p. 121]

ch'ing 蔴 a kind of hemp; jute.
蔴麻 jute.
t'ien 天下各國 all the countries in the world.
fen 分而爲二 to distinguish two kinds of.
tsung 總 all.
chün 鈞 important; just; that which belongs to the person addressed: your.
鈞劄 your respected orders (as alluding to an official letter from a superior).
hsiang 詳細查覆 to reply in detail.
pao 報爲 to report as.
ch'ing 青麻 green hemp.
chung 種類 kind; category.
shih 式樣 a pattern.
ta 大不相同 very unlike each other.
i 易爲分別 easy to distinguish.
yang 樣式 a pattern.
t'a 他項 other kinds.
yu 有異 different from; there is a difference.
t'i 體較輭鬆 the frame or body is weak and shaky.
niu 扭 to twist; to wrench.
nieh 湼 (=涅) to blacken; to dye.
fu 腐 to spoil; to rot; rotten.
ta 大略相符 to agree in the main.
yen 驗貨手 an examiner.
ying 影射之弊 the malpractice of spreading lies; false statements. [p. 122]
k'o 可無慮 one need not fear this.
li 理合備文 to duly write a despatch.
ts'ai 裁奪示遵 to consider and decide and notify for guidance.
shêng 生質 natural disposition.
wu 無慮影射 not to fear false statements.
liang 量減 to diminish; to lower.
i 以順商情 in order to meet commercial requirements.

Document No. 70. [p. 123]

cha 劄令 to order in a despatch.
ch'a 查明聲復 to examine and report in reply.
i 已完正稅 to have paid, or having paid, full duty.
fu 復行下船 to re-ship; to re-export.
pu 不問自用出售 no matter whether for own use or for sale.
wên 問 to ask.
hsüan 旋即 at once; then; thereon.
t'ing 聽商自便 according to merchants' option.
yün 運抵 to arrive (as goods at the place of destination).
ch'uan 船用洋煤 foreign coal for ship's use.
hsien 限內 within the limit.
shih 是 this means that.....; that is.
wu 無虞 there is no cause to fear.
lou 漏稅滋弊 all the vicious modes of defrauding the revenue.
i 一經 as soon as.
kai 概 all; then.
wu 無虧 there is no loss arising from.
ssŭ 似可照議辦理 it seems one may manage the matter as proposed.
ju 如遇 if there be.
shou 收稅免照 an exemption certificate.
i 以昭核實 in order to show the fact to be true.
shang 尚爲周到 all is yet quite in order.

Document No. 71. [p. 124]

hsiang 箱包 cases and packages.
yang 洋鐵箍 foreign iron hoops.
t'ieh 鉄箍 iron hoops.
ku 箍 a hoop.
ts'ê 拆湊一處 to remove (as hoops from packages), and collect in one place.
shang 商 to consider.
tzŭ 自然 of course.
tsai 載入總單 to enter on the cargo certificate.
lei 累 trouble; troublesome repetition.
pu 不如 it is better that; we had better.
wei 爲善 is good; recommendable.
i 一項 the item of.
p'o 破 to break.
破眼 to be broken and having holes.
shang 尚屬平允 it is yet fair.
p'ing 平允 fair.
chih 至完稅一節 as regards the question of paying duty.
chiao 較 to compare; rather more than; than (comparative).
chien 簡 to abridge; to make short.
簡便 convenient.
ju 如所稱辦理 to act as has been reported.

Document No. 72. [p. 125]

chu 註明 to explain as; to state clearly.
k'uan 寬 broad; wide; breadth; width.
ngo 俄呢 Russian cloth.
fang 仿 like; as; to imitate.
仿照 like; as; analogous with.
yüan 原布 plain cotton cloth; shirtings.
ho 核加 to add; to calculate the additional.....
fu 服 to agree; to be willing.
han 函請核示 to apply for instructions by letter.
an 按照辦理 to act accordingly.
ssŭ 嗣 hereafter; afterwards.
to 多徵稅銀 the duty overcharged; an excess of duty.
chih 職 office; used for "I" in connexion with an official title.
職道 I, the Taot'ai.
po 駁復 to argue against; counter-argument.
chia 加增 to add; to increase.
yün 允服 to agree to; to be willing.
tsêng 增改新例 additional and modified rules; revised rules.
lu 錄摺咨呈 to submit a copy of.
shên 甚屬公允 it is very fair; it is very just.
ts'ung 從前 formerly.
hsien 咸豐 the period of the reign HSIEN FÊNG (A.D. 1851-62).
k'uan 寬長 broad and long; dimensions; size.
kai 改爲 to change into.
yung 永 everlasting.
永爲定式 to regard as a permanent standard.
i 異議 a different arrangement.
tzŭ 自宜 must of course.

[illegible] 比照 according to; analogous to.
[illegible] 未便 inconvenient.
[illegible] 兩歧 diverging; ambiguous; a double mode of dealing with a question.
[illegible] 往來信件 correspondence exchanged.
[illegible] 多出寬長若干 the excess in width or length. [p. 126]
[illegible] 折 to deduct; to calculate.
折增 to add to (in calculating).
折合 to calculate.
[illegible] 計量 to calculate and measure.
[illegible] 庶不致於轇轕 so as to avoid confusion.
chiao 轇 confused.
轇轕 confusion; a muddle.
[illegible] 轕 chariots and spears; mixed; confused.
[illegible] 合行備文 to duly write a despatch.
shi 申請查照施行 to request (a superior) to receive a document for action to be taken.

Document No. 73.

hsing 詳稱 to report.
tai 代領事 an acting Consul.
代理領事 an acting Consul.
運到 to have imported; to be consignee for.
po 玻璃球 glass balls (used as paper weights).
ch'iu 球 a globe; a ball.
ch'io / *ch'ueh* 確知 to know properly.
yiug 應否 whether or not it is necessary to.
應否免稅 whether duty free or not.
shang 商辦 to consider and act. [p. 127]
tz' 字樣 a phrase; an expression; the words "....."
wei 唯 but.
yao 藥料 drugs; medicines.
po 玻璃器皿 glass vessels.
min 皿 porcelain or glass vessels (as cups, etc.).
tu 獨 alone; only.
ming 明 it is clear that; this shows that.
chien 件 a classifier of documents.
ch'ing 清摺一扣 a fair copy of a document.
k'ou 扣 a classifier of documents.
chao 照章 according to regulations.
ch'u 出具甘結 to sign a bond.
yen 鹽池 salt-cellars. [p. 128]
ch'ih 池 a tank; a reservoir.
kua 掛鐙 lanterns.
yang 洋燭 foreign candles.
i 胰 fat over the stomach; soap.
胰子 soap.
pai 白酒 white wine; sherry.
hsing 行知 to inform (an inferior) in a despatch.
chuan 轉售 for sale; to further sell to others.
yü 予免稅 to grant exemption from duty; to pass (goods) duty free.
li 理合 duly.
kuei 貴道 you, the Taot'ai.
sung 送去 to send away.
tz'ŭ 此致 this is what I wanted to address you with (a concluding phrase in letters).
此致順頌升祉 while communicating to you the above, allow me to express my best wishes, etc. (a concluding phrase in letters).
shun 順頌 accept my best wishes (a concluding phrase in letters).
sung 頌 to praise; homage.
shêng 升 to rise in office.
升祉 [I wish you] promotion and happiness (a concluding phrase in letters).
chih 祉 happiness.
ta 打 (=打臣) a dozen (*see* Document No. 17, p. 22).
pên 本處 this place.
ting 定明 to settle; to decide.
chuan 轉請 to forward a request; to further request.
shih 是寔 the very truth; to be really true; really genuine.
fu 復者 a reply; in reply to your note I beg to say. [p. 129]
ch'ing 頃 presently.
頃接來函 I have just received your note.
yen 驗估核稅 to assess duties according to value; to charge *ad valorem* duty.
tz'ŭ 此頌升祺 with best wishes; with kind regards (a concluding phrase in letters).
wei 爲咨請事 in the matter of an official request (introductory phrase to a despatch).
han 函商核奪 to consider by correspondence and decide.
jih 日久 a long time since.
lai 來信 an incoming letter.

ch'ien 前年 the year before last. [p. 130]
hsien 憲札 a despatch or instructions from the high authorities.
fu 復查 to re-examine.
têng 等類 such articles; etc.
ch'u 出賣 for sale.
yüan 緣 as; because.
tuan 斷難 very difficult; decidedly difficult.
so 所以 therefore.
ting 定立 to frame (as a rule); to settle.
i 以示 in order to make known that.
yu 有別 there is a difference; to be different.
chieh 街 a street.
街市 the market; on the market.
chiu 究 after all; finally.
究竟 really; indeed; after all; even then.
ch'ê 輙 then (denoting sequence). Cf. *chi* 即, Document No. 21, p. 46.
輙即 then (denoting sequence); at once.
so 瑣 petty; troublesome.
瑣屑 trifling (or vexatious) business.
hsieh 屑 trifling; troublesome.
chin 謹呈 to state respectfully.
ch'ing 請煩查核 please trouble to examine and decide.
shih 示復飭遵施行 to issue instructions in reply to a despatch.

Document No. 74. [p. 131]

wên 文 a despatch; a text; a passage in a text.
文內 in the despatch.
hsiang 詳閱 to take careful notice of; to read carefully.
yüeh 閱 to inspect; to peruse.
fa 法文 the French text.
chuan 專指 to specially refer to.
專指藥料而言 to refer to medicines.
tuan 斷而不連 by no means connected with.
po 玻璃片 window glass.
ch'ien 千里鏡 telescopes.
ching 鏡 a mirror; the lens of a telescope, microscope, etc.
chao 照面鏡 mirrors.
liao 料 strass; coloured glass.
料珠 glass beads.
料器 glassware.
wu 無出入 it causes no increase or decrease; it makes no difference.
ch'u 出入 to make a difference by causing an increase or a decrease.
ju 如所擬 as suggested.
chao 照復 to reply in a despatch.

Document No. 75. [p. 132]

ching 敬 respectful.
敬啓者 I respectfully inform you (introductory phrase in letters).
tso 昨 yesterday; the other day.
chieh 接得 to have received.
tê 得 to get; to obtain.
chih 致 to address (as a letter).
chü 局董 a manager in a public company.
kao 告 to inform.
ta 大宗 a principal article (as amongst goods).
chiao 較少 rather little; less than usual.
ta 大抵 on the whole; generally speaking.
pu 不易 not easy to; difficult to.
k'ai 開驗 to open (packages) for examination.
開驗復綑 to open (packages) for examination and close again.
k'un 綑 to bind; to cord up.
shang 傷損 to damage.
tan 躭延 to delay.
wei 畏 to fear.
lu 陸運 to forward by land.
chieh 節 a section in a composition; the paragraphs of an account; a statement.
節畧一紙 a statement of particulars.
lio 畧 to abridge; an abridged statement.
pu 不論粗細 irrespective of quality.
hung 紅花 fine chinaware (at Kiukiang, *lit.*, porcelain with red patterns).
lan 藍花 coarse chinaware (at Kiukiang, *lit.*, porcelain with blue patterns).
t'an 探 to spy; to explore.
探詢 to inquire.
hsün 詢 to inquire.
nêng 能否 whether or not it is possible.
pien 變 to change.
變通 for convenience sake; to accommodate.

t'ung 通 to bring about.
i 以爲郵商 in order to facilitate trade.
hsin 郵商 to facilitate trade.
yu 裕 to enrich; abundance.
裕課 to benefit the revenue.
pi 裨 beneficial; to assist.
裨益 advantage; profit.
shu 殊 distinction; difference.
chiao 較多 rather much; more than.
wu 無不合 bound to agree; certainly not at variance with.
yüan 原訂 originally fixed upon; drafted.
to 多寡 quantity.
kua 寡 few; little.
sze 似覺合宜 it looks reasonable enough.
chiao 覺 to understand; to be aware of.
pu 不能不 bound to; cannot help being.
jên 認眞 careful.
yen 嚴察 to examine strictly.
tzŭ 自外觀之 to look at from outside; from a superficial point of view.
nei 內 inside; near to (as near to a matter or having a close knowledge of a matter).
shih 實則有損 in reality there is a loss.
chia 加意 to be careful.
fu 縛 to bind.
chin 緊妥 fast and tight (as a package is bound).
fan 翻播 to mix up; to muddle.
po 播 to disperse; to scatter.
ch'ung 重複 again; repeatedly.
chung 中途 on the road; *en route*.
shang 傷損 to be damaged.
k'uei 虧累 to involve in losses.
shêng 生涯 trade; business.
ya 涯 a limit; a shore.
hsi 息業 to put a stop to one's business.
jao 繞途 to make a *détour*; to depart from the proper road.
jih 日旺 to prosper (as trade).
wang 旺 prosperous.
i 易於傷損之貨 damageable goods. Cf. *i* 以, Document No. 68, p. 120.
k'o 可不必 need not be.....; .....may be dispensed with.

pieh 別 to distinguish.
i 以概論 to take the broad view of a matter.
hsiang 詳分 to distinguish.
shang 商情 commercial interests.
yu 有益 to benefit; there is an advantage in. [p. 133]
chao 招商分局 a branch office of the China Merchants' Company.
wu 勿論 no matter whether.
kai 蓋 for; because of.
ti 低 low; to lower.
低稅 to lower the duty.
fan 反 on the contrary.
ang 昂 high; to raise.
昂稅 to raise the duty.
shih 事關約則 a matter concerning the Treaty and the Tariff.
chien 見 to see; sometimes a sign of the passive; *e.g.*, 見痊, to be cured, to recover; 見復, to be replied to, to receive a reply; 見示, to be instructed; 見允, to be permitted.
見商於有約各國 to be considered by the Treaty Powers.
yüeh 約國 or 有約國 a Treaty Power.
ting 訂局 to decide.
t'ung 統 all; uniformly.
chü 舉 a matter; an affair.
tzŭ 自辦之事 matters to be managed by oneself.
wu 勿須 must not.
chien 減稅 to reduce the duty.
chih 祇 but; however.
êrh 而已 and no more (a final phrase); only; merely.
wu 無事 no business to; not necessary to.
yen 嚴加逐察 to subject to strict and detailed examination.
tz'ŭ 磁商 a trader in chinaware.
ming 明訂 to clearly define.
kuan 關章 a Customs regulation; Customs regulations.
mien 免傷損之累 to avoid damage.
shêng 生意 trade.
shui 稅餉 duties; the revenue.
hsiang 餉 taxes; duties.
sui 隨之日起 to increase day by day.
chieh 藉 to avail oneself of; to make a pretext of.

chü 具有天良者 frank-hearted, honest people.
t'ien 天良 heaven's goodness; the good nature inherent in man.
liang 良 good; goodness.
chin 盡 to exhaust; all; wholly.
wei 維 to think; to consider.
yü 與國課有關 to concern the Imperial revenue.
kuan 關 to concern.
yü 與商情攸繫 to be connected with commercial interests.
yu 攸 a relative pronoun, *i.q.*, *so* (所); commonly used in phrases like *yu-chi* (攸繫) or *yu-kuan* (攸關), "that which concerns."
hsi 係 (=關係) to be connected with; to be the essence of.
min 民生 life, or maintenance, of the people.
chung 中堂 a *Chung-t'ang* (title of a Minister of State).
ts'ai 裁奪 to decide.
chien 鑒核賜教爲禱 I shall be thankful if you will consider the matter and let me know your opinion.
tz'ŭ 賜教 to bestow instruction; to communicate one's opinion.
chiao 教 to teach; instruction.
tao 禱 to pray.
tz'ŭ 此佈 I beg to inform you (of the above).
chün 鈞安不一 with many kind inquiries (a concluding phrase in letters).
ming 名另具 "the name is separately furnished" (a concluding phrase in letters, meaning that one's card is enclosed).
chiang 江蘇 the province of Kiangsu. [p. 134]
jih 日形 fluctuations.
tuan 短少 to be curtailed; to decrease.
yüan 原包 original package.
chi 稽時 to detain; to delay.
i 易破碎 easy to break; breakable.
jên 認粗爲細 to recognise coarse as fine.
chia 加以重罰 to inflict a heavy punishment; to punish severely. Cf. *i* 以, Document No. 29, p. 58.
ku 故 causing; therefore.
ko 各商 the merchants; all the merchants.
wei 畏途 to fear the road; to avoid the transport of goods from fear of difficulties.
han 函件 a letter; letters. Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤, Document No. 18, p. 28.

fu 附閱 to learn from an enclosure (in a letter).
ying 應如何酌量 in what manner it is to be settled.
ju 如何 how? in what manner?
pien 變通 to alter.
pei 俾 so that; so as to.
俾裕課恤商 so as to benefit the revenue and promote commerce.
liang 兩有裨益 to be of advantage in both respects.
t'ai 台端 a term of respect: you.
ts'ê 拆驗 to open for examination.
t'ai 太嚴 too strict; over-strict.
chung 衆商 all the merchants; the mercantile community.
kuo 裹 to wrap up; to fetter.
裹足 to impede; to fetter.
chien 減色 to diminish; to decrease.
hsiang 相 mutual; to assist; to watch the time for.
相機 to seize an opportunity.
i 以冀裕課恤商 in order that revenue and commercial interests may be benefited.
chi 冀 to hope.
ch'ê 扯 to pull apart; to tear away.
扯平 to strike an average.
fan 反昂 very high; exorbitant (as in price).
hsün 詢商 to inquire into; to ask.
chu 諸多 very many; all the many.....
chih 窒碍 difficulty.
hsün 洵 really.
ch'üeh 確論 true; really.
ts'êng 層 an item; a paragraph.
jêng 仍舊 as before; as of old.
p'ing 憑商人報明 to rely on (*i.e.*, to accept) the merchant's declaration.
mien 免拆驗 to exempt (packages) from opening for examination (of goods).
kuo 過寬 too lenient; to go too far in being lenient.
k'o 可期漸旺 one may hope for a gradual rise.
chên 斟酌適中之論 to consult about a middle course; to strike an average.
chi 稽延 to delay.
p'o 破損 breakage; *i.e.*, the loss caused by breaking.
wu 誤罰 to punish in error.
ch'u 除 to do away with.
tzŭ 自必 must of course; bound to.

l' 樂 to be glad; joyous.
jih 日增 to increase (day by day).
i 以防..... in order to guard against.....
chia 夾帶 to carry clandestinely; to smuggle.
tzŭ 自報 one's own declaration; to declare oneself.
jêng 仍前 as heretofore.
ts'i 拆開 to open (as packages for examination).
hsi 細驗 to examine in detail.
ch'ên 莫 all; they all.
chuan 專屬 to belong to especially; to specially refer to.
tsung 宗 kind; description; class.
yuan 援以爲例 to quote [a fact] as a precedent so as to constitute a rule.
hsien 先行試辦 to put into operation as a provisional measure.
ch'ang 常川照辦 to manage matters permanently in this manner.
t'ing 停止 to stop; to abolish (as a practice).
i 意外 unexpected; unforeseen. [p. 135]
liu 流弊 a standing nuisance.
chuan 轉 to convey; to bring on (as loss).
yu 有虧 to entail loss.
chü 據實稟明 to make an accurate report.
tzŭ 咨商 to consult by correspondence.
ho 合亟 with the proper despatch.

Document No. 76.

ping 稟稱 to report (to a superior).
pu 不合 it is not convenient.
ts'un 存棧 to keep in store.
tai 待 to wait.
待價 to wait for prices [to rise]; to watch the market.
hsia 下入 to ship (by such and such a vessel).
ts'un 存關 to file in the Customs archives.
wu 無涉 not connected with; to have nothing to do with.
ch'ien 前稅司 the former Commissioner of Customs.
tai 代其 on his behalf; for him (them, etc.).
chü 據情 according to the circumstances.
hou 候示 to await a reply or a decision. [p. 136]
nei 內云 it is said therein; in which it is said.
yün 云 to say.
an 案內情形 the particular circumstances of the case.
mi 米穀 grain.
yu 尤 furthermore; still more.
po 撥貨船隻 cargo-boats.
hsiang 相同 the same as; analogous with.
nei 內外土產 native and foreign produce.
pu 不分何處進口 without distinguishing the place of importation.
i 一律 uniformly.
chao 照依 according to.
yün 云云 used in quotations when, for the sake of brevity, the tenor of a document is either wholly or partially omitted; "etc., etc." Cf. *têng* 等因, Document No. 26, p. 55.
an 按此卽知 it may be known therefrom.
chao 照銅錢一律 in conformity with [the rule regarding] copper cash.
chuan 專謂 to specially refer to.
yu 有涉 to be connected with.
wu 無干 not affecting; to have nothing to do with.
chien 檢閱 to examine.
yang 洋米 foreign rice.
piao 標明 to endorse.
i 依限 within a prescribed limit of time.
chi 賫 to give; to send.
賫回 to send back.
i 已逾兩年 having exceeded [the time] of two years.
yin 印信 a seal.
hsin 信 a seal (as a sign of belief or trust).
ch'ien 前稅 the duty [paid] previously.
chan 粘 to paste on.
粘開款目 the items pasted on or annexed.
i 一併 at the same time.
chi 給與 to issue; to grant.
fu 伏乞 to respectfully request. [p. 137]
ch'i 乞 to beg; to request.
chih 祇 to respect; respectfully; as a conjunction, only, but.
祇遵 to respectfully obey; for one's respectful guidance.
i 以 (= 自) from.
以此口運至彼口 to move from one port to another.
pên 本商 the merchant concerned (in a matter).

t'ung 同商 a fellow-merchant.
lien 聯 to connect.
聯名 to conjointly sign.
chü 具呈保單 to sign a guarantee.
pao 保單 a guarantee; a bond.
chieh 結實 firm; durable; lasting.
結實信據 a material guarantee.
ts'ung 從給照之日起 to date from date of issue (of a certificate).
chi 給照 to grant a certificate.
wei 唯 excepting; but.
hao 毫 a hair; a trifle.
毫無疑議 there is not the slightest doubt. Cf. *ping* 並未, Document No. 28, p. 57.
ling 領照 to issue a certificate.
hsi 迄今 up to the present.
i 已一年 after the lapse of a year.
已兩載之久 after the lapse of two years.
hu 忽 unexpectedly; suddenly.

[p. 138]

shu 殊屬費解 this is really not to be understood.
fei 費解 not intelligible.
chieh 解 to explain; to understand.
to 多時 a long time.
tzŭ 自當 must of course.
k'ou 扣計 to deduct.
fan 反 but; on the contrary.
ch'ien 前後 before and after.
hsüan 懸 to suspend; unlike.
懸殊 very unlike; quite different.
nan 難容 inexcusable; unendurable; incompatible.
jung 容 to endure; to tolerate.
hu 互異 to disagree.
ping 禀批 to decide in reply to a petition.
hsün 迅 speedily.
t'o 妥速 safely and expeditiously.
wan 完結 to finish; to conclude.
chi 極爲明悉 it is extremely clear.
kai 蓋有……印信 to contain the seal of……
hsien 顯 obviously.
chia 加蓋印信 to seal and enclose in an envelope.
ch'iung 迥不相符 in entire disagreement with. Cf. *ch'iung* 迥, Document No. 68, p. 120.

Document No. 77. [p. 139]

shên 申覆 to reply (to a superior).
liang 梁 a beam.
梁木 beams (timber).
fang 方 square.
方圓 square and round; size (of timber).
yüan 圓 round.
lieh 列稅則 enumerated in the Tariff.
shang 商情 commercial interests.
p'o 頗 rather; very; extremely.
頗願 to eagerly wish for.
i 一定 certainly; at all events.
pu 不易 unchanged; unchangeable.
不易之規 an unchangeable rule.
kuei 規 rule; usage.
yü 預 to prepare; beforehand.
預爲籌計 to calculate beforehand.
ch'ou 籌 to calculate.
籌計 to calculate.
pên 本 original fund; capital.
本利 the interest on capital; profit in trade.
本利之盈虧 increase and decrease in profit.
ying 盈 to be full; overflowing; increase; gain.
jao 饒 to indulge; to be liberal.
饒舌 to indulge one's tongue; to wrangle; to dispute.
shê 舌 the tongue.
yüan 圓梁木 round beams.
圓徑 the diameter (of a circle).
ching 徑 a diameter; a straight line across.
fang 方徑 the measurement of a square body (as square beams).
k'an 堪 to be able.
堪以 to be fit for. Cf. *i* 以, Document No. 68, p. 120.
pi 比例 to refer to a rule by way of analogy; to treat analogously.
kên 根 a classifier of wood beams, etc.
ch'i 其外另有他商 besides him there are other merchants.
yü 於商人有便 it is a convenience to merchants.
於稅餉無甚出入 it makes no great difference in the revenue.
chao 照所請 as requested.

jing 仍照舊章 still according to the old rule.
i 以清界限 in order to have a clearly defined limit.
chi 給 to address to (as a despatch). [p. 140]
wei 爲照覆事 in the matter of a reply.
ku 僱 to hire.
僱用 to hire; to charter (as a ship).
lai 來省 to come to the provincial capital.
kung 公同 conjointly.
wan 完竣 to complete; to bring to an end.
chün 竣 to complete; to finish.
ti 提 to bring forward; to mention.
提及 to mention; to refer to.
chi 及 to extend to; to concern.
an 案內 in the case.
yü 預爲詳訂 to provide for a clear understanding.
hsiang 詳訂 to clearly define.
mai 邁當 (in imitation of the French sound "mètre") a mètre; mètres.
mi 密理邁當 (in imitation of the French sound "millimètre") a millimètre; millimètres.
ming 明示 to give clear instructions to.
hsün 詢請 to inquire about and request (that a matter be done).
su 速爲辦理 to manage with despatch.
cho 酌復 to reply on being consulted.
mu 木植 timber.
chih 植 plants; trees.
ta 大項 principal kinds.
wei 桅木 masts or spars (timber).
pan 板木 planks (timber).
k'uan 寬厚 breadth and thickness.
fên 分鋸爲板 to saw into planks.
chü 鋸 a saw; to saw.
chiu 究 at last; finally.
ssü 四方若干 the circumference (in timber measurement).
chieh 截 to cut asunder.
截而爲梁 to cut into beams.
fên 分晰清楚 to clearly distinguish.
hsi 晰 explicit; clear.
ch'ing 清楚 clear; distinct.
ch'u 楚 distinct; well defined.
shih 適 to suit; to accord with.
ko 各適其用者 each accords with (or is adapted to) the use (to which it is put).
ting 定規 a fixed rule.
i 易剖別 easy to distinguish.
p'ou 剖 to split asunder; to lay open.
剖別 to distinguish.
ch'ien 牽 to drag; to implicate.
牽混 to create confusion.
chin 僅 only; barely.
chu 注 to record; to comment on.
注明 to comment upon; to state.
pi 比較 to compare with; when compared with; may be compared with.
yüan 圓梁木 round beams; beams other than square.
lun 輪 a wheel; round.
輪角稍闊 having rounded corners and rather broad surfaces.
yüan 圓徑作爲方徑 to convert round measure into square measure (as of timber).
[p. 141]
i 易於相符 easy to agree; handy for calculation.
易於核算 easy to calculate.
ch'u 初原 from the outset; at first.
wu 無非 cannot but; bound to.
i 義 meaning; principle.
kai 賅備 to be contained in; to be provided for.
êrh 耳 at least; only (restrictive particle at the close of sentences).
ho 何故 for what reason? why?
kai 蓋因 the reason, generally, is that.....
su 溯 to look back (as to a period of time).
tzŭ 自通商征稅以來 ever since duties have been levied on foreign trade.
i 已逾十有餘年之久 more than 10 years since.
yu 有餘 more than.
tsao 早晚 between morning and night; within short intervals (as daily fluctuations).
chung 重輕 heavy and light; either heavy or light; whereas *ch'ing-chung* (輕重) usually means "weight" as a neutral term.
hsiang 相若 similar; alike.
tsai 在置貨時 at the time of buying goods.
i 一定不易 fixed; not changeable.

pi 比擬 to treat analogously.
chih 值百抽五 five per cent. *ad valorem.*
chich 藉口 to make a pretext.

Document No. 78. [p. 142]

chêng 正月 the first month of the year.
mai 買到 to have imported.
chuan 轉賣 to re-sell; to further sell to other parties.
shêng 省河 the river at the provincial capital.
lai 來控 to lodge a complaint.
ts'un 存庫 to keep on deposit (as funds paid into a treasury).
pei 被風……收口 to put into a port for shelter.
shou 收口 to put into a port (as a vessel in distress).
huai 壞船 a wreck; a vessel damaged in distress.
ts'ê 拆毀 to break up (as a vessel).
mu 木料 materials (as of a ship).
i 一案 with regard to (such and such) a case; *re.*
ch'ing 情節 particulars, details.
han 函致 to send a letter to.
t'ing 聽候 to await (as a decision).
ch'üan 全案 the complete (records of a) case.
ling 另換船載 to transfer (cargo) to another vessel.
pi 必欲 to want.
t'ui 退還 to return.
lu 路過 on the road; *en route.*
yin 因風收口 to put into a port in distress.
ch'uan 船身 a ship's hull.
tuan 斷難 decidedly difficult; impossible.
chia 駕 to sit (as in a carriage).
駕駛 to sail.
pan 搬 to move; to transfer; to tranship.
shou 收納 to collect (as duties).
shao 稍有誤會 there is a slight misapprehension.
wu 誤會 to misapprehend; a mistake.
ssŭ 似覺 it seems as if it may be considered; it might be thought.
p'ing 平允 just; fair.
suan 算除 to deduct in an account.
i 以完此案 in order to close this case.
hsing 行文 to write to.
ch'a 查照辦理 to act accordingly. [p. 143]
hsün 循照(=按照) in accordance with.
tz'ŭ 此等案件 such cases.
wu 務須 must.
i 以重稅課 in order to show due respect to revenue interests.

Document No. 79.

huo 貨船 a merchant vessel.
wei 未領紅單之先 before the issue of the port clearance. Note the use of the negation *wei* (未).
ts'ao 遭 to meet.
遭風 to meet with a storm; to be in distress.
ch'ao 潮州 the prefecture of Ch'ao-chou, near Swatow.
chuang 裝滿貨物 full of cargo (as a vessel).
wei 未曾 not having; without having.
li 離 to go from; to part; to leave.
離開 to leave (a place); to start from.
離馬頭 to leave the jetty.
tsai 載在撥船 to be placed on board a cargo-boat.
yü 于 in; at.
shih 失落 to drop and lose (as goods dropping into the sea). [p. 144]
chuang 裝載于撥船 to be placed on board a cargo-boat.
shou 受潮濕 to become damp (as goods on board ship).
ch'ao 潮濕 damp.
shih 濕 damp; wet.
chia 價低減 the price is falling.
li 立此專條 to draw up this special rule.
i 擬定辦法 to propose a fixed mode of procedure.
mai 買保險 to take out an insurance policy.
pao 保 to protect.
保險 to protect against danger; to insure against (as fire, marine accident, etc.); insurance.
hsien 險 danger; risk.
i 意外 unexpected.
意外之虞 unexpected dangers.
fang 防不勝防 to take protective measures against what cannot be protected; said if there is no help against running risks.
shêng 勝 to be able to; adequate to.
勝防 to be able to ward off; to protect.
chia 加意 to take special care.

fang 防範 to take protective measures.
fan 範 a rule; a pattern.
yü 與否.....or not.
chu 諸多 very many.
i 以免辦理兩歧 to avoid divergency (inconsistency) of action.
wu 毋須遽議訂章 you must not make regulations in a hurry.
chu 遽 hurried; hasty.
遽議 to decide hastily.

Document No. 80. [p. 145]

fan 販運 to traffic; to forward (goods).
ku 古銅器 old copperware.
古玩 curiosities.
hu 戶部稅則 the Customs Tariff issued by the Board of Revenue, in force at the Native Custom Houses.
戶 household; population.
戶部 the Board of Revenue.
ku 估 value; to value.
pu 補交 to pay afterwards (what should have been paid before).
ch'uan 串 to connect; to string together.
串通 to combine (as for an illegal act).
t'ung 銅料器 copper material and articles; unmanufactured copper and copperware.
chê 折中 to strike an average; average.
yen 贋 spurious.
贋製 to imitate; to counterfeit.
ching 景泰藍 "Ching-t'ai-lan," a celebrated mark for old copperware; cloisonné of the Ching-t'ai period (A.D. 1450–57).
lan 藍 (=法藍 *fa-lan* or 琺琅 *fa-lang*) cloisonné or enamelled ware.
shên 甚稀 very rarely.
hsi 稀 few; rare.
chên 珍愛 to be fond of (as a curiosity, jewel, etc.).
hsi 稀少 very little; very rare.
i 以杜勾串 in order to prevent fraudulent combinations.
pi 避就 to shirk [one thing] and take [to another].
yu 有當 there is necessity for.
li 理合 duly.
ku 估徵 to charge duty *ad valorem*.

ch'üan 全卷照錄 to make a copy of all the documents of a case.
chüan 卷 a record; a document.
fu 附 to append; to enclose.
附呈抄案清摺 to append a fair copy of the correspondence in a case.
i 以杜避重就輕之弊 to prevent shirking the heavy and taking to the light, *i.e.*, substituting the easy for the onerous. [p. 146]
ssŭ 俟.....再..... to wait till..... and then.....
i 以符舊制 in order to agree with the old rule.

Document No. 81.

kuo 過載 to tranship.
過載輪船 to tranship to a steamer.
k'ai 開行最速 to start in a great hurry (as a ship).
chih 至多 very many; very frequently.
hsien 限以三日 within three days' time.
ta 大半 the greater half; mostly.
fu 付搭便船 to charter a convenient ship.
ch'üeh 却 but.
wan 萬一 one in ten thousand; perhaps.
ting 定限 a fixed limit of time.
ch'ê 掣 to drag; to pull.
掣肘 *lit.*, "to pull elbows," *i.e.*, to hinder; to embarrass.
chou 肘 the elbow.
tsai 再四熟思 to consider ripely; to think twice before acting.
shu 熟思 to consider ripely.
wai 外邦 foreign countries.
pang 邦 a kingdom.
chia 假道 the indirect road; making a *détour* for some reason or other.
chung 中華 China; Chinese.
chiang 港口 ports; harbours.
têng 登岸 to come on shore; to land.
kuo 過船之准單 a permit to tranship.
an 按限 within the limit (of time).
shou 受罰 to be fined; to be punished. [p. 147]
chiu 究 in the end; at the utmost.
k'ai 開艙准單 a permit to break bulk.
shêng 生流弊 to result in a standing nuisance.

i 以便照辦 in order to act accordingly.
ch'a 查閱 to note; to examine and take note of.
shang 尙詳洽 clear and satisfactory enough.
ts'êng 層 an item; a question or subject matter.
tsui 最關緊要 most important in connexion with (this subject).
li 禮拜 a week.
t'i 體察情形 to investigate the circumstances.
t'o 妥定 to settle satisfactorily.
chih 至遲 at the latest; not later than.
yüch 約外 not in the Treaty; not provided for by the Treaty.
ch'i 起見 to conceive an opinion.
chich 借端滋弊 to make a pretext of a matter for creating trouble.

Document No. 82. [p. 148]

mo 墨西哥國 *(mo-hsi-ko)* Mexico.
hsin 新造 newly made.
hui 會同驗明 to examine conjointly.
yen 驗明 to examine.
ch'êng 成色 per-centage or proportion of pure metal in an alloy.
hsich 寫 to write.
寫立憑單 to draw up a certificate.
t'ung 同前因 to the former effect; to the same effect.
ho 覈 to verify.
yang 洋銀 foreign silver (as Mexican dollars).
pu 補足 to pay for difference in standard of silver.
chê 折交 to pay in proportion with.....
hsin 新製 newly made.
hui 會驗 to examine conjointly.
tsu 足紋 (=足色紋銀) full standard silver; pure sycee.
wên 紋水 the difference or fluctuation in the price of sycee silver.
tsu 足數 enough; sufficient.
ch'êng 成 a tenth; tenths.
ying 鷹 an eagle.
鷹銀 eagle money; Mexican dollars.
pu 不足 not enough; insufficient.
lê 樂用 to gladly use; to like using.

yin 銀局 a Bank.
wu 舞 to dance; to fence.
舞弊 to wink at a malpractice.
i 以 to use; with; by means of.
以官濟私 to further one's private ends by means of official resources.
以假攙眞 to mix up truth with falsehood; to adulterate.
pu 不便於民 inconvenient to the public.
ch'iang 强 to force.
强輸官稅 to be forced to pay Government duties in a certain coin; to be obligatory as a legal tender in payment of duties.
i 以期無碍稅餉 in order that no difficulties may arise to the revenue.
shun 順輿情 to please public opinion; to act in accordance with public interests.
yü 輿 the earth; the public.
ch'ien 前因 the afore-mentioned. [p. 149]
chu 鑄 to cast (as coins).
hsin 新式洋錢 a new pattern foreign coin.
hsi 希請 to request; to beg to request.
ch'in 親 a relative.
親王 an Imperial prince of the 1st order.
chich 接准 to receive.
shih 實在 real; really.
ch'êng 成色若干 the touch (of silver).
shêng 省城 the provincial capital.
pu 部堂 official designation of a President of a Board; as such the title of a Governor General.
pi 敝 mean; poor; a respectful term for my, mine, our, ours.
shu 屬官 a subordinate officer.
chien 監 inspect.
監視 to superintend an act in one's own presence.
shih 視 to see.
jung 鎔兌 to melt and weigh; to ascertain the touch (of silver).
ch'ing 傾化 to assay.
hua 化 to change.
ho 覈定 to ascertain.
chiao 較多幾至一元有半 an overplus of up to $1½ against.....(the object compared preceding with *yü* 與). [p. 150]

fu 附送 to forward as an enclosure (in a letter or despatch).

chan nien 枯送 to forward as an enclosure.

ch'i 祈 to request.

pu 補用 employed as a supernumerary.

chih 知府 a prefect.

kuang 廣糧廳 a departmental grain-collector at Canton.

yüeh 粵海關部 official designation of the Haikwan or Hoppo of Canton.

ying 盈庫大使 an assistant treasurer; a treasury keeper (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 297).

ta 大使 a sub-commissioner (*e.g.*, in the Provincial Treasurer's, or the Salt Commissioner's yamên).

tsi 特 specially.

特揀 to select; to appoint.

fan 繙 to translate.

繙譯官 an official interpreter.

k'u 庫廳 an assistant treasurer in the Provincial Treasury, *i.q.*, *ying* 盈庫大使 (*q.v.*), of which it is the abreviated official form.

kuan 關部 official designation of the Hoppo at Canton.

tien 店 a commercial establishment; a shop.

hsin 新出 newly issued.

yin 銀員 dollars.

tang 當面 in one's presence.

shih 試驗 to examine; to test.

ho 核定 to ascertain.

shih 事由 circumstances; particulars.

hsiang 詳細 to report in detail.

p'ing 平兌 to weigh.

p'ei 配 to mate; to pair.

配鉛 to mix with lead.

t'ung 同重 an equal weight; the same weight.

jung 鎔銷 to melt.

t'i 提淨 to extract the pure metal from an alloy.

hai 海關紋銀 Haikwan sycee.

jung 鎔化 to melt.

ho 覈對 to compare.

yen 驗試事由 the results of an examination.

shên 伸 equal to; worth.

kuo 鍋 a pan. [p. 151]

ti 底 the bottom; at the bottom of.

hao 耗 waste.

耗輕銀 waste silver.

lien 連 to connect; together with; and.

ch'ing 輕耗 loss in weight; under-weight.

shên 伸得 to be equal to; to be worth.

li 立憑單 to draw up a certificate.

wei 爲證 in witness thereof; as a voucher.

chi 計核 to calculate.

ti 抵 to consider as equivalent.

p'ing 憑碼均行 to ascertain the value (as of silver) according to weight.

han 漢文 Chinese writing; in Chinese.

ying 英文 English writing; in English.

t'ung 通 a classifier of documents.

kuang 廣州省城 the city of Canton.

shu 署內 in the yamên; in the office.

liang 兩廣 the Two Kwang provinces (Kwangtung and Kwangsi).

yüeh 粵省 the Canton province.

yin 銀局 a mint.

ch'êng 成 to make; made of.

wei 委員 to depute officers; a deputy.

i 以便輸餉 in order to facilitate the payment of duties.

t'ung 通用 in, or for, general use; used by all.

pên 本部堂 I, the Governor General.

hou 候補 "expectant" (as an *Expectant* Taot'ai).

tzŭ 咨商 to deliberate; to consult by letter.

yen 眼同 conjointly and before one's eyes. [p. 152]

yin 銀匠 experts in melting silver.

jih 日行通用 in daily and general use.

i 以便商民 in order to accommodate merchants.

yeh 業經 a sign of the past: has, have.

kun 棍 a stick; a knave.

棍徒 sharpers; villains; *mauvais sujets.*

t'u 徒 a foot-soldier; a follower; a rowdy.

chia 假造 to counterfeit.

pu 不樂於使用 to dislike using.

nieh 揑造 to counterfeit.

t'a 他故 other reasons.

ch'iang 强制 to enforce a rule; to force a rule upon.

pi 必用 to be obliged to use; to be bound to use.

ku 顧 to look; to consider; to care for.
顧慮 to consider.
yü 預爲言明 to declare clearly beforehand.

Document No. 83. [p. 153]

tsu 租雇 to hire; to charter (as a ship).
fang 仿造 to imitate a pattern; to construct according to a pattern.
hsien 現已 (sign of the perfect tense) now have, has, etc.
chih 滯礙 to impede; difficulty.
shang 商戶 merchants.
k'an 刊 to cut; to cut blocks for printing; to print.
刊本 to print (on blocks) in pamphlet or book shape.
chi 計抄單壹件 copy of one document is annexed hereto.
chih 置用 to purchase and use; to buy for one's own use.
ling 領繳 to hand to; to issue to.
tan 單契牌照 permits (or licenses), bonds, and (ship's) certificates.
p'ai 牌照 a ship's certificate of registry.
pên 本人 the person concerned.
chia 假借 to be the wrong one; to be a substitute (and not the proper person); to personate another.
mai 買船准單 a license for buying a ship.
chi 籍貫 the origin (or parentage) and birthplace of a person.
ch'êng 承買 to contract for purchase.
ho 合式 according to pattern; in due shape.
nêng 能出海堪用之船 a seaworthy ship.
mai 賣主 the seller. Cf. *mai* 買主, p. 155.
chia 假冒借名 to personate another. [p. 154]
li 立據 to draw up a certificate.
ch'uan 船契 a ship's certificate of sale.
shou 收領 to receive; [to deliver] into the hands of.
ch'a 查銷 to cancel.
k'uan 寬闊若干噸數若干 a ship's measurement and tonnage.
chao 照塡 to fill in (as in a document).
shou 收執 to receive and keep (as a certificate).
fei 費銀 expenses; a fee.
ta 大書 in large characters; large writing.
liang 兩旁 on both sides.
i 遺失 to lose.
pu 補領 to issue anew (as a document lost).
補請牌照 to apply for a new certificate of registry (to replace one lost).
chiu 救出 to save (out of other property destroyed).
yin 隱匿干咎 to be guilty of concealing (*e.g.*, a document to be delivered).
kan 干 to offend.
干咎 to be guilty.
chiu 咎 evil; criminal.
lin 檩 a cross-beam; hatch-combings (of a ship).
k'o 刻 to engrave.
刻明 to engrave legibly.
mai 買船契 a certificate of purchase of a ship.
ti 抵押未清 pawned and not redeemed.
k'o 客商 a merchant.
wu 無涉 not concerned in.
shê 涉 to be concerned in; to be implicated in.
t'ien 添註 to fill in.
kai 改註底簿 to change an entry in the original books.
i 以壹百分爲算 to divide into 100 parts or shares.
kuei 歸某人 to belong to such and such a person.
an 按股分 according to share.
ku 股 a share in a concern; a lot.
hui 會館 a guild; a public company. [p. 155]
shou 首事 the leading man; the chairman of a company.
liao 料理 to manage.
pieh 別華商 another Chinese merchant.
tai 帶同 to take with oneself.
mai 買主 the purchaser. Cf. *mai* 賣主, p. 153.
ho 核准 to consider the permittance; to permit.
hsieh 寫立賣契 to draw up a deed of sale.
huan 換領新牌 to exchange against a new certificate.
t'ien 塡註英文 to fill in the English (version).
tsao 造船准單 a permit or license for building a ship.
pi 畢 to finish.
k'an 勘量 to survey (as a ship).
k'ai 開具清單 to draw up an official statement of particulars.
ssŭ 私赴沿海別口 to clandestinely resort to another port (viz., a non-Treaty port) on the coast.
chiu 進泊 to enter (a port) and anchor.

nei 內地湖河各口 inland lake and river ports.
chih 致有 so that there is; so as to; resulting in.
p'ing 碰壞 collision and damage; to receive damage from collision.
ch'ing 呈存 to deliver for safe custody.
ho 何處 at what place?
po 泊船 to anchor a ship.
ch'ing 呈具報單 to make a written declaration; to send in a declaration.
fen 分款 according to categories.
kuan 管船夥長 the first mate of a ship.
huo 夥長 a chief mate; a senior partner.
i 易知 to easily understand; to easily learn.
fa 法度 regulations; ways.

[p. 156]

shou 受 to receive; sometimes a sign of the passive.
受雇 to be hired, engaged, etc. (as an employé).
k'ung 充舶工 to act as master of a ship.
k'ao 考驗 to examine (as a candidate).
lu 雇定 to settle about an engagement; to hire; to engage as an employé).
ho 何國人 of what nationality?
何姓名 of what name?
t'i 辭 to decline; to refuse.
辭工 to leave one's work; to come off duty.
kuei 規矩 custom; usage.
chü 矩 rule; usage.
chi 記 to record.
記事簿 a log-book.
ching 經過之事 the events that have happened.
ming 名單 a muster roll.
nien 年歲 the age of a man.
kung 工銀 wages.
ch'ung 充當水手 to act as a sailor.
tai 帶赴領事官 to take [a man] to the Consul.
pu 不法 unruly.
k'un 捆押 to bind and lock up; to put in irons.
wei 違犯 to offend against.

Document No. 84. [p. 157]

ying 英德兩商 both British and German merchants.
hu 互異 different from each other.
ao 澳 a bay.
澳門 Macao.

fei 非通商口岸華船 a Chinese vessel not [registered at] a Treaty port.
yü 與德國無涉 it has nothing to do with Germany.
chao 招商船局 the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.
i 已有地方官給領船照 the local authorities *having* issued a ship's certificate.
pu 不無窒碍 cannot avoid difficulties; bound to be attended by difficulties.
yen 沿海各處 the places on the sea-coast. [p. 158]
liu 琉球 *(liu-ch'iu)* the Lu-chu Islands.
t'ung 通行出口入口 to traffic inwards and outwards at a port.
shu 殊於華商生計窒碍 to materially interfere with the "bread and butter" of Chinese merchants.
shêng 生計 to get a living; a livelihood.
shui 稅額 a fixed amount of revenue to be collected.
chih 窒碍難行 difficult to be carried out.
jên 任從英商 at the pleasure of British merchants.
ch'a 查出 it comes out; it is brought home to one.
tsou 走私漏稅 to smuggle.
t'ing 艇 a small boat.
yen 沿江 along the river; on the river.
tso 作証 to act as witness; in witness (thereof).
chi 暨 together with; at the same time; as well.
i 以昭劃一 for the sake of uniformity.
i 一經查出 as soon as proved or brought home to. [p. 159]
i 以杜弊端 in order to prevent malpractices.
kêng 更定條約 an amended or revised Treaty.
kai 改變 to alter.
t'ung 通商稅務公會 the German Zollverein.
ch'iang 强辯 a one-sided view; an *ex parte* argument.
wu 毋任違背 do not stand opposition.
t'è 特劄 a special order (a concluding phrase in despatches from superiors).

Document No. 85. [p. 160]

hsün 巡船 [Customs] boats; cruisers.
hsin 新式 new pattern; new style.
lung 龍 a dragon.
龍旗 the "dragon" flag; the Chinese national ensign.

shih 失畫一 to lose sight of uniformity; not to be uniform.
ch'i 旗幟 flags and pennants.
ch'ih 幟 a streamer; a pennant.
hua 畫一式樣 a uniform pattern.
hui 繪 to sketch: to draw; to paint.
繪圖 to draw a sketch, plan, or map.
hsieh 斜 oblique.
斜長 diagonal length.
ti 底長 length at the base.
fu 幅 a strip of cloth.
幅寬 the breadth of a flag.
san 三角 three cornered; triangular. [p. 161]
chêng 正 as applied to colours, deep.
正黃色 a deep yellow colour.
hsiang 鑲 to inlay; to enclose; to border (as a figure on a flag).
hsiang 向上 turned upwards; upwards.
wei 桅梢 on the top of a mast.
shao 梢 the top of a staff.
chu 主旗 "the ruling flag;" a national ensign.
kung 工部 the Board of Works.
ying 營 to devise mechanical plans; a battalion.
營造 engineering; public works.
營造尺量 the official measure of the Board of Works.

Document No. 86.

chü 具稟人 the petitioner.
chi 籍 to be registered as a native of.....
tsu 租界 land on which ground rent is paid; a concession; a settlement (as the British Settlement at Shanghai).
ch'iu 求恩 to request a favour.
ch'ieh 竊身 I, the petitioner. Note that 身 *shên*, standing for "I," is written smaller, like all modest terms denoting the person of the writer.
shên 身 in petitions, a modest term for "I."
su 素 formerly; usually; contented.
shên 申江 Shanghai.
mou 謀 to plan; to plot.
謀生 to carry on trade.
yu 有年 a number of years.
an 安分 peaceful and contented; orderly.
shou 守業 to attend to one's trade.
pao 胞 the womb.
胞弟 a uterine brother.
hsia 下午 in the afternoon.
i 己用 having been used; old; second-hand.
tuan 段 a lot.
chi 計本 representing capital, or an investment.
pu 不識 ignorant; not knowing.
kuan 關憲 honorary title used in addressing a high Customs official.
ta 大人 a *ta-jên* (honorary title used in addressing officials from the third rank upwards).
fu 俯念 to condescend to think of; to take into consideration.
ling 零星 miscellaneous things; odds and ends.
零星小件 odds and ends; miscellaneous trifles.
ch'i 乞恩 to ask as a favour.
ch'ih 飭賜 to order the bestowal of; to cause to be given.
shên 深沾 deeply indebted (as for benefits received).
chan 沾 to moisten; to be affected by; to receive favour.
tê 德便 advantages granted; benefit.

Document No. 87. [p. 162]

chi 寄帶 to forward (as in a letter).
huo 貨樣 samples.
yo 籲 to pray; to implore.
籲懇 to entreat; to invoke.
hsien 憲恩 Your Honour's favour.
huo 豁 liberal; magnanimous.
豁免 kindly to exempt from [punishment].
yeh 業 trade; occupation; "my trade or business;" hence a modest term for "I," used by tradespeople.
kai 開設 to establish; to be established.
su 素守本分 to pursue one's business peacefully.
pên 本分 the duties of a man's occupation; one's business.
pien 便附 to enclose in a letter.
ch'ing 情難推却 according to the circumstances, or as matters happened to be, it was difficult to decline.
t'ui 推却 to decline; to refuse.
t'ai 臺下 in petitions, an honorary title given to officials.
hsün 巡 a tidewaiter; an executive employé.

sou 搜 to search.
搜驗 to search; to examine.
t'ch 竊念 I respectfully think or thought.
wei 微 small; tritling.
微物 a small matter; a trifle.
fan 販運圖利 to traffic for the sake of profit.
k'o 客家 a customer.
ch 業等 a modest term for "we," used by trades-people in petitions.
遺悞 to make a mistake.
so 索賠甚急 to ask for damages very urgently.
k'ou 口難分剖 difficult to explain.
li 淚情 to state facts one by one in order.
fu 伏乞 to humbly pray or petition.
ch'ai 垂憐豁免 to have pity and magnanimously to disregard.
hih 世世公侯 may your generation rise to the ranks of duke and marquess.
ting 頂德 imbued with virtue; please your goodness.
shang 上稟 to hand up a petition (concluding phrase in petitions).
hsia 匣 a chest.

Document No. 88. [p. 163]

ching 經租帳房 a house agent; a rent collector.
chang 帳房 an office where accounts are settled; a counting-house; a shroff's or comprador's office; an accountant; a shroff.
han 漢號 a Hankow firm.
to 託 to commission.
託買 to commission one to buy.
tzŭ 自着 to wear oneself; for own wear.
cho 着 to wear (as clothes, shoes, etc.).
mu 木鞋 wooden shoes; clogs.
k'ou 叩恩豁免 to ask to be magnanimously exempted from punishment.
hsün 迅賜給領 to promptly allow to be given up.
chih 治 the jurisdiction of an officer; "under your jurisdiction."
wei 爲業 as my business.
tai 臺巡 Your Honour's searching officer.
chi 集資 to collect money (as capital for trade in a company).
k'ai 開張 to open business.
hsien 鮮鹹雜貨店 a shop in which fresh and preserved victuals and sundries are sold.
ning 甯幫 the Ningpo men (as a class).
tien 店堂 in the shop.
店夥 a mercantile assistant; a partner.
fan 販賣 to trade.
yang 仰沐 to look forward to receiving kindness.
mu 沐 to wash; to receive favours.
hsien 憲臺 (honorary title given to high officials) Your Honour; you.
chien 鑒原 to examine; to trace a matter to its source.
hsia 下 below; inferior; a modest term for "I," "me," "my," etc.
下情 the facts stated by me, the inferior.
pu 不諳 ignorant; not knowing.
an 諳 to know about.
shang 賞給 to give; to award.
pei 備情 the complete details; "these are the facts."
chi 急叩伏乞 to urgently request; to pray for.
tien 電鑒 (an honorary style of addressing officials) "your enlightened mind."
en 恩賜 the bestowal of favour.
chan 沾仁 to receive humane treatment.

Document No. 89. [p. 164]

hsiao 小行 "the small firm;" a modest term for "I" or "we," used by merchants in petitions.
yen 驗訖完餉 to pay duties after examination.
chi 訖 to finish; after a verb, may assume the force of a sign of the past: after, having.
chin 金利源 *(chin-li-yüan)* the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf, Godowns, etc., on the French Bund at Shanghai.
pei 北首 the northern end.
t'ien 天后宮橋 a bridge at the Quai de la Pagode, in the French Concession at Shanghai.
hsi 西人 a European.
tung 東洋車 a Japanese carriage, *i.e.*, a jinriksha.
hsi 攜去 to take away.
li 理論 to discuss.
chung 中西 Chinese and foreign.
yin 音 sound.
音語 language.
tung 懂 to understand.
yu 由是 from there.

wei 尾隨 to follow close after.
尾隨其後 to follow close after one.
mu 目覩 to see; to observe.
tu 覩 to look; to see.
chiang 江海北關 the Shanghai Custom House.
wu 誤疑 to erroneously suspect.
yin 因而 therefore; on which account he.....
nai 迺 (or 乃) that is; to wit; also; and; but.
wu 誤認 to erroneously take as; to mistake for.
li 瀝陳 to state events one by one, in order.
shang 賞還 to kindly return.
an 安商業 to make the merchant's business easy.

Document No. 90. [p. 165]

t'o 託帶 to ask one to bring.
shui 水烟袋 a water pipe; a hubble-bubble.
hsün 迅賜賞給 to kindly give as soon as possible.
ch'ich 窃 (=竊) a thief; "I."
ma 馬路 a road for riding or driving; used in Shanghai to express the roads suitable for general carriage traffic.
chih 支 a classifier of tobacco-pipes.
ti 抵埠 to arrive in port.
tai 代客 on behalf of a mercantile friend.
fu 附有 there is enclosed (as in a letter or postal bag).
ch'ü 取巧販賣 deceitful traffic in goods.
jên 仁憲 (in petitions, an honorary title given to officials) your kindness.
shih 實爲德便 it will be a real kindness or benefit.

Document No. 91. [p. 166]

min 民人 one of the people; a subject.
chia 家用 for domestic use.
chang 帳子 curtains.
mêng 蒙 to receive (from a superior); sign of the passive.
ch'iu 秋季 the autumn season.
chia 家中 in my family; at home.
chi 吉 happy; lucky.
吉席 "the happy mat;" wedlock; marriage.
ch'uang 床帳 bed curtains.
shan 衫 a shirt.

Document No. 92. [p. 167]

tzŭ 紫竹林 *(Tzŭ-chu-lin)* the local name for the site of the Foreign settlement at Tientsin.
k'ên 懇恩 to pray for favour.
yu 幼 young.
幼弟 a young brother.
tso 做工 to do work; to be employed.
chiao 交 intercourse; intimacy; to give.
交好 to be on terms of friendship with.
shou 手中 in hand.
liao / *lio* / *lüch* 畧 a little; some.
yü 餘財 surplus funds; savings.
ts'ai 財 riches; funds.
fan 煩 to trouble; to request.
yü 雨傘 umbrellas.
han 旱 dry.
旱傘 parasols.
chu 囑 to order; to request.
mai 賣出 to sell.
tso 作一家糊口 to constitute the living or food for the whole family.
i 一家 the whole family.
hu 糊 (for 餬) gruel; food; subsistence.
糊口 sustenance; a livelihood.
ch'ü 取去 to take away.
lao 老幼 old and young; all.
lai 賴 to rely on.
yang 養 to nourish.
養生 to support oneself or one's family.
fu 伏祈 to humbly request.
ko 格外施恩 to grant a special favour.
kan 感 to be grateful.
感鴻恩 to be greatly obliged.
hung 鴻 great; vast.
wei 爲此叩禀 on this account I make a petition.

Document No. 93.

suan 算書 a calculator; a clerk.
tsai 在關 in Customs employ; at the Custom House.
to 多 (after a number) more than.

hsia 夏間 during the summer time.

ch'eng 承 to receive; a sign of the passive.

承大人派 I have been deputed by you, the Ta-jên.

ta 大老爺 a *ta-lao-yeh* (title of an official of the fourth or a lower grade).

ho 河間府 the prefecture of Ho-chien, in Chihli.

pan 辦賑 to manage the distribution of relief funds (in distressed districts).

chên 賑 to relieve; to aid the distressed.

shou 受暑受瘧 to suffer heat and malaria.

shu 暑 heat.

pei 備嘗辛苦 to experience hard times.

ch'ang 嘗 to taste.

hsin 辛 bitter.

辛苦 bitterness; grief.

k'u 苦 bitter; distress.

huan 患 calamity; to be afflicted.

患病 to fall sick.

mêng 蒙大人面允 to receive the Ta-jên's (*i.e.*, your) verbal promise; I have been promised by Your Excellency.

hao 好處 advantages; benefit.

yen 言及 to say with regard to; to mention.

kao 高升 to be promoted to a high post.

pao 保舉 to recommend for promotion.

chü 舉 to recommend.

jung 榮 honour; glory.

榮歸 to return with glory; *i.e.*, to retire from public life.

pu 不揣冒昧 not able to detect signs of rash stupidity.

ch'uai 揣 to ascertain; to detect.

mao 冒 ignorant; headstrong.

mei 昧 dark; obscure in mind.

yang 仰求 to respectfully ask; to look up to ask.

hsin 薪俸 a salary; official emoluments.

ch'u 處 circumstances; points of a matter.

fu 伏候 to respectfully wait.

chun 鈞裁 to consider in justness; to duly weigh the arguments.

kan 感激 to thank.

chin 謹稟 a respectful petition (concluding phrase in petitions).

Document No. 94. [p. 168]

k'uan 寬釋 to indulgently release.

shih 釋 to release.

chieh 接載 to receive goods for shipment (as a shipping broker).

mai 嘜 (pronounced *mák* in Cantonese) an unauthorised character used to represent the sound of the English word "mark." Note that in Canton characters representing foreign sounds are commonly preceded by the radical 口.

嘜什貨 marked "Sundries."

shih 什貨 miscellaneous goods; sundries.

ping 氷片 Baroos camphor.

tsa 雜藥 miscellaneous drugs.

fan 繁 numerous; many.

繁多 very many.

ou 偶 accidentally; unforeseen.

i 以致錯漏 so as to result in an erroneous evasion (as of duty).

chiu 咎實難辭 the mistake can hardly be denied.

po 跋 to walk through the grass; to travel.

跋涉 to travel far; far-travelled.

shê 涉 to ford; to wade.

ch'ung 重洋 to cross the sea twice; to cross two or several seas; to make a long sea journey.

wei 微利 small profit.

hsüeh 血 blood; money; property.

血本 capital in trade.

k'u 苦不堪言 ineffable distress.

fu 俯恤商情 to look down with a pitiful heart on mercantile interests.

ên 恩便 a favour; a kindness.

pu 不勝感激 to be greatly obliged.

ch'ieh 切赴 to go quickly; "an urgent letter;" "immediate."

Document No. 95.

nan 難甘 difficult to submit to cheerfully.

ping 秉 to hold up.

秉公 holding up justice; to act fairly.

i 以便商族 in order to accommodate merchants.

hua 花梨木 rose-wood.

li 梨 a pear tree.

chü 詎 how; in what manner.

詎料 "how could I expect?" *i.e.*, to my surprise; unexpectedly; however.

t'u 突 abruptly; unexpectedly. [p. 169]

t'ung 同是一貨 it is the same cargo.

hsiang 相隔一日 a difference in time of one day.

chiao 交客 to deliver to the merchant (as goods to a purchaser).

chiu 久延 to delay.

hsün 旬 a decade.

旬日 a decade; ten days.

yang 央 to invite; to entreat.

央求 to solicit; to urgently ask for.

chien 奸 villainous.

奸商 corrupt merchants; dishonest traders.

i 以示儆 in order to show warning; "as a warning."

ching 儆 to warn.

kao 高估 a high valuation; to assess at a high value.

wu 無從 not able to follow; not able to.....

k'ou 叩乞 to implore; to beg.

ên 恩恤商艱 to have sympathy with the merchant's hardships.

shang 上稅 to pay duty.

wu 無既 without end; infinitely.

ch'ieh 切切上稟 an urgent petition (concluding phrase in petitions).

Document No. 96.

hsüan 懸案不結 a pending and unfinished case.

t'i 提究 to try a case; to examine into.

shih 氏 after a name denoting that the person is a woman; in petitions "I," said by a woman.

niu 扭摔 to wrench; to wrestle and throw down.

lü 屢 repeatedly; often.

hsün 訊結 to inquire into and settle [a case].

jêng 仍復 yet again; again.

lai 來家 to come to one's house.

ch'ao 吵 to wrangle.

吵鬧 to altercate; to scold.

pu 不休 not to stop or cease; unceasingly.

ch'iang 强借 to violently ask for.

ch'ien 錢文 money; cash.

pu 不得已 there is no help; inevitable.

chêng 正堂 the chief magistrate (as opposed to the assistant magistrates).

yen 嚴傳 to summon.

wu 無理 unreasonable.

ch'ü 取鬧 to create altercation; to commence a row.

kan 感荷 to be obliged.

ho 荷 to be obliged for.

hung 鴻慈 immense kindness.

ya 涯涘 the banks of a river; limits; limited.

Document No. 97. [p. 170]

chui 追究 to investigate (a case).

i 以救蟻命 in order to save poor peoples' lives.

pei 被匪竊去 to be robbed of..... by outlaws.

shou 守候 to wait.

wei 未蒙緝獲 I have not yet been favoured with [their] capture.

ch'i 緝獲 to pursue and seize.

chin 進退維谷 whether I advance or retreat, there is difficulty; a dilemma.

ku 谷 a ravine; difficulty; embarrassment.

chi 幾不欲生 almost not to desire to live; I might have wished to die.

hsing 幸 fortunately; to rejoice at; to hope for.

t'ung 同鄉 a countryman; a fellow-townsman.

pang 帮助 to assist.

ch'uan 川資 travelling expenses.

hui 回家 to return home.

shih 失主 the loser; the person whose property is lost, stolen, etc.

wu 無奈 there is no help for; no alternative.

nai 奈 a remedy; a resource.

p'u 匍 to be prostrate.

匍匐 to prostrate.

fu 匐 to fall prostrate.

i 以救微生 in order to save an unimportant life.

ya 押案追比 to arrest one for criminal prosecution.

ai 哀叩 to pray for urgently.

pei 俾得交還失主 so that it may be returned to the loser.

kung 公侯 duke and marquess; *fig.*, high rank.

wan 萬代 ten thousand generations; "your offspring."
chi 積德累仁 to accumulate merit and humanity.
hsien 啣 to hold in the mouth.
啣結 an allusion to an old saying, 啣環結草, "to carry in one's mouth the ring and the straw of bondage," as a sign of being never ungrateful; to be bound to; to be in bondage.
sheng 生生世世 one's offspring for many generations.
wu 無極 endless.

Document No. 98.

ch'ieh 竊商 I, the merchant (in petitions).
chung 重木標料 hard-wood beams.
lu 陸續 successively (as a land road not interrupted by water); one by one.
i 詣 to go to.
詣關 to go to the Custom House.
lien 連日 for a number of days; on successive days.
ho 何得又更估價 how can the value be changed again? [p. 171]
wu 無所適從 there is no means to follow [a rule].
ssŭ 思維再四 to consider very ripely.
ch'ing 情寔難已 matters really difficult to bring about.
ên 恩公兩便 both a matter of favour and of justice.

Document No. 99.

chiu 家主 the head of a household.
ch'i 起行 to start (as on a journey).
t'ou 投 to deliver; to present to.
chên 眞參 real ginseng.
chia 假參 imitation ginseng.
ch'i 欺 to deceive.
欺騙 to belie one; to delude.
p'ien 騙 to defraud.
chao 找尋 to seek.
ching 經手 a broker; an agent.
êrh 耳聞 to hear (as a rumour).
chu 聚 to assemble.
聚儎 to pack together with.
feng 奉家主之命 to receive orders from one's master.
pên 奔 to run; to hurry.
奔波 to flee like billows; to run at great speed; to be in trouble about; to hurry.
shih 勢 condition; circumstances.
lun 淪 lost, as in a whirl of water.
淪落 to be lost or ruined (morally).
i 異鄉 to be separated from one's home.
yu 憂愁 to be full of sorrow.
ch'ou 愁 mournful.
yen 言狀 to describe; to state.
li 理 a theory; a rule.
ho 何敢冒瀆 how could I dare to be disrespectful?
ch'ü 曲 crooked; bent; yielding.
曲加矜恤 to have pity for; to feel compassion for.
ching 矜 to commiserate.
fu 俯准 to graciously permit; to grant.
i 以全蟻命 in order to render complete a poor man's life; in order to restore a poor man to life.

Document No. 100. [p. 172]

i 以靖地方 in order to tranquillise the place.
tso 昨夜 last night; the other night.
tsei 賊匪 robbers.
kêng 更 a watch (of the night = two hours).
shih 時分 time; hour.
chin 進院 to enter a court-yard.
ch'iao 撬 to prise; to force with a lever.
撬門 to prise a door.
t'ung 銅盆 a copper basin.
ch'a 茶碗 a tea-bowl.
wan 碗 a bowl.
tang 當即 thereupon; at once.
han 喊 to vociferate; to call.
喊追 to call out and pursue (as in chasing a thief).
pu 不及 not to reach.
shih 時屆 at the time.
lung 隆 exalted; abundant; a very high state (as of summer heat or winter cold).
隆冬 the extreme of winter: very cold weather.
po 迫 to urge; to embarrass.
chi 饑 famine; starvation.
饑寒 hunger and cold.
t'ou 偷竊 to rob; to steal.

yen 嚴比捕役 to deal strictly with the police runners; (in order to ensure the proper discharge of their duties).
pu 捕役 police runners.
chêng 正賊 the ringleaders of a band of robbers.
tsang 贓 (=贓) to bribe; to loot.
贓物 plunder; the spoil carried away by robbers.
i 以安善良 in order to tranquillise good subjects.
wei 衛閭閻 to guard the villages and hamlets; to keep peace within the country.
lü 閭 a small village.
yen 閻 a hamlet.

Document No. 101.

tsung 總信差 a chief letter-carrier.
ma 馬撥 an overland courier.
po 撥 to transfer; to send.
chuan 專寄 to forward.
kung 公署 a public office; a yamên.
shu 署 a yamên; a public office.
hsin 信差 a letter-carrier; a courier.
mên 門面 the front side of a gate.
shih 失去 to lose; to have lost.
shih 時刻簿 a time-book; a [postal] delivery-book.
hao 號衣 a livery.
wên 文武地方官 civil and military local authorities.
ti 地保 a *ti-pao* (police officer).
pu 不惟不……反…… not only not……, but even……
hsiang 向 towards (denotes the object in the case of verbs implying a real or verbal communication).
yen 言 to say.
yang 洋信 foreign letters.
t'ê 特此懇祈 [I make] this special petition.
hu 獲 to take in hunting; to catch (as a thief).
tsang 贓賊 a plunderer; a thief.

Document No. 102. [p. 173]

ying 營造處 an engineer's office.
tsung 總營造司 an engineer-in-chief.
t'ung 通行曉諭 to make known to the public.
ch'uang 創設 to establish, build, etc. (as a lighthouse).
ts'ai 裁撤 to remove.
chang 彰明 to promulgate; to make known to the public.
ch'u 出示 to issue a public notice.
t'ung 通曉 to inform the public.
pei 俾得 so that; so as to.
chou 周知 to inform all.
pien 徧 everywhere; to go around.
徧喻 to inform all; to notify the public.
ch'ên 沉船 a wreck.
so 所在 the place where; the position of.
k'ai 開列於左 to mention hereafter; enumerated below.
t'ai 太倉州 the prefecture of T'ai-tsang.
ch'uan 船行正路 the fairway channel (for ships in a river or near the coast).
ching 警船浮 a buoy.
tuan 端 the head; the end; a terminus; a spot.
ch'ên 沉有 there is sunk.
p'iao 漂 to toss about.
漂移無定 to drift away (as a ship from its moorings).
lien 連縛 to make fast to.
i 以示沉船所在 in order to indicate the position of the wreck.
liu 留心 to be careful.
hsiang 詳記 to take careful notice.
i 以免疎虞 in order to avoid danger.
wu 勿忘 be not forgetful; keep well in mind.
勿忽 do not disregard; be very careful about.
hu 忽 to forget; to disregard.

Document No. 103. [p. 174]

fu 福州府 the prefecture of Foochow.
lien 連江縣 the district of Lien-chiang (Foochow).
min 閩江 the Min river.
shih 石樁 a stone beacon.
tso 座 a classifier of beacons, lighthouses, etc.
pei 被水激刷 to be washed away by the water.
chi 激 to set back (as by water).
激刷 to wash away.
shua 刷 to brush; to wipe away.
hsing 興工 to start work.
hsiu 修造 to repair.

Document No. 104.

chih 指明 to mark (as a buoy marks a place).
shui 水道 the fairway channel for ships.
shih 飾以紅色 to paint red; to be painted red.
p'ang 傍 by the side of.
hsing 行駛 to sail.
chung 中間 in the middle of.
shih 示路警船浮 a fairway buoy.
héng 橫線相間 horizontal bands (painted on a buoy or beacon).
sé 色樣 colour.
sha 沙 sand; a sand or mud bank. [p. 175]
沙尾 a sandspit.
wei 尾 a tail; a spit of land; any pointed shore, if quite flat.
chiao 角 a pointed corner; the end of a rock, spit, etc.
ko 隔 to divide off; to occupy the middle between two localities.
ming 明沙 a sand bank or shoal above water.
an 暗 dark; secret; hidden.
暗沙 a sand bank or shoal below water.
luan 亂 confused.
亂礁 a number of reefs; extensive reefs.
shu 竪線相間 vertical stripes (painted on a buoy or beacon).
yang 洋面 on the open sea; the sea; waters.
shih 石礁 rocks.
hsing 行船正路 the ships' channel (in a river or near the coast).
wei 微碍之處 obstructions of small extent.
fang 方格 chequers; chequered.
ai 碍處 obstructions.
hsiang 向海外面 towards the sea; seaward.
wei 危險之處 an obstruction.
tso 左邊 the left side; the starboard side.
yu 右邊 the right side; the port side.
chi 即係 that is; *i.e.*; that means.
chiang 港內 in port.
shui 水闊之處 a position with plenty of water or room [for sailing].
pieh 別項 other kinds of.....
piao 標記 marks; navigation marks.
yu 有碍 to obstruct.
jao 繞 to wind round.
繞避 to avoid (as a rock in sailing).
pi 避 to avoid; to shun.
shuang 雙數 an even number.
tan 單數 an odd number.
hsiang 詳載 to state; to enumerate.
tsung 總册 a general list.
fu 縛繫 to fasten by binding.
t'ieh 鐵片 an iron plate.
lao / *lo* 烙 to burn; to brand.
烙印 to emboss.
han 漢洋兩文 in Chinese and foreign writing.
t'ang 倘遇 if there is; in the case of.
fêng 風浪 wind and waves; a heavy sea.
ch'ung 衝 to rush against.
衝移 to carry away (as a buoy is carried away in a gale).
p'iao 漂流水面 to drift about on the water; to be adrift.
fang 方格式 a chequered muster. [p. 176]
t'i 體 the body, as opposed to the extremities (as "the body of a structure").
mao 帽頂 the top (of a beacon).
hsien 顯明 conspicuous. [p. 177]
pien 辨明 to distinguish.
fang 方向 the direction [of the compass].

Document No. 105.

ch'üan 泉州府 the prefecture of Ch'üan-chou (Chin-chew).
chin 金門島 the island of Quemoy.
tui 對面 opposite to; off.....
shui 水師部 the Admiralty.
hai 海道圖 a sea chart.
chien 漸長暗沙 a shoal gradually forming.
chang 長 to grow; to extend. Cf. *ch'ang* 長 long, Document No. 7, p. 7.
tuan 段 a classifier of rocks, shoals, etc.
chien 尖圓 conical.
ch'iu 球式 spherical.
lan 籃帽 a cage (top of a beacon made of basket-work).
ch'ieh 切水面 at the water-line.
i 以免觸沙之患 in order to avoid grounding on the shoal.

Document No. 106. [p. 178]

i 一帶 in the neighbourhood of.

yu 遊歷 to travel; to cruise about.

shui 水師提督 an Admiral.

chün 軍門 honorary title of a *t'i-tu* (high military official; employed in correspondence only). *See* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 440.

sung 松江府 the prefecture of Sung-chiang, near Shanghai.

nan 南滙縣 the district of Nan-hui (province of Kiangsu).

chiu 九段 Kiutoan, the site of Kiutoan Lighthouse, near Shanghai.

têng 鐙架 a beacon with a light.

hsiang 相距 distant from.

chiang 江南岸 the southern shore of the river.

shuo 朔 new moon; the first day of a month.

朔望 new moon and full moon; the 1st and 15th of a [Chinese] month.

朔望潮落時 when the tide is low with the new moon and the full moon, *i.e.*, at low water spring tides.

wang 望 full moon; the 15th day of a month.

ch'ao 潮落時 at low-water time.

lo 落 to fall; to drop.

shih 視 to see; to take the bearing.

fei 廢鐙塔 an abandoned lighthouse.

wang 望臺 a look-out; a beacon or house visible at a long distance.

tu 獨 single; alone. [p. 179]

獨樹 a single tree.

ch'êng 成直線 a straight line.

to 多有小暗沙 there are numerous patches of shoals.

ch'ü 曲斜 to go obliquely; to trend away from the straight course.

p'ien 偏 to incline to a certain direction of the compass; *e.g.*, 西北偏北, north-north-west.

tu 度 degrees of a circle or a sphere; degrees of latitude or longitude.

度數 degrees.

an 按羅經方向 magnetic bearings.

lo 羅經變差 the variation of the compass.

tz'ŭ 此項公文 this document.

shih 示諭 a public notice.

chien 簡 to abridge.

簡畧 a *résumé*.

Document No. 107. [p. 180]

tsê 擇取 to make a selection of.

k'uan 欵式 a pattern; a muster.

nan 南海 the district of Nan-hai (Canton).

p'an 番禺 the district of P'an-yü (Canton).

chiao 交界 a frontier.

hai 海珠礮臺 Dutch Folly (a fort in the Canton river).

ch'uan 船路 the ships' channel (as in a river).

yüan 圓形 round.

kang 剛 hard; firm.

剛石 granite.

chi 基 foundation; base.

ting 頂 top; vane (of a light tower).

chih 置 to establish; to fix; to place.

ch'ang 常明 fixed (as a light).

hsiao 小鐙 a lantern.

têng 鐙火 the flame or centre of a light.

chü 距水面 above the water-level.

ch'ing 晴 clear.

晴時 in clear weather.

ying 應照 ought to reflect or shine; to be visible.

hui 惠來縣 the district of Hui-lai, near Swatow.

shih 石碑山 (*shih-p'ai-shan*) } Breaker Point, near Swatow.
ch'ih 赤沙澳 (*ch'ih-sha-ao*) }

t'ou 透 to penetrate; transparent.

透鏡 dioptric.

kuang 光 brilliant; to shine; to give off light.

cha 乍 suddenly; abruptly.

乍明乍滅 lighting up suddenly and eclipsing suddenly; occulting (as a navigation light).

ming 明 to light up (as a revolving or occulting light).

mieh 滅 to extinguish; to be dark; to eclipse.

miao 秒 a second.

ching 經 to cross; to pass over.

chêng 正西 due west.

wei 緯 the woof of a texture.

緯度北 northern latitude.

ching 經 the warp of a texture.

經度 longitude.

經度英國中線東 longitude east of Greenwich.

chung 中線 the middle thread, *i.e.*, the meridian (of Greenwich, Peking, etc.) from which longitude is reckoned.

yü 遇大霧時 during foggy or thick weather.

shou 守鐙人 lightkeepers.

fang 防險號 signals made to avoid danger; fog signals.

ming 鳴鐘 to strike a bell.

ch'ui 吹 to blow (as a horn).

chieh 戒 to ward off.

戒險螺 a fog horn.

lo 螺 a conch.

fang 放汽 to let off steam; to blow the steam whistle.

ch'i 汽 or 氣 an unauthorised character used for "steam," or *shui-ch'i* 水氣.

fang 放礮 to fire a gun.

i 以示鐙塔所在 in order to indicate the position of the light.

ch'ao 潮陽縣 the district of Ch'ao-yang, near Swatow.

piao 表角 *(Piao-chio)* Cape of Good Hope, near Swatow.

i 一名 also called.

一面……一面……partly……, partly……[p. 181]

mei 每一分鐘時 every minute.

chung 鐘時 clock time; *i.e.*, time by the foreign division.

chê 遮滅 to eclipse.

遮掩不見 to be shaded off and become invisible.

lu 鹿嶼 *(Lu-hsü)* Sugar Loaf Island, near Swatow.

ssŭ 四面 in all directions of the compass; all round.

fang 放斂 to give off and concentrate again (as a fixed and flashing light).

lien 斂 (wrongly for 斂) to collect; to concentrate.

shan 閃 a flash.

chang 漳州府 the prefecture of Chang-chou, near Amoy.

hai 海澄縣 the district of Hai-ch'êng, near Amoy.

ch'ing 青嶼 Tsingseu Island, near Amoy.

p'o 坡 a slope; the side of a hill.

pa 八角形 octangular.

[p. 182]

t'ai 臺灣府 the prefecture of T'ai-wan, Formosa.

an 安平 An-p'ing, near T'ai-wan, Formosa.

hsiao 小山 a hillock; a mound.

shu 樹木 a tree.

chêng 正在前面 directly in front of.

mu 木桅一杆 a mast.

ch'iu 秋冬颶東北風 the north-east monsoon.

wu 無虞 without danger.

ch'un 春夏颶西南風 the south-west monsoon.

i 宜 suitable.

ting 定海廳 the inferior department of Ting-hai.

chien 漸明漸滅 lighting up gradually and eclipsing gradually (said of a navigation light); revolving.

ming 明滅 to light up and eclipse.

hai 海道圖說 sailing directions; the *Hai-tao-t'u-shuo* (title of a Chinese work on that subject).

[p. 183]

pei 被山遮蔽 to be kept out of view, or obscured, by hills (as a light).

chê 遮蔽 to obscure; to render invisible.

pi 蔽 to keep out of view.

ch'üeh 缺處 an empty place; an open spot.

lou 漏射 to flash through (as a ray of light through a gap in hills).

hsi 隙 a gap.

huang 黃州府 the prefecture of Hnang-chou.

黃岡縣 the district of Huang-kang.

kuang 廣濟縣 the district of Kuang-chi.

tan 單桅 single-masted; one-masted.

t'iao 條 twigs.

條編 twisted, or plaited, like basket-work.

yüan 圓球 a ball.

yang 洋正月初 the 1st of January.

hsiu 修改 to repair; to alter.

fêng 奉天府 the prefecture of Fêng-t'ien.

liao 遼河 the river Liao, near Newchwang.

san 三桅鐙船 a three-masted lightship.

niu 牛莊 Newchwang.

chung 中桅 the middle mast; the main-mast of a ship.

ao / *wa* 凹 a cavity; concave. [p. 184]

凹鏡 a concave lens, or a reflector.

凹鏡逼射 a concave and reflecting light; catoptric.

wu 誤入險途 to enter a dangerous road by mistake; to run into danger.

shêng 升 to rise; to raise; to hoist (as a flag).

t'ung 通用旗號 Commercial Code signals.

ch'ui 吹戒險汽螺 to blow a steam fog horn.

ch'i 汽螺 a steam fog horn.

hsiu 修鐙 to trim a light.
hsü 續油 to supply oil to a light.
i 以代 to serve for something else; in lieu of.
fang 放藍光 to burn a blue light.
lan 藍光 a blue light.
ch'ien 前纜 the forestay of a ship.
lan 纜 a rope; a cable.
ch'uan 船欄 a ship's rail.
lan 欄 a railing.
ch'uan 船首 the bow of a vessel.
hsün 旬 a decade; one of three divisions into which a month may be divided: 中旬, the middle decade, *i.e.*, the 11th to the 20th of a month; similarly 上旬, the 1st to the 10th; 下旬, the 21st to the 30th.
ping 氷河時 when the river is covered with ice.
i 移去 to remove.
pei 被風浪衝移 to be driven away by a storm (as a vessel from its moorings).
i 已離原泊方向 to have left the original anchorage (as a ship).
wu 無足爲示引之處 not apt to show the course a ship ought to steer; to be of no use as a guide to shipping.
shou 首尾 the bow and stern of a ship; the two ends of a vessel.
tai 代用 to use instead; to substitute.
yüan 圓頂 a top ball.
wei 未撤之先 before being removed. (Note the use of *wei* 未.)
i 以免舛悞 in order to avoid mistakes.
chien 尖 pointed.
尖圓式 conical shaped.
mu 木浮 a wooden buoy.
tsui 最西之處 in the extreme west; the westernmost point.
tzŭ 自日落起至日出止 from sunset till sunrise.
tien 點照 to light (as a lamp); to exhibit a light.
han 韓江 the river Han, near Swatow.
chien 尖石 a pinnacle rock.
tzŭ 自鳴風笙 an automatic whistling [apparatus].
fêng 風笙 a whistle.
shêng 笙 a pipe (for whistling).
ch'iu 球式籃帽 a ball-shaped basket top; a spherical cage. [p. 185]
sha 沙灘 a sand or mud bank; a shoal.
t'an 灘 a rapid; a shoal.
shang 上寬下窄 broad above and narrow below; (if round) an inverted frustum.
kung 公司輪船 a company's steamer; *i.e.*, a mail steamer.
pu 不宜 must not; should not.
i 以防觸礁之患 in order to guard against collisions.
t'ai 臺北府 the prefecture of T'ai-pei (North Formosa). [p. 186]
tan 淡水縣 the district of Tan-shui (Tamsui).
kuo 過攔江沙 to cross the bar.
lan 攔江沙 a bank or shoal barring the river; a bar; the Woosung Bar.
t'u 土人 the natives.
lien 連江縣 the district of Lien-chiang, near Foochow.
ch'i 七星礁 Pagoda Rock (Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow).
七里礁 Min Reef, near Foochow.
ch'ang 長歧山 Chang-ch'i Peak, near Foochow.
pa 芭蕉山 *(pa-chiao-shan)* Sharp Peak, near Foochow.
ch'ang 長方式 diamond shaped.
ch'ao 潮漲時 at high-water time; the flood rising. [p. 187]
潮漲 the flood rising.
chang 漲 water rising; to overflow.
hsiang 相間 painted in stripes or bands.
mu 木架 a wooden frame or stand.
ku 鼓浪嶼 the island of Kulangsu (Amoy).
ch'u 出水面 to stand out from the water; to be dry (not being covered by water).
chin 金牌門 the Kimpai Pass, near Foochow.
mu 木杆 a spar.
木杆樁 a spar beacon.
ch'ao 潮滿時 at high-water time; when the tide is full.
fang 方式 square.
shang 上大下小 broad above and narrow below.
wên 温州府 the prefecture of Wênchow.
yung 永嘉縣 the district of Yung-chia.
ou 甌河 the river Ou, near Wênchow.
t'ieh 鐵樁 an iron beacon.
t'ou 頭 the head; the end, or an end, whether upper or lower (as the upper and lower points of a buoy).
tuan 段 a section; a band.

chu 竹籃 a bamboo cage or basket.
lan 籃心 the centre of a cage or basket.
hsin 心 the centre.
po 泊設 to moor (as a new lightship). [p. 188]
sui 遂 afterwards.
ch'ê 撤去不用 to remove and discontinue.
chu 距岸約一里 about 1 *li* distant from the shore.
shu 熟悉 to ripely know; to be well acquainted with.
wu 無大用處 not of much use.

Document No. 108.

chai tsê 摘 to pluck; to pick.
摘列 to give an extract from; an extract from (as from a document or a book).
li 立 to erect; to settle; to conclude (as a Treaty).
ch'i 起卸貨物 to land and discharge goods.
tsung 總不能 not at all able to; in no case shall.....
i 以昭平允 in order to show justice; for the sake of justice.
p'ien 偏枯 partiality.
k'u 枯 decayed; rotten.
shu 輸稅期候 the term at which duties are payable.
ch'i 期候 a limit of time; time.
hou 候 time.
ch'i 起載 to land goods.
lo 落 to fall; to drop; to ship goods; to export.
落貨 to ship goods.
tsai 在江甯 at Nanking.
chiang 江甯 the city of Chiang-ning-fu, commonly called Nanking.
li 立約 to conclude a Treaty.
ting 定 to stipulate; it is stipulated.
tsung 綜 to arrange threads in weaving; to collect.
綜算 to estimate; to calculate.
i 以價值爲率 to declare the value as the principle to go by.
shuai 率 to lead; to guide; the leading principle.
i 以爲公當 to consider as fair.
chung 種式 pattern; kind.
to 多有價值漸減 the prices of various articles have gradually declined.
ting 定額 a fixed amount.
chiao 較重 to be comparatively heavy; too heavy in comparison with.
ch'ung 重修 to revise again.
yün 允定 it is agreed.
tsou 奏明 to petition the Throne.
ch'in 欽派 deputed by the Emperor. [p. 189]
ta 大員 a high officer.
chi 即日 then at once (denoting immediateness of action).
fêng 奉到 to receive (as from a high authority); to have come to hand.
chu 硃批 the vermilion orders; an Imperial rescript.
hsün 迅行措辦 to put at once into operation.
ts'o 措 to employ; to use; to publish; to give out.
措辦 to put into operation (as a Tariff).
hsin 新定稅則 the new Tariff.
t'ung 通商各款 the articles regarding trade.
ch'i 期滿 a term expires.
hsien 先行知照 to give official notice beforehand.
先期聲明 to make a declaration beforehand; to give due notice.
shui 稅課 the duty taxation; the rates of the Tariff.
ssŭ 俟十年再行更改 to alter after the lapse of 10 years.
yung 永行弗替 to be always so and not be changed; so it shall always be.
fu 弗 not; it should not be.
t'i 替 to abolish.
chiang 江甯定約 the Treaty of Nanking.
pien 遍 everywhere.
遍運天下 to convey everywhere in the empire.
t'ien 天下 the empire; China; the world.
lu 路 on the way; *en route.*
ch'ung 重稅 a second duty; further charges (on goods).
chia 加稅 to charge additional duty.
k'o 課稅 duties; charges on goods.
tê 得確數 to ascertain the exact amount of.
hêng 恒 constantly.
shê 設新章 to introduce new regulations.
ch'ou 抽課 to levy taxes or duties.
yü 於貿易有損 to be detrimental to trade.
ming 明晰 to inform; to communicate.
i 已在內地買貨 to have bought goods in the interior.
hsia 下載 to ship; to export.
chin 進售內地 to import for sale in the interior.

fên 紛繁 manifold; endless.

fan 繁 numerous.

i 一次之課 a tax paid once for all; a single charge (compounding for several charges, as the transit duty).

shou 首經之子口 the barrier first crossed *en route*.

chi 給票 to issue a chop or certificate.

chiao 交碍 not to interfere with each other. [p. 190]

ch'ao 鈔課 tonnage dues.

鈔銀 amount of tonnage dues.

i 以免重輸 in order to avoid [too] heavy payment.

k'ai 開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.

t'a 他往 to proceed to another place.

ch'üan 全數 the whole amount.

tz'ŭ 此外 besides this.

fei 費項 fees; expenses; charges.

t'ing 艇隻 boats.

yün 運帶 to convey (as a boat conveys passengers).

shu 書信 letters; postal matter.

li 例 according to rule.

ying 應完稅之貨 dutiable goods.

hao 號船 registered boats; boats used as navigation marks; lightships.

t'a 塔表 lighthouses.

piao 表 a signal.

cho 酌視 to consult about and look after.

kuan 官設銀號 an official bank; a banker authorised by the Government to receive official moneys. [p. 191]

pu 部頒 issued by the Board [of Revenue], as standard weights and measures.

ting 定式 having a fixed pattern; standard.

ku 僱覓 to seek to hire; to engage the services of.

fu 甫 to begin; first; at first.

甫臨近口 first just approaching a port; when arriving off a port.

lin 臨 at the point of; about to; whilst.

p'ai 派委員弁 to depute officers.

pien 弁 officers of an inferior grade.

ting 丁役 official attendants; runners.

k'an 看守 to guard (as a ship).

chü 居住 to dwell; to live at or in.

hsü 需用經費 current expenses for one's maintenance.

chih 支發 to pay for; to defray.

ssŭ 私受 to receive secretly.

hao 毫釐 a hair's breadth; the least portion of.

ch'êng 懲 to correct; to punish.

懲治 to punish.

tz'ŭ 次日 on the following day.

ya 押載噸數 the tonnage of a vessel which is used for cargo; the registered tonnage; the net tonnage.

i 以憑查驗 in order to furnish vouchers for the examination [of goods]; on the ground of which examination may be made.

kuo 過限期 to exceed a limit.

tsung 總不 not on any account. Cf. *ping* 並未. Document No. 28, p. 57.

pi 筆誤 a slip of the pen; a clerical error.

ti 遞貨單 to hand in a cargo list; to present a ship's manifest.

kai 改正 to correct (as a mistake in a document).

shan 擅 arbitrarily; on one's own authority and without permission. [p. 192]

tsung 總須 all must; must on any account.

tung 動撥 to tranship goods.

fa 發回 to issue back; to return (as documents deposited).

yen 驗貨人役 officers charged with the examination of goods; examiners.

p'ing 平定 to arrive at a just settlement; to agree about.

yao 邀 to invite.

ch'u 出 to advance an offer; to bid (as a price at an auction).

chia 價式 the standard value of an article.

mien 免致 (the opposite of *i-chih* 以致) so as not to; so that there may not be.

免致收稅不公 to avoid the duty being collected in an unjust manner.

ch'êng 秤計 to calculate the weight; to weigh. [p. 193]

p'i 皮 leather; skin; *emballage*.

皮包 *emballage*.

fên 粉飾 the "get-up" in packing goods; ornamental packing.

liao 料 materials.

ching 淨貨輕重 the net weight of goods.

lien 連 together with; to be connected with or inseparable from.

連皮 the *emballage* connected with the goods.

kuo 過秤 to pass the scales; to be weighed.

ch'u 除皮核算之 to calculate [the net weight] by deducting the *emballage*; to tare.
chien 揀出 to select from; to pick out.
pao 包皮 *emballage*.
t'ui 推(=推算) to reckon.
tz'ŭ 此日 the same day.
lun 論定 to settle by discussion; to decide about.
huan 緩 to postpone.
tien 填簿 to insert in a book or register.
mien 免致後難更易 so that afterwards there may be no difficulty in altering.
ho 核斷 to finish a calculation.
têng 登填 to insert or to enter (as in a book).
chia 價低減 to deteriorate in value.
kuan 關吏 Custom House officers.
li 吏 an officer; a deputy.
chih 置 to arrange.
置辦 to arrange; to settle.
yen 嚴防偷漏 to prevent the revenue from suffering by fraud or smuggling. [p. 194]
hsiang 相 to look at.
相度 to consider the steps to be taken; to adopt the proper means.
to 度 to consider.
chi 機 to use an opportunity; to watch the right moment for.
機宜 to consider *à propos*; to judge proper.
pien 便宜 having full power to act without reference to a superior; to do as one pleases; cheap; advantageous.
i 以杜弊端 in order to restrict malpractices.
shih 式類 class; category.
ch'a 查抄 to seize for confiscation.
ch'ao 抄 to seize; to confiscate.
chang 賬目 accounts.
ch'ü 驅 to expel.
驅除 to expel; to send away.
shou 收辦 to receive; to appropriate.

Document No. 109. [p. 195]

ch'ing 清正 pure and upright.
清正持躬 to maintain one's person pure and upright; to lead a spotless life.
ch'ih 持躬 to preserve one's integrity.
kung 躬 the body; one's person.
ching 精詳謀國 to be a clear-headed politician and patriot.
mou 謀國 to make plans for one's country.
chung 忠純 honest and solid.
liang 亮 clear; light.
亮直 clear-headed and straightforward.
ch'êng 誠懇 sincere and earnest.
k'ên 懇 to beg; truly; earnest.
kung 公明 just and intelligent.
pu 部曹 member of one of the six Boards.
ts'ao 曹 an official.
wên 文宗顯 Wên Tsung Hsien (the dynastic title of the late Emperor HSIEN FÊNG).
hsien 顯 conspicuous; illustrious (as a deceased hero whose example is always conspicuous amongst the living generation).
t'ê 特達 special intelligence.
chih 知 to be known.
chien 荐 (used for *chien* 薦) to set forth; to bring to the front (as a meritorious official for promotion).
ch'ing 卿貳 a second director in an Imperial Court. Cf. *ch'ing* 卿, Document No. 46, p. 78.
chün 軍機大臣 a Minister of the Grand Council. Cf. *chün* 軍機處, Document No. 46, p. 78.
hsing 行走 to go (in and out); one who goes in and out at an office in order to learn its routine, without being a real member; an associate; a supernumerary.
liang 兩宮 the two Empresses (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 2, p. 1).
huang 皇太后 an Empress Dowager.
mu 穆 majestic.
穆宗毅 Mu Tsung I (the dynastic title of the late Emperor T'UNG CHIH).
i 毅 stern; resolute.
i 倚 to depend on.
倚畀 an important trust.
pi 畀 to confer on; to give.
ma 馬賊 mounted robbers.
ssŭ 肆 reckless; dissolute.
肆擾 to infest [a place] with robbers.
jao 擾 to trouble; to infest.
tai 帶兵 to lead an army, or troops.
ch'u 出關 to cross the provincial boundary, or the Great Wall at Shan-hai-kuan.

chiao 勦 to attack; to destroy and scatter the force of an enemy.

勦捕 to make a clean sweep (as of a band of banditti).

lai 賴 to depend upon.

k'o 廓 wide; spacious.

廓清 spacious and clear.

hsüan 旋 forthwith.

chien 簡 to select.

簡任 to choose for a post.

lun 綸 to twist silk.

綸扉 the silken gate; the Imperial Palace; the Court.

fei 扉 a door.

shên 深資 to be a great help.

fu 輔 to aid; to assist.

輔弼 to assist (the Throne).

pi 弼 to assist (as a statesman assists his monarch).

kuo 國計 government plans; politics.

min 民生 the people's maintenance.

li 利病 advantage and disease; *i.e.*, good and evil.

so 所關 [all] that pertains to.

chin 盡心 to exhaust one's heart; to take the greatest trouble about.

ch'ou 籌畫 to devise schemes.

ku 股 the thigh of a leg.

股肱 the legs and arms [of the monarch]; *i.e.*, his highest officers, "his right hand."

kung 肱 the arm.

ku 股肱心膂 the right hand and back bone of Imperial power.

lü 膂 the back bone.

chi 積勞 to amass labour; accumulation of toilsome work.

lao 勞 toil; exertion; merit.

ch'êng 成疾 to contract a disease.

chi 疾 sickness.

k'ai 開缺 to open a vacancy; to quit one's post.

k'uan 寬予假期 to liberally grant a term of leave.

yü 予假 to grant leave.

yü 御醫 an Imperial physician.

chên 診 to examine.

診視 to see and examine a patient (as a physician does).

shang 賞給 to make a present of.

an 安心 to make one's heart easy.

t'iao 調 to regulate; to mix or compound.

調理 to nurse one's health.

chao 召 to summon.

召見 to call to court; to assemble at court.

tieh 迭 alternate.

迭次 repeatedly.

ch'ui 垂 to drop down; to condescend.

垂詢 to condescend to inquire; [the Emperor] inquiring after a subject's health.

fang 方 just then; at the same time.

方冀 at the same time wishing.

k'o 克 able to.

克享 to be able to enjoy life; to enjoy good health.

hsiang 享 to enjoy.

hsia 遐 distant; advanced in years.

遐齡 to become very old; old age.

ling 齡 the front teeth; one's age.

ch'ang 長承 to receive for a long time.

ên 恩眷 Imperial favour.

k'o 溘 (used for 殪 *k'o*) to comply with; to die.

溘逝 to depart for a better life; to die (said of the death of high officials).

shih 逝 to depart; to die.

chên 震 to shake; to alarm.

震悼 to be shocked with grief.

tao 悼 afflicted; to grieve for.

liang 良 good; very; in a high degree.

良深 very much; deeply.

cho 著 (or 著) I, the Emperor, command that; let (in Imperial edicts).

t'o 陀羅經被 a pall with Buddhist prayers embroidered on it.

陀羅 (*t'o-lo* = 陀羅尼, *t'o-lo-ni*) the Sanskrit *dharani*, a Buddhist prayer.

ching 經 a canon; religious books; Buddhist prayers.

pei 被 a bed cover; to cover.

chün 郡王 a prince of the 2nd order.

pei 貝勒 a *bei-lê*, or prince of the 3rd order.

tai 帶領 to conduct; to escort.

shih 侍 to accompany; to follow (as an attendant).

侍衛 Imperial guards.

tien 奠 to offer libations to a god.
奠醊 to sacrifice to the gods.
cho 輟 (= 醊) to offer libations.
yü 予 謚 to confer a posthumous title.
shih 謚 a posthumous title.
chin 晉 to increase.
晉贈 to bestow increased rank.
tséng 贈 to give; to bestow.
t'ai 太傅 a Grand Tutor (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 138).
tz'ŭ 賜 䘏 to grant special rewards [to the family of a deceased official].
hsü 䘏 rewards bestowed on the families of deceased high officials.
ju 入 祀 to sacrifice before an ancestral tablet.
ssŭ 祀 to offer sacrifices.
hsien 賢 良 祠 the Temple of Wisdom and Goodness.
tz'ŭ 祠 an ancestral hall; to offer sacrifice to ancestors.
kuang 廣 儲 司 the Treasury of the Privy Purse (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 67).
ch'u 儲 to collect; to accumulate.
ch'i 騎 都 尉 a *Ch'i-tu-wei*, of the 7th degree of hereditary nobility (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 455).
shih 世 a generation; hereditary.
世 職 hereditary office.
i 伊 he; his.
hsiao 孝 filial piety; the period of mourning for a parent.
孝 滿 the expiration of the period of mourning for a parent.
ch'éng 承 襲 to enter upon hereditary rank.
hsi 襲 hereditary; to inherit.
jén 任 內 belonging to one's office; during the time of one's holding an office.
ch'u 處 分 fines and other punishments imposed upon an official.
k'ai 開 復 to recover; to restore.
hsü 䘏 典 regulations for bestowing posthumous honours.
chao 照 料 to superintend; to manage.
tao 到 期 to arrive at one's banner or at one's home (said of a Manchu soldier).
tz'ŭ 賜 祭 to bestow sacrifices (so as to honour the spirit of a deceased).
i 一 壇 one altar; one spread (as of sacrifices to be offered).
t'an 壇 an altar for sacrificing.

yung 用 示 by means of a proclamation; to show, or express, thereby.
tu 篤 very much; highly.
篤 念 to keep in high memory.
chin 藎 faithful.
藎 臣 a loyal, faithful officer.
chih 至 意 to wish for ardently.

Document No. 110. [p. 196]

chén 朕 I, the Emperor; We.
ju 入 承 大 統 to take charge of the Empire.
ta 大 統 the great whole, *i.e.*, the charge of Empire; the Throne.
yang 仰 蒙 to receive respectfully.
ta 大 行 the great journey; having gone the great journey; defunct (applied to an Emperor or an Empress).
tz'ŭ 慈 安 the late Empress Dowager TZ'Ŭ-AN.
tuan 端 裕 upright and generous.
端 裕 康 慶 昭 和 莊 敬 *Tuan-yü K'ang-ch'ing Chao-ho Chuang-ching;* the honorary name (*hui-hao*, 徽 號) of the Empress Dowager TZ'Ŭ-AN.
k'ang 康 the feeling of vigour.
康 慶 healthy-minded and joyful.
chao 昭 和 bright and accordant.
chuang 莊 sedate; serious.
莊 敬 serious and respectful.
ku 顧 復 to remember kindly; to take protective care.
én 恩 慈 kindness and mercy.
ch'ing 情 深 the depth of affection.
wang 罔 not; without.
罔 極 limitless; illimitable.
chi 極 the utmost point; a limit.
lin 臨 御 to occupy the Throne.
tzŭ 茲 this; these.
tsai 載 a year; years.
ch'éng 承 歡 to receive pleasure.
féng 奉 養 to respectfully nurse; *i.e.*, to bestow filial care on one's parent.
shén 深 荷 deeply obliged.
tz'ŭ 慈 愉 kind and joyful.
tung 動 履 to move about.
li 履 to walk.

k'ang 康强 robust; strong.
hsin 昕 morning; day.
昕宵 day and night; at all times.
hsiao 宵 night; at night.
ch'in 勤 diligent.
勤政 attentive to Government work.
ssŭ 私 private; oneself; one's own.
私心 one's own heart; my heart; partial.
ch'ing 慶慰 to feel consoled.
wei 慰 to soothe; to console.
yen 延祺 a long period of happiness.
ch'i 祺 fortunate; lucky.
i 益算 to add.
ch'i 期頤 very old age; a centenarian.
i 頤 the chin; the 27th diagram, denoting "to feed;" hence, a man so old that he has to be fed.
tz'ŭ 慈 kindness; mercy; the standing epithet for mothers; just as *yen* (嚴), stern, is the epithet for fathers; hence, 慈母, "my mother;" 嚴父, "my father."
慈躬 my mother's body.
ou 偶爾 accidentally.
êrh 爾 you (often has the force of making an adverb of the word preceding it).
wei 違和 to become unwell; to fall sick.
t'ang 湯藥 broth and medicines.
t'iao 調 to harmonise; to restore harmony.
調治 a cure; to cure.
chih 治 to govern; to heal; to cure.
chiu 就 to follow; immediately; forthwith.
ping 病勢 the state of a disease.
tou 陡 suddenly.
陡重 to aggravate suddenly (as a disease).
t'an 痰 phlegm.
痰湧 to cough up phlegm.
yung 湧 to bubble; to rise.
ch'i 氣塞 the stopping of the breath.
sai 塞 to stop (as a hole); to hinder.
ta 大漸 to increase considerably.
chü 遽 suddenly.
hsü 戌 the eleventh of the twelve branches; applied to time, the eleventh Chinese hour of the day, *i.e.*, about 7 to 9 P.M.
hsien 仙馭 the fairy ride, *i.e.*, death; to die.
yü 馭 to drive a horse.
shêng 升遐 to rise to the distant land; *i.e.*, to die.
hsia 遐 distant.
hu 呼 to call out for.
呼搶 (= 呼天搶地) to call to heaven and hit the ground with the head; *i.e.*, to feel pangs of grief.
ch'iang 搶 to take by force; to rush against.
ai 哀 grief; pain.
哀號 to scream from pain or grief.
hao 號 to scream.
ho 曷 why.
曷其有極 why should it come to this? why should she come to her death? Cf. "Shih-king," I, X, 8, 2, where LEGGE translates "when shall [our service] have an end?"
i 遺 to leave; to bequeath (as when dying).
遺誥 the dying commands.
kao 誥 to enjoin upon.
sang 喪 to mourn.
喪服 mourning clothes; to wear mourning.
chên 朕心 Our Imperial heart.
nan 難安 difficult to appease.
ch'uan 穿 to put on garments.
穿孝 to put on the garment of filial piety, *i.e.*, white mourning clothes (as worn for the first hundred days after the death of a parent); to mourn for a parent.
su 素服 ordinary mourning clothes (as worn after the term of strict mourning is over); half-mourning.
shao 稍申 to explain somewhat; to show to a certain extent.
shên 申 (= 申明) to explain.
ai 哀悃 the sentiments of grief.
k'un 悃 real feelings or sentiments.
mien 勉 to urge; to use effort.
勉節 to use effort in abridging.
chieh 節 to abridge.
ai 哀思 thoughts of grief.
i 一 (= 一切) all; throughout; to be one with; to be the same as.
i 以國事爲重 to keep Government matters in one regard.
tz'ŭ 慈禧 the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-hsi.

tuan 端佑 an upright help; a true help.

端佑康頤昭豫莊誠 *Tuan-yu K'ang-i Chao-yu Chuang-ch'êng*; the honorary name (*hui-hao*, 徽號) of the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-HSI. Note the parallelism in the sets of names given to the two Empresses Tz'ŭ-AN and Tz'ŭ-HSI, each of which contains, with the principal name, ten characters in five dissyllables, the first character in each pair being common to both Empresses.

yu 佑 to assist.

k'ang 康頤 enjoying robust age.

chao 昭 bright; intelligent.

昭豫 intelligent and contented (of a well-balanced mind).

yü 豫 contented; to be comfortable.

chuang 莊誠 serious and truthful.

chiao 教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.

yü 育 to rear; to maintain.

kan 敢 to dare; can; also in the interrogative, and hence negative, sense, can I? should I? *i.e.*, I cannot, I dare not (=豈敢, how can I? I dare not).

敢不敬遵 how could I dare not to respectfully obey?

ching 敬遵 to respectfully obey.

i 遺命 the dying commands.

mien 勉加 to make an effort.

i 抑 to repress.

抑制 to restrain; restraint.

chih 制 to limit.

ta 大喪 general mourning; the funeral of an Emperor.

sang 喪 to mourn; a funeral.

li 禮儀 the ceremonial.

yü 御前大臣 a Grand Chamberlain (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 103).

hsieh 協辦 to assist; an assistant (as an Assistant Grand Secretary).

ching 敬謹管理 to superintend with due reverence and care.

kung 恭錄 to respectfully copy or record.

Document No. 111. [p. 197]

shih 侍郎 Vice-President of a Board (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 161).

hou 候補道 an Expectant Taot'ai.

cho 著充 I, the Emperor, command..... to fill the post of; We hereby appoint.....as.

ch'u 出使 to be sent abroad (as an envoy).

ping 並 and; also; at the same time.

ching 京堂 a director of a court in the Imperial Household (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 232).

t'ung 同知 a Sub-Prefect (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 282).

tsun 遵悉 to be apprised of for one's guidance.

Document No. 112. [p. 198]

chuan 轉達 to forward; to send on.

chih 執政 a Government official.

chêng 政 Government administration.

hui 會議 to conjointly discuss.

chêng 整 to repair; to arrange.

整理 to arrange for; to manage.

hsüan 衒 to display for sale; to seek praise.

衒奇院 an exhibition court.

ch'i 奇 strange; rare things; curiosities.

pa 巴理京城 the capital city of *pa-li*, *i.e.*, Paris.

jih 日不多 in a short time.

lin 遴 to select.

遴派 to appoint.

ch'ieh 切實 true and sincere; trustworthy.

t'o 妥員 a reliable officer.

pai 擺 to expose; to arrange (as articles for sale).

擺設 to arrange; to set up.

wei 微細之事 the details (as opposed to the general features of an affair).

t'o 妥爲商辦 to deliberate upon.

tsung 總理委員 a deputy in general charge of matters.

kung 公會 a national assembly; a universal exhibition.

sai 賽 to emulate; to try who can make the best show.

賽奇公會 an industrial exhibition.

Document No. 113. [p. 199]

têng 等因 (*see* Document No. 26, p. 55). This phrase is sometimes inserted in copies of documents when the tenor of another document, which in the original appears at full length, is omitted for the sake of convenience. Cf. *Yün-yün* (云云), Document No. 76, p. 136.

tsu 助 to co-operate.

sai 賽奇物件 exhibits (at an industrial exhibition).

Document No. 114.

nien 年節 New Year's day.

tsao 早 morning; in the morning; early.

wu 午後 afternoon.

pan 辦夜 to do official work; to be on duty; to work for the public.

chuang 裝卸 to ship and discharge goods; to "work" (as a vessel in port).

yeh 夜中 at night; "after hours."

tsun 遵繳 to submit to the payment of.

chuan 專單費 the fee for a special permit.

li 歷經 to have [done] up to the present.

jên 人所共知 it is known to everybody; the public are aware of it.

i 異詞 different language; dissent; difference of opinion.

jih 日期 fixed days; terms.

chich 藉生口舌 to make use of a matter as a pretext to create altercations or quarrels.

k'ou 口舌 altercation.

yüan 遠涉 to come from afar; far-travelled.

tsung 從繁 to follow, or to cause to follow, many (as many restrictive rules); to impose a great many (as holidays to be kept). [p. 200]

to 多定 to fix upon a great number.

tsun 遵奉之日 days to be kept as holidays.

hu 忽畧不論 to carelessly refuse discussing; to take no notice of (as a matter one need not care about).

忽畧 careless.

san 三四月間新月後之禮拜五, the Friday following after the new moon in the third or fourth Chinese month; *i.e.*, Good Friday.

hsin 新月 the new moon.

li 禮拜五 Friday.

huang 皇上 His Majesty the Emperor.

wan 萬壽 *lit.*, the "Ten Thousand Ages"; the Emperor's birthday.

shou 守 to observe (as a rule).

t'o 妥善 safe and good; properly managed.

i 以免饒舌 in order to avoid altercation.

shih 是否可行 whether or not it may be done.

Document No. 115. [p. 201]

ko 各省 the Provinces.

chiu 救護章程 salvage regulations.

pu 不一而足 not confined to one; more than one.

ku 固 (= 本來) originally; in itself.

固屬堪虞 to be in itself fraught with danger; to constitute a danger itself (not to speak of other dangers).

k'an 堪虞 able to be dangerous; fraught with danger.

chi 亟 promptly; urgently.

shih 事前 before matters [go wrong]; before something happens.

t'o 妥派巡船 to send out cruisers.

fên 分布 to distribute over; to spread over (as over the country).

yao 要隘各口 the important approaches (of traffic).

ai 隘 a pass.

chich 刦 to rob; to take by force.

刦搶 to rob; highway robbers.

ch'iang 搶 to rob; to plunder.

kan 趕 to pursue.

趕緊 to pursue closely.

chui 追拏 to pursue and seize.

an 按律 according to law.

wu 毋令一名漏網 do not let one man escape.

lou 漏網 to escape (as out of a net).

wang 網 a net.

shu 庶 so that there be hope for; with a view to.

tao 盜風 the habit of robbing; thievish propensities (amongst the population).

fêng 風 wind; the spirit of; the habits of.

shao 稍戢 to gradually lay aside.

ch'i 戢 to lay aside (as arms in time of peace).

chich 藉足以 by means of which; the availing oneself [of which] is apt to.

sui 綏 to tranquillise.

綏靖 to tranquillise; to restore peace.

ching 靖 peaceful; to establish peace; to tranquillise.

pao 保衛 to protect.

Document No. 116. [p. 202]

pei 被搶 to be plundered.

min 閩浙總督 the Governor-General of Fukien and Chêkiang.

t'ng 等 after a single name or title, "and others." Cf. *ting* 等, Document No. 16, p. 19.

hui 會咨 to make a joint communication.

hsiung 兇 a murderer; a criminal.

兇要各犯 murderers and [other] important criminals.

fan 犯 a criminal.

shên 審 to investigate (as a criminal case).

審明 to investigate; to try (as a case).

i 擬 to decide (as in a criminal case).

擬辦 to give judgment; to sentence.

shu 屬 all that belongs to the jurisdiction of; subordinates.

fang 防患 to guard against calamities.

wei 未然 not so; that which has not occurred yet; *e.g.*, 防患於未然, to take steps against calamities before they occur.

chü 具奏 to present a memorial to the Throne.

chu 舉行 to commence; to put into operation.

ch'ing 請飭 to ask for instructions; be pleased to instruct.

kung 恭摺 to respectfully memorialise.

yang 仰祈 to humbly pray for.

shêng 聖 holy; sacred. [p. 203]

聖鑒 the sacred glance; the Emperor's approval.

pei 被殺 to be killed.

ch'iang 搶奪 to plunder.

shang 上年 last year.

tu 督撫 Viceroy and Governor.

tieh 迭次 repeatedly.

ts'ui 催 to urge.

chiang 將軍 a Tartar General (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 426).

hsing 刑部 the Board of Punishments.

su 速議具奏 to speedily deliberate and report to the Throne [upon a matter].

han 函稱 to state in a letter.

pei 被毀 to be broken to pieces (as a vessel by plunderers).

chien 尖 (= 錢?) locally (at Amoy), a cent; $\frac{1}{100}$ dollar.

tsung 總須 must all; must on any account.

shou 收訖 to receive all, or in full.

chui 追出 to trace out; to find out on sifting matters.

tsang 贓 (= 贓) to bribe; booty; boot.

贓物 spoil; plunder.

chê 折銀 to calculate an amount of money.

pan 辦妥 to manage satisfactorily; to settle.

i 以弭後患 in order to forestall calamities.

mi 弭 to stop; to put down.

ti 底稿 a draft.

kao 稿 the draft of a document; an original copy.

chü 居民人等 the inhabitants.

yu 有之 there is; there are.

pêng 浜 a side creek; a canal.

ch'üan 勸戒 to caution.

ting 定擬 to decide; to give judgment.

fu 覆奏 to report back to the Throne; to memorialise again.

ch'ên 臣衙門 my, the Minister's, yamên or office.

chin 盡力 to exert one's strength; to the best of one's ability.

chui 追繳 to sue for payment.

yü 御覽 the Emperor's view; for His Majesty's inspection.

ch'ing 請旨飭下 to ask for the Emperor's orders to his subordinate officers.

i 以期相安 so that mutual peace may be hoped for.

wu 無事 no trouble; peace.

shih 是否有當 whether or not it ought to be thus; whether it is the proper course to adopt.

fu 伏乞 to humbly pray for.

huang 皇上聖鑒訓示 the instructions from His Imperial Majesty's sacred glance. [p. 204]

t'iao 條規 regulations.

ting 定地段 to divide the country into sections.

i 以專責成 in order to impose responsibility.

tao 島嶼 islands.

hsing 星羅 scattered about like stars.

ch'üan 犬 a dog.

犬牙交錯 interlocked like dogs' teeth.

ts'o 錯 confused; mixed.

chieh 界址 boundaries.

chih 址 the limits of a lot of land.

t'ing 廳縣 territorial magistrates.

ying 營訊 military stations.

tuan 段 a section of the coast line, comprising a distance of 10 *li*.

ch'ih 飭令 to order; to instruct.

chiu 就近 neighbouring; near; the nearest.
kung 公正 public spirited and upright in character.
shên 紳 a sash; a girdle; the gentry.
紳耆 the gentry and elders.
ch'i 耆 old; elders; seniors.
pao 保舉 to recommend.
ti 地甲 the tithing system by which one man is made responsible for the behaviour of his district; an elder.
chia 甲 a ward, or beat, for keeping watch over a subdivision of the community.
ch'i 耆老 an elder.
t'ou 頭目 an overseer; a chief.
lich 列名冊報 to report names entered on a list.
p'iao 漂撞 to shipwreck.
chiao 礁淺 to ground (as a vessel); to touch a rock.
jih 日 in the daytime (as opposed to nighttime).
kao 高掛 to suspend high up.
chich 接 to connect; contiguous.
接懸 to suspend one above the other, in a contiguous line.
i 以示求救 in order to show that rescue is required; to make signals of distress.
shih 示求救 to make signals of distress.
tsai 在地 on land (as opposed to the sea).
chü 居民 the inhabitants.
yü 漁戶 fishermen.
chi 即時 forthwith; at once.
shou 首 the head; what is or ought to be done first; in the first instance.
首報 to report first, or in the first instance.
fei 飛報 a flying message.
hsün 汛官 officers in charge of military stations.
fu 夫 a workman; a coolie.
夫船 workmen and boats.
chi 集腋 to collect small bits of fur [and thus make a coat]; to make use of many trifles in order to obtain great results; "every little helps;" cf. the Scotch phrase "mony a little maks a muckle."
yeh 腋 the armpits; pieces of fur taken from under a fox's legs (such as are sewn together into coats and jackets).
tsu 助救 to assist in rescuing; to come to the rescue.
wên 聞報 to receive a report.
tu 督率 to lead (as soldiers); to place oneself at the head of; to direct (as a body of workmen).

ping 兵役 soldiers and runners.
ch'ih 遲悞 delay.
pao 報信之人 messengers.
shih 失事 to miss one's aim; to shipwreck.
lê 勒 to coerce.
勒索 to extort; to "squeeze."
shih 使費 expenses; charges.
shang 賞罰 rewards and punishments.
i 以免推諉 in order to avoid the shifting of responsibility.
shang 上司 superiors.
fan 藩司 the Fant'ai or Provincial Treasurer.
chu 註冊 to enter on a list.
chi 記功 to record merit.
cho 酌記 to decide upon recording (as an officer's name for a reward).
wai 外獎 an exceptional reward; *i.e.*, a reward not granted by the Emperor, but by the provincial authorities.
t'i 題升 to recommend for promotion.
i 以示優獎 in order to show, or mark, special merit.
shang 上次 a first and a second time; of the first and second class.
lao 勞 to exert oneself.
勞績 merit.
chi 績 merit.
pien 匾 a signboard; a tablet.
匾額 a laudatory tablet.
i 以昭激勸 for the sake of encouragement.
ts'an 參懲 to punish by impeachment.
chiu 救援 to rescue.
yüan 援 to assist; to rescue.
hsi 希冀 to desire.
fên 分肥 to divert undue advantages to oneself.
fei 肥 fat; to fatten; rich; to enrich [oneself].
fên 分別輕重 light or heavy, as the case may be (said of punishment). [p. 205]
wang 望見 to see; to observe.
shou 首先 first.
pao 報知 to bring to the knowledge of; to report.
shou 首功 first-class merit.
hua 花紅 a reward.

to 多至 up to [so much] in quantity; at the most up to; not exceeding.

hsien 險船 a vessel in distress.

li 力 strength; to be able to.

tzŭ 自存 to support oneself; to be able to do without help.

hun 混行上船 to board a ship promiscuously and without permission.

yüan 援救 to rescue.

chih 指揮 to give directions; directions.

hui 揮 to direct.

tung 動手 to move hands; to go to work.

chi 寄頓 to send for storage.

tun 頓 to lay down; to store.

pan 搬 to shift; to move.

搬取 to move away; to shift.

ssŭ 私自藏匿 to conceal fraudulently.

ch'üeh 確據 proved by fact; criminative evidence; criminative.

ch'u 出首 to come out first; to be the first to reveal a fact.

tso 鑿 to bore; to dig; to sift a matter; to furnish evidence.

wu 誣 to deceive; to lie.

誣揑 to accuse falsely.

fan 反坐 on the contrary, to be guilty [oneself]; to bring a charge back on one's own head (as a false accuser does).

ch'ou 酬 to requite.

酬勞 to reward merit.

i 以資鼓勵 for the sake of encouragement.

ku 鼓 a drum; to drum; to stimulate.

鼓勵 to "drum to exertion;" to encourage.

li 勵 to animate; to encourage.

chiu 救起之貨 goods saved from wrecks; salvage.

ch'u 出入多寡 the amount received (入) after deducting expenses (出); the net amount.

nan 難易 hard or easy; the relative difficulty of a matter.

ch'ou 抽撥 to divide in per-centages; to allot in proportion to.

ch'ung 充賞 to serve as a reward; as, or in lieu of, a reward.

shih 食 food; provisions.

ch'uan 船夫 boatmen; sailors.

tzŭ 資送 to assist in forwarding; to send with presents of money, etc. (as a destitute to his home).

資給 to provide with means of support by way of assistance (as a destitute).

p'an 盤 to move; to travel.

盤川 travelling expenses.

hui 回國 to return to one's country.

wu 無力 not having the power of; being unable to; incapable.

hui 彙報 to make a collective report to.

po 撥還 to re-appropriate; to recover [funds defrayed].

hsü 虛 empty.

虛揑 to make a fictitious report.

fêng 風濤 wind and waves; bad weather at sea.

t'ao 濤 billows; a heavy sea.

hsiung 洶 a great rush of water; a heavy sea.

洶湧 the rushing of waves in heavy sea.

shih 施 to bestow; to relieve; to rescue.

pu 不及 not able to reach; not within reach.

an 安 peaceful; contented with.

安天命 contented with Heaven's decree; to submit to fate.

t'ien 天命 Heaven's decree; fate; destiny.

chu 株 (= 誅) to punish; to reprove; to involve for another's crime.

株連 to involve in punishment.

kuang 廣曉諭 to give wide circulation; to make proclamation everywhere. [p. 206]

i 以資勸戒 in order to warn; in order to caution (as a warning).

hai 海濱 the sea-coast.

yü 愚 stupid.

愚民 the stupid people; the common people; the ignorant.

yu 有賞 to be rewarded.

有罰 to be attended with punishment.

tso 坐視 to sit and see; *i.e.*, to look on without acting.

huo 或致 or even.

yen 嚴加告誡 to add strict warnings.

shu 書寫 to write; to copy.

mu 木牌 a wooden board.

pien 遍 everywhere.

遍處懸掛 to hang up, or exhibit, everywhere (as a proclamation).

yü 愚人 the common people.

yu 有功 meritorious.
jên 人人 everybody; all men.
nien 念 to think of; thought; idea.
hsiung 胸 the breast; *fig.*, the mind.
shih 視爲 to look [at a matter] as; to consider as.
wu 無足重輕之舉 a matter of insufficient importance.
chü 舉 a matter proposed; a proposition.

Document No. 117.

mien 面議 to discuss personally.
hui 會商 to consult with.
chên 眞正 real; regular; in the proper sense of the word; *bonâ fide.*
huan 換取現銀 to exchange for cash. [p. 207]
hsien 現銀 ready money; cash.
t'ing 聽商自便 at the merchant's option.
ch'ih 飭屬遵照 to instruct one's subordinates for their guidance.

Document No. 118.

ping 兵部 the Board of War.
huo 火票 a *huo-p'iao* (a despatch of great importance, forwarded, through the Board of War, by special fast couriers).
ti 遞 to give; to hand to.
san 三口通商大臣 the Minister Superintendent of the Three Ports (formerly the only ones open to trade). [p. 208]
tê 德意志各國 the States of the North-German Confederation; the German States.
fa 法郎西 *(fa-lang-hsi)* France; French.
ch'ao 抄粘 to annex, or enclose, a copy.
wu 毋違特札 special instructions not to be disobeyed.
su 溯 to trace up to a source.
溯查 considering the origin of a matter; [on going back to the beginning of the matter] I find that.
kuei 貴王 Your Highness.
貴王大臣 Your Highness (*i.e.*, Prince Kung) and the other Ministers [of the Tsungli Yamên].
hui 回文 an official reply.
pei 北德意志公會 the North-German Confederation.
tsung 總管 to have the general control of.
i 議事廳 an office for the discussion of public matters; a Chancellor's office; a ministry.
議事廳事務大臣 the Chancellor of the [German] Empire; the *Bundeskanzler.*
shih 事務大臣 a Minister in charge of affairs.
pi 壁斯瑪 *pi-ssŭ-ma* (the name of Prince Bismarck).
kung 公會 a confederation; a union.
liang 諒 to believe; to think. [p. 209]
hsün 循理 to follow reason; reasonable.
shên 深願 to wish sincerely.
han 漢謝城 *(han-hsieh ch'êng)* the Hanse towns in Germany.
ho 和好 to conclude friendship; peace and friendship.
pu 不妥之處 passages not quite in order and requiring correction.
tsai 再者 further. [p. 210]
kai 改正 to correct (as a document).
t'ung 同意 of the same opinion.
chiao 交清 to pay an amount in full.
suan 算 to consider as.
i 意見不同 to be of a different opinion.
ch'in 親手畫押 to sign with one's own hand; to affix one's signature.
ch'ien 鈐 an official stamp.
鈐蓋關防 to affix one's seal.

Document No. 119.

wu 午刻 at noon.
shang 上水 to go up river.
ch'ien 扦手 a tidewaiter (= 扦子手, *see* Document No. 50, p. 94).
hua 划 a pinnace; a scow.
划船 an open boat; a sampan.
ts'ang 艙底 at the bottom of a ship's hold.
t'i 提成分賞 to allot rewards. [p. 211]
fên 分成 to distribute in portions.
kan 干例禁 to offend against what is prohibited by law.
ssŭ 司事 a manager.
ho 何 (= 何以) why? how?
wei 骫 to crook; to bend.
骫法 to pervert the law.
ying 營 to do; to make.
營私 to practise smuggling.

ch'è 澈 to search thoroughly.

澈查 to search out; to sift to the bottom.

i 以肅鹺政 in order to inspire respect for the Salt Gabel.

su 肅 respectful; to inspire awe.

tso 鹺 brine; salt.

鹺政 the Salt Administration; the Salt Gabel.

ching 儆 (= 警) to warn; to urge to reform.

儆將來 to be a warning for the future.

shan 擅便 to act on one's own authority.

ch'u 除 in column 4 of p. 211, in correlation with and including the 393 characters down to 外 *(wai)* in column 1 of p. 212: besides (doing all that is said between *ch'u* and *wai*).

ch'a 查獲私鹽 to seize smuggled salt.

kuan 官欵 official moneys.

ch'ü 驅逐 to expel.

ch'è 撤究 (= 撤任究辦) to remove from office and punish.

fa 罰欵清冊 a report of fines and confiscations.

shang 商局 the "Merchants' Company"; *i.e.*, the China Merchants' Company.

chêng 正 just; just at the time when.

正在籌辦間 just at the time when matters were arranged.

ch'ou 籌辦 to arrange; to plan.

tan 胆 (= 膽) the gall.

胆大 courageous; bold.

胆大已極 the extreme of effrontery.

i 已極 having reached the extreme; extremely.

shên 慎選 to select with care.

chi 繼 to connect; to follow.

繼又 it follows that also.

yüeh 約束 to restrain.

i 一味 of the same style.

wei 味 taste; flavour; style.

su 疎 to discard.

疎縱 laxity.

pu 不顧 not to care for.

不顧大局 not to care for the public interest; to have no regard for society.

ta 大局 the great aims of society; public interest.

ch'ih 恥 to be ashamed; to be disgraced.

恥笑 to get laughed at.

hsiao 笑 to laugh.

chü 居心 the heart dwells on; to set one's heart on.

tu 杜私運 to stop secret traffic.

ts'ung 從寬 to remit; to treat with leniency; to mitigate.

tsun 遵繳 to submit to paying (as a fine).

tsê 責令 to charge with; to order; to let.

chü 局員 the employés, or clerks, of a public company.

yen 延抗 to be recitent.

k'ang 抗 to oppose; to resist.

kung 公欵 public moneys.

no 挪繳 to misappropriate funds.

chih 致干 so as to become guilty of.

ts'an 叅究 to impeach; impeachment.

yang 仰即遵照辦理 you will be guided by these instructions.

yin 印發 to seal and issue, or hand back (as a petition is sealed and handed back with sealed endorsement).

ching 敬稟者 a respectful petition. [p. 212]

hsien 憲台 (a term of honour) you; Your Excellency.

ch'üan 全叙云云 "as quoted before;" "*see* above;" *lit.*, the complete quotation as stated. Cf. *yün* 云云, Document No. 76, p. 136.

ch'uan 傳 to send for; to summon.

傳究 to summon for investigation.

chieh 藉稱 to allege.

mêng 朦 to deceive.

朦混 a misunderstanding.

tso 坐艙 to sit in the ship's hold; to be in charge of the ship's hold.

坐艙司事 an employé in charge of a ship's hold.

t'ung 通同 to be connected with.

chüo / *chiao* 覺 to perceive; to be aware of.

覺察 to be aware of and examine.

chiu 咎無可辭 an undeniable offence; the guilt cannot be gainsaid.

tz'ŭ 辭 to refuse; to deny.

ch'è 撤退 to remove; to dismiss (as an employé).

i 移縣 to send to the magistrate (for trial or punishment).

chin 僅及一年 a year having scarcely elapsed.

shêng 生弊竇 to create malpractices; to commit an offence.
pi 弊竇 a mistake; a malpractice.
tou 竇 a hole; a mistake.
k'o 可惡 detestable; hateful.
ngo / *wu* 惡 to hate.
wu 蕪 (=蕪湖) Wuhu.
mi 密札 to give confidential instructions to.
huo 火夫 a fireman (as one who tends the engines of steamers).
ch'ai 差拘 to seize; to arrest.
chü 拘 to grasp; to seize.
tai 帶縣 to take to the magistrate; to arrest.
hou 候質 to await trial.
tsung 縱 making allowance for; although.
縱不知情亦應革換 although they did not know the circumstances, yet they are to be removed from office.
ko 革換 to remove from office; to suspend.
ch'ia 恰 fitly; properly.
kuan 官守 to hold office; to have jurisdiction.
i 以儆效尤 in order to warn against bad examples.
fu 負 to bear; to carry on the back.
負咎 to bear [the consequences of] an offence; to be blamed for.
tzŭ 滋 numerous; great; much; very.
滋深 very deeply; severely.
i 益矢 to increase in speed; with increased energy.
shih 矢 an arrow; swift; to resolve.
shên 愼勤 careful; diligent; diligence.
chia 加囑 to give additional orders; to specially enjoin upon.
k'o 恪遵 to respectfully obey; to recognise as binding.
chêng 整頓 to set in order; to arrange; to repair.
ts'o 鹺綱 the control of salt matters; the Salt Gabel.
kung 恭叩 to respectfully pray; a respectful petition.

Document No. 120. [p. 213]

yüeh 越過 to pass over; to cross (as a barrier).
tsung 總卡 a principal barrier; a head barrier office.
ch'ê 車輛 carts; carriages.
liang 輛 a classifier of carts or carriages.
t'iao 挑 to carry.
挑夫 a porter; a carrier.
li 離卡不遠 not far from the barrier.
tzŭ 自行赴卡 to go to the barrier office of one's own accord.
ssŭ 私自過卡 to cross a barrier clandestinely.
pao 報卡 to report [goods] at a barrier.
ti 抵卡 to arrive at a barrier.
i 以便查明 in order to facilitate examination.
t'ang 倘或 if perchance; in case of.
i 依舊 as before.
yin 因何 the reason why; on what account?
i 以不應納子稅爲詞 to write (or maintain) that transit dues are not payable.
tz'ŭ 詞 to write; to declare in writing.
suan 算清 to calculate the proper amount of. [p. 214]

Document No. 121.

tsung 總署 a head office.
總辦 a chief manager.
fan 販運 to traffic.
chu 諸外洋 all the foreign seas; foreign countries.
i 抑 or; or whether.
p'ien 偏重 to make a one-sided charge; to impose difficulty by partiality.
yün 允從 to agree with; to permit.
ts'ung 從 to agree with.
wang 望示 to look forward to [the receipt of] instructions.
chuan 專此 I specially write this note (a concluding phrase in letters).
shun 順候 I avail myself of this opportunity to present my kind regards (a concluding phrase in letters).
chi 吉祺 I wish you good luck (a concluding phrase in letters).
pien 便宜 advantageous; to be of advantage to; cheap. Cf. Document No. 127, p. 225. [p. 215]
k'uo 擴 to enlarge; to expand.
擴充 to carry out to the utmost.
tao 道 principle; idea.
fu 復入內地 to be taken on to the interior.
shih 適得其平 to obtain just one's equal share.

Document No. 122. [p. 216]

i 以免參差 in order to avoid discrepancy or want of uniformity.

ts'an 參差 irregular; uneven.

tz'ŭ 差 irregular.

chou 周 to surround; complete.

周妥 complete; satisfactory.

tan 單式 a *pro formâ* document; a form.

hou 後開 hereafter mentioned. [p. 217] [p. 218]

shao 少於單 less than [is stated in] the document.

to 多於單 more than [is stated in] the document.

mao 冒充 to fraudulently take the place of; to falsely substitute.

t'ien 添改 to make additions and alterations (as in a document).

wa 挖 to dig; to scrape out.

挖補 to erase and cover with a new patch of paper on which the amended reading is written; to correct by erasure.

Document No. 123.

ch'in 欽 (= 欽差) an ambassador.

chao 照稱 a despatch stating; to state in a despatch.

t'o 拖帶船隻之輪船 a tug steamer.

i 譯名 a name translated or transliterated.

ssŭ 私赴別口 to clandestinely resort to another port.

shih 釋放 to release.

tso 作保 to be surety; to guarantee.

yü 于是日 on the same day.

ch'ü 取回 to fetch back. [p. 219]

liao 了 to finish.

了結 to finish; to bring to an end.

ts'ung 從輕 yielding and light, *i.e.*, lenient (as with punishment); to mitigate.

lun 論及 to discuss.

hui 會晤 to confer; to meet to discuss a question.

t'an 談 to converse.

談論 to converse; to discuss.

pien 辯論 to argue; to discuss; to controvert.

ku 固 assuredly; decidedly; firmly.

ta 答 to reply.

chi 極爲明晰 to be extremely clear; to be very explicit.

chien 堅 stable; immovable.

堅欲 to immovably wish; to persevere in wishing.

ts'ung 從輕減罰 to mitigate a fine.

chien 檢 to examine; to arrange; to collate.

檢查 to examine; to look up the records.

tang 檔 a set of shelves; pigeon-holes for filing records.

檔卷 archives; documents pigeon-holed.

chien 減成 to diminish the per-centage or the rate of.

hsi 迄未 (= 迄今未) not as yet. [p. 220]

tuan 斷令交出 to decide that payment is to be made; to order, by way of decision in a case, that payment be made.

ch'i 其權屬在該關 the authority or power to do so rests with the said Custom House.

ch'üan 權 authority; power.

hsüan 宣 to proclaim.

宣示 to proclaim; to inform by circular.

li 理當 must; it is right (or proper) to.

chien 堅執 obstinate; to obstinately maintain.

yü 與……無關 to have nothing to do with; not to be one's business.

hsüan 懸殊 very unlike; quite different.

tz'ŭ 此端 this affair.

i 一 as soon as; if once……

一開 if once opened; if once we commence [acting like this].

shih 視爲具文 to regard as a mere document (said of rules which exist on paper only).

chü 具文 a written despatch; an official paper; an empty form.

ch'a 查 to inquire into.

查核 to inquire into; to examine.

fu 俯賜咨商 be pleased to write to and consult with.

ch'i 祈訓示祗遵 to solicit instructions to be respectfully obeyed, *i.e.*, for one's guidance.

pei 備由 to provide for details; to prepare a statement.

ling 另冊 a list, or table, is separately given.

ch'êng 呈乞 to present a request.

chao 照詳施行 to report [in order to solicit instructions] for one's guidance.

Document No. 124. [p. 221]

tê 德商 German merchants.
k'ai 開船廠 to open a dock; to have a dock.
yao 要端 important matters; essential points.
ch'êng 承當 to become liable; to be bound to.
t'a 他用 to use for other purposes.
ts'ê 冊簿 a register.
an 按日 according to date.
按類 according to class or description.
chu 註記 to enter (as in a register).
têng 登記 to enter (as in a register).
chu 註銷 to cancel an entry in a book; to write off.
jên 任便 at one's own discretion.
ch'in 親視 to inspect in person.
kung 工作 the work done (as at a dock).
so 索看 to demand for inspection.
lan 攔阻 to obstruct.
yü 與 or; and.
yüeh 閱看 to inspect.
i 移交 to send to. [p. 222]
kuei 歸於至當 to attain to the highest degree of suitableness.

Document No. 125.

pan 頒發 to issue; to publish.
ch'ing 清冊 an accurate list or table.
chieh 接准 to receive.
ch'ien 前項 of the afore-mentioned description; the before mentioned.
i 一經 ..... 即 as soon as ....., then .....
yü 御筆 the Imperial Pencil; *i.e.*, the Emperor's endorsement.
御筆批准 to be sanctioned by the Emperor.
p'i 批准 to be sanctioned; to sanction.
tien 電報 a telegram.
kuo 國會 a parliament; a national assembly.
ch'i 齊集 to assemble completely; to have a successful, or complete, meeting; a quorum.
yu 有日 some day; there is a day or term fixed for it.
pu 不久 within a short time.
huan 換約 to exchange (*i.e.*, to ratify) a Treaty.
chih 擲 to throw down; by way of civility, a person of exalted rank, or the person addressed in a despatch, not of rank inferior to that of the writer, is requested to "throw down" an object, in lieu of "presenting it by hand," the writer thereby placing himself in the position of one not worthy to receive it direct from the hands of the addressee.
擲交 to give by throwing down, *i.e.*, to favour one with supplying; to be pleased to give.
fên 分 a set; a copy of a book, or of a document, of which several copies have been made.
hsü 續修條約 a Supplementary Convention.
tsao 造具 to prepare.
i 以憑轉復 in order to have a basis for making a reply.

Document No. 126. [p. 223]

i 擬 to propose; to design.
huan 換發 to issue in exchange for.
t'o 妥協 in proper order.

Document No. 127. [p. 224]

i 以昭信守 in order to exhibit the guard of trust; in witness thereof.
wei 未盡事宜 matters not exhausted, *i.e.*, not completely settled.
kung 公立 to publicly draw up (as a protocol); to sign a public.....
p'ing 憑單 a voucher; a certificate.
chan 展 to expand.
展緩 to postpone; to extend (as a limit of time).
yung 用寶 provided with the Imperial Seal.
pao 寶 precious; the Imperial Seal.
t'ung 同時 at the same time.
k'an 刊刻 to cut blocks for printing; to print.
刊刻成本 to print in pamphlet shape.
ch'êng 成本 to make into a book or pamphlet.
chün 君主 a king or a queen. Cf. MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," p. 129 *seqq.* [p. 225]
t'ung 通商和約 a Commercial Treaty.
i 益臻 to multiply and accumulate.
chên 臻 to collect; many.
k'o 恪守 to carefully maintain (as rules and regulations).

p'n 變通 to alter.

hu 互換 to exchange.

[illegible] 滿十年 at the end of 10 years; the limit of 10 years having expired.

h'ou 籌議 to consider; to deliberate.

tang 量加 to consider and add; to negotiate for additional stipulations in a Treaty.

p'n 便宜行事大臣 a Minister having discretionary power to act according to the requirements of his office; a Minister Plenipotentiary.

ch'uan 全權 having full powers; plenipotentiary.

chiao 校 to compare.

校閱 to compare; to examine (as the courts of two countries examine the credentials of each other's envoys).

k'o 客貨 merchandise. [p. 226]

t'o 妥議 to devise or draw up (as rules and regulations).

i 益 advantages or concessions (granted to certain nations in Treaties).

chuan 專章 special regulations.

chi 既 if; as soon as.

yüan 援 to quote by way of analogy; to claim (as privileges granted to others).

t'ung 同霑 to participate in favours, or privileges, granted to others.

chan 霑 (=沾) to moisten; to receive favours.

chien 減半 to reduce to one-half.

tai 待 to treat.

tsui 最優之禮 the most courteous treatment (such as is granted to the representatives of the most favoured nation).

yu 優 excessive; excellent; complaisant.

hsiang 相待 to treat each other; mutual treatment.

chung 衆洋商 the foreign merchants as a body; the foreign mercantile world. [p. 227]

衆洋商情 the interests of foreign commerce.

kuan 關棧 bonded warehouses.

huo 貨物清單 a ship's manifest.

shih 時 an hour, both in the Chinese sense (*i.e.*, the twelfth part of a day, corresponding to two hours of our time) and in the foreign sense.

chieh 節期 holidays.

pu 不計 not counting; excepting.

ting 定爲 to fix as; to fix at (as the rate of).

pu 不及 not to reach; not to come up to; to be less than.

wu 無照 without a certificate.

mei 每次 each time; in each separate case.

t'o 妥速 safely and promptly; without delay.

yüeh 約束 to restrain; to keep in order; to exercise a proper control over.

shou 受損 to sustain damage.

tzŭ 自備 to prepare oneself; self-made; self-owned (as foreign ships owned by Chinese).

chang 張掛 to hoist, or fly, a flag.

ch'i 旗號 a signal flag; a distinguishing flag (as the national ensign).

wei 爲憑 as a voucher. [p. 228]

yu 游歷 to wander about; to travel.

chieh 解交 to hand over to; to send to (as a destitute to his authorities).

kuan 管束 to exercise supervision over.

shên 審辦 to settle judicial cases.

chiao 交涉 to be connected with; relating to.

k'o 科征 to tax at a certain rate; to assess a tax; to fix the rate of a tax; taxation.

kuei 歸另議 to become the subject of special negotiation.

chan 暫先 beforehand; for the time being.

t'o 妥商 to consult; to negotiate about.

ch'in 親筆 one's own signature; to sign in person. [p. 229]

kuan 關防圖記 State seals and private seals; to affix one's seal or seals.

t'u 圖記 a private seal.

shan 善後章程 special stipulations appended to a Treaty. Cf. 善後條約 (*shan-hou-t'iao-yüeh*), Document No. 46, p. 78.

i 以昭周備 for the sake of greater clearness and completeness.

以昭信實 in proof thereof.

t'ing 聽其便 at his, or their, option.

t'ou 偷漏稅課 to defraud the revenue.

ch'i 起造 to commence making or building.

hang 行棧 warehouses.

shih 試辦 to work as an experiment.

ch'ing 清單 a ship's manifest. [p. 230]

shou 收據 a proof of receipt; a certificate of the reception of goods on board; a bill of lading.

mien 免鈔 to be exempted from payment of tonnage dues.

shih 飾 to adorn; to pretend; to make believe.
飾詞偷漏 a pretext for evading payment of duties.
t'u 圖免 to try to evade (as payment of duties).
tun 噸鈔 tonnage dues.
chia 加倍 to double.
i 疑 to suspect.
chi 跡 traces; definite grounds for.
chih 知情 to be aware of the circumstances.
t'ung 通同舞弊 to take part in the commission of an irregularity.
wu 舞弊 hoodwinking; secret malpractices; irregularities.
fei 廢紙 waste paper; documents cancelled. [p. 231]
tao 道路 a road; a route; the distance of a journey.
t'ai 太遠 too far.
p'i 批明 to endorse (as a certificate is endorsed by an official).
i 以杜假冒 in order to prevent fraud.
yen 眼同閱看 to participate in the inspection of.
kuan 關費 Customs fees.
ho 和碩親王 a prince of the 1st order (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 17). [p. 232]
shih 碩 great; eminent.
tsung 宗人府 the Imperial Clan Court (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 55).
fu 府丞 a Vice-Director in the Imperial Clan Court (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 56).
nan 難行之處 questions difficult to be settled; practical difficulties.
ts'ung 從新另議 to negotiate anew and separately; to renew negotiations.
ju 入華 to come, or to be sent, to China. [p. 233]
ch'ing 頃接 I have just received.
p'i 披 to open; to unroll a scroll.
披閱 to open and read; to note the contents of.
wu 無異議 to be of the same opinion.
wên 文憑 a documentary proof; a protocol.
mo 末後 at the end.

Document No. 128. [p. 234]

ts'an 參 to counsel.
參贊 a Secretary of Legation (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," p. 133); a Military Assistant Governor in Turkestan (*ibid.*, pp. 93, 95).
tsan 贊 to counsel; to assist.
ya 鴉片煙 opium.
huan 換船 to tranship; to be transhipped.
fei 費事 vexation; trouble.
ao 奧斯底里雅 (*ao-ssŭ-ti-li-ya*) Australia.
pu 不過……而已 only.....and nothing more.
hang 行家 the *hong* people; merchants; firms.
pi 避稅 to evade [payment of] duty.
ch'i 起見 to conceive the idea of; the motive of.
i 以防弊混 in order to guard against irregularities.
以憑核辦 in order to have proof for acting.
ch'ieh 竊閱 my humble self learns; I respectfully beg to refer to..... [p. 235]
po 剝過別船 to tranship to another vessel.
ch'üeh 確當 correct and in order.
po 剝運 to tranship.
hou 候驗 to await examination.
kuei 歸中國入官 to become liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government.
kuo 過載 to transfer cargo from one ship to another; to tranship.

Document No. 129. [p. 237]

chao 招工章程 regulations for the emigration of coolies.
wai 外洋別地 other countries abroad.
ch'êng 承工 to undertake work; to do coolie labour; a coolie.
shên 身家 one's person and family.
li 禮體 one's moral and physical condition.
t'ê 特簡 specially selected.
kung 功賜 to bestow on account of merit.
p'ei 佩 a girdle.
佩帶 carried on the girdle; worn on the ribbon, or the collar (as a decoration).
kung 公所 a public office; an agency.
kung 工人 a workman; a coolie.
chih 治理 to regulate.
ho 合同 a contract.
yin 殷 abundance.
殷實 having ample means; to be solvent.

shan 刪 to cut out; to cancel; to revise and correct.
刪改 to revise and correct.
yin 印牒 a sealed document; a license.
tieh 牒 an official document.
chu 註銷 to cancel. [p. 238]
ju 如果 if; in the case of.
kuo 果 really; truly; indeed.
so 所 (公所) an office; an agency.
kuan 關閉 to close.
pi 閉 to close doors.
mi 覓承工 to seek emigrants for coolie labour.
fa 發給收執 to issue and place in the hands of.
shou 收執 to receive in one's hands.
ch'n 鎮鄉 towns and villages.
hsüan 宣布 to proclaim; to make generally known.
chin 盡守 to closely observe.
fu 負約 to disregard or break a convention.
ch'uan 傳案 to summon to court; to impeach; to prosecute.
chiu 究審 to try a cause.
ch'êng 承遣 to be sent; an emissary.
kan 干例 to offend against the law.
ku 故違 to purposely offend against.
wu 誤犯 to unintentionally break the law.
hsieh 協同 to assist in; to act conjointly.
chien 監理 to superintend.
jên 任聽 to be at liberty to.
pien 便船 a convenient ship to take passage in.
ch'u 出洋 to go to sea; to embark; to emigrate.
tu 獨身一人 a single person; alone.
hsi 攜同 to carry with oneself; to be accompanied by.
chia 家眷 one's family; relatives and members of a household.
chüan 眷 the relatives and members of one's household.
chih 指定 to point out; to state clearly.
nien 年限 a period; a term of years; a limit of time.
lu 路費 travelling expenses.
tso 作工 to work; to do coolie labour.
yü 預定 to fix beforehand; to settle (as by contract).
i 衣物 clothing.
kung 工食 rations; food provided for a labourer.
li 利益 advantage.

chi 疾病 disease; sickness. [p. 239]
i 醫治 medical attendance.
醫藥 medicines.
chih 值 to buy; to bear an expense.
chih 隻身 a single body; alone; by oneself.
chüan 眷口 the members of one's household.
an 按年計月 yearly or monthly.
po 撥給 to set aside for; to appropriate for.
yang 養家之費 expenses for the maintenance of one's family.
kêng 更加 to make alterations and additions.
hsing 形似 to purport; to amount to (in sense).
jung 容 to endure; to bear.
shan 擅加 to make unauthorised additions.
yü 逾於五年 to exceed five years.
pei 備全 to provide for the whole of.
chiao 交付 to give to; to hand over to.
liu 留住 to remain in a place.
fu 付給 to hand over to; to place in one's hands.
pien 便用 to use as one sees fit; for convenient use.
ling 另立合同 to renew a contract.
huan 患病 to be afflicted with sickness; to contract a disease.
shên 伸訴 to make a statement; to complain.
kung 工作 to do work; coolie labour.
hsiu 休息 to stop (for rest after work).
k'o 刻 the eighth part of a Chinese hour (時 *shih*); *i.e.*, 15 minutes of Western time.
kuo 過時 beyond the stipulated time.
chêng 正工 regular work, *i.e.*, work done during working hours; contract work.
li 力能 to be strong enough to.
ts'ao 操 to take in hand; to manage; to drill.
操作 to do manual work.
kung 工課 job work; jobs.
k'o 課 a task; a job.
ch'ou 酬值 a gratuity.
mu 牧 to pasture; a shepherd.
牧畜 to tend cattle.
ch'u 畜 domestic animals; cattle.
jih 日用常事 services attending the necessities of daily life.
i 議酬 to award a gratuity; to pay for.

ch'ü 取具 to produce (as a certificate).
chun 准往憑單 a parents' certificate of emigration given to minors.
chih 至少 the least; not less than. [p. 240]
k'ou 扣 to knock off; to discount.
nien 念 to read aloud.
chiang 將次……之日 when the day for……has nearly arrived; about the time of……
jên 認明 to acknowledge.
ch'ao 鈔存備查 to file a copy in the archives; to take a record of.
tien 點明 (or 點名) to tick off (as the names of soldiers when mustered, or of emigrants when shipped); to muster.
ch'ing 清楚 clear; distinct; to settle.
pien 變約 to change one's mind after having made a contract.
chui 追取 to be pressed to furnish; to be bound to pay.
yin 飲食之銀 maintenance expenses.
wu 無欵 having no funds; insolvent.
k'uan 欵 items of money; means of existence; funds.
kuei 歸償 to make compensation for; to indemnify; to pay back.
tsou 走 to go; to depart.
yü 預支 payments made beforehand; advances.
shang 賞需之用 to give for one's use; to present; to give as a premium.
chui 追還 to press for recovery.
an 安家之費 payments for the benefit of one's family.
i 以清欠欵 in order to clear debts.
ch'ien 欠 to owe money; to be in arrear.
欠欵 debts.
kung 工值 the price of work; wages.
chih 支借各項 advances.
chai 債 to owe; to be in debt.
債主 a creditor.
so 鎖禁 to lock up; to put in irons. [p. 241]
ch'uan 傳問 to address questions to; to interrogate.
fang 房間 rooms; houses.
ch'a 查管 to examine and control; to be charged with the inspection of.
fên 分撥 to detach; to keep separate.
chüan 眷屬人口 the members of a family or household.
jên 人口 individuals.
t'uan 團 to collect together.
團聚 to accumulate; to collect together; to keep order among a crowd.
tsa 雜混 to get mixed up.
chih 治理 to regulate; to keep in order.
ching 精潔 clean; pure.
i 怡 harmonious.
怡養 healthy; well nourished.
ching 精神 healthy; in good physical condition.
ch'ang 場 an enclosure; barracks (as at an emigration agency).
mi 覓醫生 to send for a doctor; to seek medical attendance.
shu 熟識船隻之人 experts in nautical matters.
huan 患傳染症 afflicted with a contagious disease.
ch'uan 傳染症 a contagious disease.
chêng 症 sickness.
tsai 在逃 to have run away; to have absconded.
t'ao 逃 to run away; to abscond.
yüeh 越獄 to break out of prison.
pu 布置 to place in order; to arrange.
k'o 客寓 travellers' lodgings; (on board ship) cabins.
ts'ang 艙房 cabins.
huo 火食 cooked meals; provisions; stores.
chêng 整潔 in proper order and clean; in good condition.
ch'üeh 確切 with the utmost accuracy.
fu 副本 a duplicate copy. [p. 242]
pien 邊沿 in the margin (of a document).
fu 夫 a husband.
夫婦 husband and wife.
fên 分派兩處 to send to different places.
yu 幼兒 young children.
li 離父母 to be separated from one's parents.
ch'êng 承人招工 to engage a man for coolie labour.
p'u 鋪戶 factory workmen.
chuang 莊田 a farm; farm labourers.
p'u 鋪田 factories and farms.
ch'uan 轉付 to be transferred to the hands of; to change hands (as property).
fêng 奉 to receive respectfully; to pay obedience to.
chao 招主 a coolie employer.
yin 因別故 for some other reason.
t'ou 投 to give up to (by sale or as a gift).

tzŭ 自願 by one's own wish; with one's own consent.
自行出洋 to emigrate from one's own free will.
chao 招致華民 to seek for Chinamen (as for coolie emigration).
ch'êng 承約 to make an agreement.
kêng 更 more; moreover.
tan 胆敢 to possess the boldness to; to dare to.
p'ien 騙 to defraud; to delude; to inveigle.
騙往勉强脅從 to kidnap.
mien 勉强 to be forced against one's own will.
勉强脅從 to follow against one's own will.
hsieh 脅 (=協) to aid; to yield; to submit.
脅從 to submit to following.
li 立 (=立刻) immediately; at once; thereupon.
yü 予正法 to apply capital punishment.
chêng 正法 capital punishment.
hsing 興辦 to put into operation.
wu 無從 there is no help for.
hui 會理 to manage conjointly.
t'ung 同一 in conformity with; in every respect the same.
fêng 奉行 to act in compliance [with instructions].

Document No. 130. [p. 243]

shên 甚願 to wish ardently.
ku 古巴 *(ku-pa)* Cuba.
yü 寓居 to reside; residence (at a place).
ch'ung 重新商訂 to negotiate, or deliberate upon, for the second time.
yung 永無相左之處 no disagreements for ever.
hsiang 相左 not to suit; to disagree.
tso 左 left; not agreeing.
tso 作爲 to act as.
yüeh 粵南 Annam.
i 意薩貝勒寶星 the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic.
shou 收留 to receive and keep; to harbour (as a fugitive).
t'ao 逃人 fugitives; runaways.
chin 盡善 in complete order.
shu 庶民 all people; the people; the subjects. [p. 244]
tan 單身 a single body; alone; by oneself.
chia 家屬 one's family or household.
ch'ing 情甘 voluntary; willingness.
wang 妄 irregular; what is not in order; falsely.
kuei 詭 to deceive.
詭譎 treacherous.
chüeh 譎 to impose on.
chi 計 contrivances; tricks.
yu 誘介 to entice; to induce.
pu 不出情願 without uttering a wish; not of one's own accord.
tsai 載客 to carry passengers (as a passenger boat).
ch'uan 船東 a shipowner; a ship's captain.
tung 東 (=東家) the master of a household; a ship-owner, etc.
ch'uan 船行 a ship's agents; a shipping firm.
ko 各事人等 individuals connected with the several functions of; those who are charged with the duties of.
yü 預先備辦 to keep ready (as documents for issue). [p. 245]
fang 訪察 to inquire into.
ch'ê 撤回 to turn back; to send back.
chiang 將開船時刻 the time when a ship will start; the hour appointed for a ship's departure.
k'ai 開船 the departure of a ship; the lifting of anchors; to start on a sea journey.
hsien 先期 at an early time; in good time.
先期報明 to give timely notice.
yin 因循 remissness; delay.
i 貽悞 to leave an error or a wrong impression; to mislead.
tsai 在即 speedily; quickly.
pu 不及候驗 cannot wait.
tz'ŭ 辭 to refuse; to use as a plea for not complying.
hsia 夏灣拏 *(hsia-wan-na;* in Cantonese, *ha-wan-na)* Havana.
ch'êng 稱 to weigh; to correspond to; to be adequate. [p. 246]
稱職 to be adequate to one's post; to perform one's duties as an official in proper form.
ch'u 出島 to leave the island.
hou 候訊 to await examination or trial.
li 立業 to establish business; to work for a living.
chih 執政大臣 Ministers of State.
t'o 妥設良法 to adopt the safest measures for.
hu 獲益 to reap benefit.
pao 包括 to bundle up; to contain; to be comprised in.
kua 括 to include.

yü 予以 to grant (以 *i*, introducing the object of the verb 予 *yü*).
yen 讞 to decide in judicial cases.
讞局 a court of justice.
yu 優待 to treat civilly.
liang 兩造之處 both parties; the plaintiff and defendant.
tsao 造 a party in a cause.
yen 延 to invite.
延請 to invite; to engage the services of (as of a lawyer).
lü 律師 a barrister-at-law; a lawyer.
shih 師 an expert; a master; a patron.
ch'uan 傳話 to interpret; an interpreter.
hua 話 language.
ch'êng 承辦 to undertake the management of; to take in hand business (such as law suits, etc.).
wei 委 to bend down; to do injustice.
委屈 an injustice; wrongful oppression.
ch'ü 屈 to bend down; grievance; wrong.
yüan 寃 to oppress; injustice. [p. 247]
寃枉 an injustice; a grievance.
wang 枉 a wrong; a grievance.
hua 花名冊 a muster roll; a list of names.
fu 府城 prefectural cities.
chuang 莊寨 a country establishment; a farm.
liao 寨 a stall; a country house.
fa 乏 to be in want of; exhausted.
ch'üeh 缺防 insufficiently guarded against; to fail to take protective measures.
tu 讀書 to read books; to study; a literary man.
tso 作官 to be an official; a mandarin.
tun 敦崇和誼 to be pervaded by the honest feeling of peace and friendship. [p. 248]
ho 和誼 friendly feelings.
ch'u 出資 to provide means; to pay for.
出船資 to pay travelling expenses.
tsai 載回 to carry back; to provide a home passage.
i 以昭誠衷 in order to show sincere feelings; out of sincere sympathy.
ch'êng 誠 sincere; honest.
chung 衷 heart or mind; equity; the true feeling of.
li 力衰 weak; worn out (as by age).
shuai 衰 weak.
ku 孤寡婦女 orphans and widows.
ku 僱主 the employer of a labourer.
kung 工期 a period or term for doing labour (as entered upon by a coolie workman).
kuo 過衆 too many; an excessively large crowd. [p. 249]
chü 拘 to seize; to arrest.
fang 放出 to release.
kuan 官監 an official jail.
chien 監 a jail.
hou 候結 to await the termination of a trial.
chih 至少 at least.
yü 預行知會 to give official notice.
shih 施及 to bestow on; to extend to (as a privilege).
ping 秉權 holding powers; plenipotentiary. [p. 250]
shên 愼重之人 a careful and serious man. [p. 251]
chin 盡責 to be equal to all one's responsibilities.
wu 務希 it is much to be desired that.
chieh 借墊 to advance money; a deed; a proof. [p. 252]
tien 墊 to advance money.
ch'üan 券約 a bond; a deed.
lê 勒 to coerce; to bind; to force.
ti 的 true; certain.
的保 a true guarantee.
pei 俾歸有著 so that it may serve as a pledge; as a substantial proof.
chao 著 (= 着) certain; true.
tê 得手 to manage satisfactorily.

Document No. 131. [p. 253]

shan 繕立 to make out a document; to place on record; to note (as a protest).
chü 據 documentary proof; an official record; a protest noted.
chien 鑒核 to examine for approval.
li 立據 to draw up a record which is to have legal force; to place on official record; a protest.
jên 任便隨時 at one's own discretion and at any time.
shan 繕立預據 to note a protest.
yü 預據 to note a protest.
hou 後據 an extended protest.
ta 大副 a mate of a ship.
jih 日記簿 a log-book.

kuan 管輪 an engineer of a steamer.
chi 記清 to distinctly remember; to recollect.
pien 變天風浪 bad weather at sea.
yü 預料 to foresee.
chêng 証據 testimony; evidence; a protest lodged in order to serve afterwards as evidence.
chuang 裝貨逾限 loading goods beyond a limit of time contracted for. [p. 254]
chan 佔 to usurp.
佔船 to trespass upon the space of a ship's hold (by not taking delivery of cargo).
wei 違背合同躭擱船事 demurrage payable under charter party.
pu 不應爲之事 improprietics; miscouduct.
chiu 酒醉 drunk; drunkenness.
tsui 醉 intoxicated.
pu 不端 improper; incapable.
an 按時 at the proper time; punctnally.
tsai 載貨憑單 a bill of lading.
chao 照尋常式樣 in customary form.
chêng 整 (= 正) after numbers, "only." See *chêng* 正, Document No. 2, p. 2.
ti 遞加 to add *pro rata;* to add a fraction of a certain amount.
kung 功牌式樣 (wrongly for 空白式樣) blank forms.
ling 另欵之賬目 an account of extra receipts [= Customs Account *D*].
yin 印簿 books to be sealed; books containing duplicates of documents sealed (as a "Protest Book"). [p. 255]
pei 備呈 to submit; to supply (as copies of a document asked for).

Document No. 132.

pei 俾免漫無限制 in order to avoid abuse.
man 漫 recklessness.
hsien 限制 restriction; restraint.
chu 駐寓 to reside at.
ch'uan 川省 the province of Szechwan.
shang 上駛 to sail, or steam, up the river.
hua 畫定界址 to determine a site (as for a settlement).
fêng 封存 to keep under bond. [p. 256]
tun 躉 a storehouse.
躉船 a receiving ship; a hulk.

mai 買客 the purchaser.
li 釐稅 the Likin tax.
pan 半稅單照 a half-duty certificate.
ts'ên 參差 to make distiuction between; to make a difference.
mien 免致滋生弊端 in order that it may not result in confusion and abuse.
nien 年限 a limit of years.
jao 擾累 to involve in trouble; to interfere with.
p'ing 平等 of equal standing.
tsung 總期 it is expected to be; hoping that; with the general aim of.

Document No. 133. [p. 257]

chin 盡用 used by all; in general use.
p'o 破爛 torn; broken.
破爛鷹捧番銀 broken-dollar money.
lan 爛 to break; to tear.
ying 鷹捧番銀 Mexican eagle dollars.
fêng 捧 to hold in both hands or claws (as the eagle on Mexican dollars, holding a snake in one claw and a twig of cactus in the other).
k'o 刻下 at present.
tsun 遵依 to comply with; to obey.
nan 南臺口 the port of Nan-tai, *i.e.*, the foreign settlement at Foochow; the foreign community there.
pu 補水 (= 補交紋水) when making a payment in dollars, to pay a premium on account of the difference in the price of pure sycee silver. See *wên* 紋水, Document No. 82, p. 148.
kêng 更張 to overrule; to change existing regulations.
pu 不敷 not sufficient for; not to cover.
hao 耗費 the cost of the waste silver or of the underweight found when extracting pure from impure silver.
tsao 早晚不同 to change between morning and night (as the price of goods subject to frequent fluctuations).
chun 準則 a standard; a rule.
shih 事出權宜 a course adopted as being dictated by circumstances.
ch'üan 權宜 a temporary measure; a measure one cannot help adopting.
p'i 批迴 an official reply.
hui 迴 (or 回) to return.

ssŭ 司道 the *ssŭ* and the *tao*. By the former the high provincial officials whose titles end in *ssŭ* (viz., the *Pu-chêng-shih-ssŭ* or Provincial Treasurer, the *An-ch'a-shih-ssŭ* or Provincial Judge, and the *Yen-yün-ssŭ* or Inspector of Salt Gabel) are understood; by the latter, the *Liang-tao* (糧道) or Grain Collector, and sometimes also territorial and other Taot'ais. These officials together form an administrative board which is sometimes shortly called the *ssŭ-tao*. Cf. MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," Nos. 275 to 279.

chang 長落 to grow and fall; increase and decrease; fluctuation.

chêng 正在核辦間 when just engaged in managing [a case]. Cf. Document No. 119, p. 211.

chou 周密 well arranged; satisfactory.

yu 有便商情無虧稅課 to serve commercial interests while causing no loss to the revenue. [p. 258]

chiang 將軍 a Tartar General; also a military Governor in Manchuria, Mongolia, or Turkestan (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," Nos. 367, 426, etc.). The Tartar General of Foochow is *ex officio* Superintendent of Customs at the Treaty Ports in Fukien (Foochow, Amoy, Takow, and Tamsui), and one of his adjutants, generally with the rank of a *Hsieh-chên*, is deputed by him to act as Superintendent at each of the several Custom Houses.

chên 鎮守 to guard; to have charge of (as a general).

t'ung 統轄 to be in general charge of.

hsia 轄 to rule over; to govern.

lu 陸路 dry land roads (as opposed to sea routes); land troops (as opposed to the navy).

chên 鎮(=鎮標) a brigade under the command of a *chên-t'ai* or brigadier-general.

鎮協各營 the battalions of a regiment.

hsieh 協 a subdivision of a *chên* (鎮) or brigade; a regiment under the command of a *hsieh-t'ai* or colonel.

ying 營 a subdivision of a *hsieh* (協) or regiment; a battalion commanded by a *yu-chi* or major, or an officer of similar rank.

yin 印務 the affairs of an office inasmuch as they concern the sealing of documents; responsible affairs.

ch'êng 承准 to receive.

i 易 to exchange for.

易換 to exchange for.

t'ieh 貼 to make up for; to supply a deficiency.

貼水 to pay the difference in price of sycee; *i.q.*, *pu* 補水, p. 257.

tuan 短 short; not sufficient.

pu 不爲無見 to consider a matter to be reasonable enough.

wu 無見 without experience; unreasonable.

hsi 希卽酌量情形 please consider the circumstances and decide.

ch'üan 權辦 to manage a matter, or act, temporarily, under the pressure of circumstances; to adopt an exceptional course owing to special circumstances.

tsêng 增長 to increase.

kuei 貴處 your office; you. [p. 259]

sui 隨卽 forthwith.

hsi 悉心 with one's whole heart; attentively.

ch'ien 僉 all; unanimously.

kao 高下 high and low; the rate of.

pu 不但……且……not only……, but also……

不勝其煩 it is attended with endless trouble.

ying 英捧 wrongly for 鷹捧番銀, *q.v.*, on p. 257.

shih 勢難 under the circumstances it is hard to.

pien 辨認 to distinguish.

chou 周章 much trouble (with comparatively small result); useless toil.

mo 莫若(=不如 *pu ju*) it is better to; we had better……; *lit.*, not like.

ta 搭 to add to.

搭解 to hand over or to pay in addition.

ti 低昂 low or high (as price); a fluctuation in the rate of.

pu 不妨 there is no difficulty in.

fang 妨 to hinder; an impediment.

chü 據情面稟 to submit the facts in a personal address.

i 以免紛更 in order to avoid perplexing changes.

yü 諭止 to proclaim the stoppage of; to order a subordinate to discontinue a certain mode of action. [p. 260]

p'i 譬 to compare; if.

譬如 if, for instance.

ch'êng 秤準 to weigh.

jên 認爲 to recognise as; to accept as.

hui 滙豐銀行 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

na 那 how; where.

那有差錯之理 where is the reason for our having been at fault? *i.e.*, there is no reason showing that we were wrong.

yü 諭阻 to decree prevention; to interfere.

mien 面諭 to give verbal instructions.

ku 故蹈前轍 to purposely follow in the old track; to resume one's former malpractices.

tao 蹈 to tread on.

ch'è 轍 the track of a wheel; a precedent.

yung 踴 to leap; to exult.

踴躍 to leap for joy; to gladly fall in with an idea.

yo 躍 to leap (as for joy).

t'ing 聽從 to yield; to give way.

ju 如是 like this; thus.

shih 實於公便 it will really be conducive to fairness.

pu 不然 not so; if not so.

chih 枝 a branch; to branch off.

枝節 affairs branching off; many small troubles arising out of one case; one expense being followed by many others.

li 立傳 to send for at once; to summon one without delay. [p. 261]

ch'êng 承充 to be entrusted with the duties of; to act as.

shui 水銀 money paid on account of the difference or fluctuation in the price of sycee silver. See *wên* 紋水, Document No. 82, p. 148.

chiao 較準 to adjust; properly adjusted.

較準砝碼 standard weights.

p'ing 平 to weigh (as silver).

sao 掃 to brush; to sweep; to clear off.

掃數 to clear off an account.

chiao 繳庫 to pay into a treasury.

shih 事如屬實 if the fact be true.

yu 有干未便 to be guilty of some disorder.

pu 不勝詫異 very strange; quite incredible.

ch'a 詫 to deceive by brag and talk.

詫異 strange; incredible.

chia 加水 to charge a discount on coin or bullion on account of difference in the value of sycee. Cf. *wên* 紋水, Document No. 82, p. 148.

pao 報餉人 a taxpayer; a payer of duties.

fêng 奉公 to be careful of Government interests.

shou 守法 to observe the law.

fei 非分 what is not in harmony with one's duties; irregular; improper.

yang 洋番 foreign; foreign dollars.

pu 不等 after two expressions, "and," "or," "or so"; *e.g.*, 輕重不等 light or heavy; light ones and heavy ones; 二三不等 two or three.

fei 非止 not only.

hao 毫無異議 not to differ in the least in one's opinion; to agree in every respect.

tien 電 lightning; to glance at (said of a superior who investigates a matter); hence, in composition with various verbs, "may Your Honour be pleased to....."

電察 be pleased to investigate.

fu 俯賜照會 to favour one with a despatch (said of a superior). [p. 262]

i 以息浮議 in order to stop idle discussions.

fou 浮 to float; to be light like pumice-stone; light; idle; frivolous.

ting 訂定日期 to appoint a day.

hsing 幸勿有緩 I hope there will be no delay; "at your earliest convenience."

yang 洋文 a document, or a despatch, written in a foreign language.

ch'êng 秤頭 a balance; scales.

wei 委 really; indeed.

委實 truly; in reality.

to 多收 to receive too much (as a set of scales not properly balanced).

chi 既鈍 used up.

tun 鈍 dull; blunt.

pu 不公 not just; incorrect (as the weights of a balance).

kung 公 just; correct (as standard weights).

chien 見更改 to be altered.

shu 殊屬不成事體 this is most unsatisfactory.

pu 不成 incomplete; impracticable.

shih 事體 an affair.

t'i 題 to discuss; to bring forward.

ts'êng 曾立 having been set up; drawn up.

tso 作速 speedily.

ch'ung 重新 to renew.

i 以便商艱 in order to be of help in commercial difficulties.

以免照章 probably wrongly for 以免周章, in order to avoid useless trouble. Cf. *chou* 周章, p. 259.

chich 藉口 to make a pretext of; under the pretext.

fei 費一番枝節 an expense once made being followed by many others.

i 一番 once; in one instance.

fan 番 (=次) time; times.

ch'in 親自 oneself; in person. [p. 263]

t'ien 天平 a pair of balances.

lao 老鈍無準 used up and inaccurate (as an old set of scales).

pan 頒下 to send or issue to a subordinate (for his use or guidance).

kuan 官天平砝碼 an official or standard set of scales and weights.

pu 補增 to add by way of supplement; to make a supplementary payment.

ch'ieh 切實 most accurate. [p. 264]

chiao 較對 to compare.

chun 準對 to be equal; to agree (as two balances properly adjusted).

li 歷今年久 up to the present year.

ts'ung 從 (=從來) hitherto; so far.

chiao 較兌 to tally; to agree (as the balance of a set of scales).

wu 無準可憑 there is no reliable standard; inaccurate and unreliable.

to 多傳各字號洋行 to summon a number of native and foreign firms.

ch'i 齊集 to assemble together.

p'ing 平準 to adjust.

wang 望切望速 hoping for strict and speedy attention [to the matter].

Document No. 134. [p. 265]

shan 善後總局 a special commission for the revision of regulations; a provincial administrative board (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 279).

shan 汕埠 the port of Swatow.

hai 海防膏釐商人 a mercantile firm to whom the *hai-fang* (coast defence) and *kao-li* (opium boiling) taxes in Kwangtung were farmed out in 1880. Regarding these taxes, *see* Swatow Trade Report for 1881, p. 3, *seqq.*

kao 膏 prepared opium.

膏釐 the Likin tax on prepared opium; the boiling tax; the *kao-li* tax.

t'ui 退辦 to throw up the management of.

yang 洋藥釐局 a tax office for Likin on opium.

tai 帶 to take along with one; together with.

帶抽 to collect a tax together with some other tax the collection of which is one's regular business.

li 釐務總局 a head Likin office.

hai 海防經費 the current expenses for the maintenance of coast defences; a tax levied to defray such expenses; the *hai-fang* tax.

chê 折抽 to levy a proportionate tax.

折抽膏釐 a tax levied on boiled opium; the *kao-li* tax.

t'ang 堂 a shop; a firm.

chia 加餉 to increase a tax.

kuei 歸併承辦 to revert to the conjoint management of.

jên 認繳 to bind oneself in paying (as a tax farmer pays a fixed sum to his Government).

ch'ieh 竊職 as a term of modesty, "I," if the speaker be an official of any grade, even though he may hold his rank by purchase. Non-official writers will say 竊身. Merchants say 竊商; a woman of low rank 竊氏; the wife of an official 竊職婦; a common man of the people 竊小的, etc. When addressing the Emperor, Ministers of Chinese parentage say 竊臣, whereas Manchu Ministers say 竊奴才.

竊職商 we (being a commission consisting of persons of official rank and merchants).

ch'üeh 缺本 to lose capital.

yu 有零 and a fraction; and odd.

yu 猶 still.

chieh 竭 to exhaust.

竭立 (wrongly for 竭力) to exert one's strength; to do one's utmost.

chih 支持 *lit.*, twig-grasping, *i.e.*, having to strive hard in order to succeed.

i 以冀 in order to hope; to thereby hope.

ch'i 起色 a rise; an improvement (as in one's prospects).

tuan 短絀 a deficit; deficient.

ch'u 絀 an impediment, a hindrance (especially in trade and finance).

jih 日甚一日 more intense from day to day; growing worse and worse.

ch'ang 廠 a tax office.

ch'ung 沖 to strike against; to collide; imitation; spurious.

沖銷 to sell clandestinely while evading payment of taxes.

hsiao 銷 (=消) to melt; to sell out.

wang 往日 constantly; usually.

shang 商本 capital in trade.

p'ei 賠墊 to make up (as a deficiency).

k'uei 虧缺 a deficiency.

pu 不堪之實在情形 it is really impossible to bear this; the state of matters is more than we can bear.

hsi 昔日 former days. [p. 266]

tsu 足數 the complete amount.

pien 變通 to change; to make a change by way of accommodation or of compromise.

cho 酌減 to decide upon diminishing.

chê 折收 to receive in proportion; to receive..... per cent.

ti 敵 an enemy; to compete with.

敵私 to compete with smuggling.

wan 挽 to revert to the former state; to restore.

ch'i 起見 to start the idea of; the motive for.

chi 極力 with the utmost of one's strength.

tan 淡 insipid; flat; dull (as trade); poor and deficient (as receipts of money).

淡收 deficient receipts; a deficit.

ju 如故 as of old; as formerly.

ch'ou 抽不敷解 to levy an amount insufficient for remittance (said of a tax farmer who does not collect the amount contracted for).

fu 敷解 to remit the full amount contracted for (as a tax farmer remits to Government).

tz'ŭ 此誠關乎事勢使然 this has really become thus through the influence of circumstances.

kuan 關乎 to be connected with; to be the result of.

shih 事勢 the state of matters; circumstances.

shih 使然 to cause it to be thus; to bring about.

ts'ai 才 mental capacity; power; talent.

才拙 inability; incompetency.

cho 拙 stupid; unskilful.

wei 未善 not good; not properly.

so 所致 that which is the cause; that causes it.

ts'ê 策 a scheme; a proposition; a means of.

chan 沾益 to participate in profit; to receive profit.

p'ei 賠累 to involve in indemnification; to cause one to make up for a deficit.

ku 顧全大局 to look out for the best interests of a matter.

i 以全始終之美 to consider the advantages from beginning to end.

shih 始終 the beginning and end; a period taken altogether.

mei 美 advantages.

k'uei 虧折 to suffer loss.

li 力量 vigour; ability; solvency.

chih 支 to attend to; to manage.

tsai 再四思維 to consider over and over again; to consider ripely.

ssŭ 思維 to consider.

chün 鈞諭 your instructions.

cho 著 to order; to instruct; "the instructions are that."

pu 補具退稟 to send in a supplementary statement regarding one's resignation.

i 以是日起 to date from this, or that, day.

shao 少 little; in the least; the least amount.

yang 仰懇 to respectfully pray for.

fu 俯念商艱 to kindly take into consideration our (the merchants') difficulties.

chung 重釐餉 to give due weight to Likin tax interests.

p'i 疲 fatigue; loss of strength.

疲敝 weakness.

i 以符原案 in accordance with the original arrangement.

chieh 截 to cut off; exactly (as applied to a limit of time).

hsü 虛懸 *lit.*, to suspend in the empty space; "to pay over the left shoulder." [p. 267]

ch'ê 撤退 to resign, to withdraw (as from an office).

ch'ieh 接辦 to take over charge of an office; to take in hand the management of.

hui 彙解 to forward collectively; to collect and remit.

jên 認餉接辦 to bind oneself in remitting a certain sum out of taxes collected; to take over the collection of a tax, on the farming system; to guarantee the revenue.

shang 商販 traders.

chün 軍民 military people; the soldiery.

ch'ih 遲疑 to delay and doubt; to raise obstructive doubts.

kuan 觀望 to look on; remiss; negligent.

ssŭ 司巡人等 managing and executive officers.

liu 留難 to delay and obstruct; obstruction.

hsü 許 to allow; it is allowed to.

chih 指明 to point out, or to report, a person (as an offender).

ping 稟控 to accuse.

niu 扭解 to arrest.

chüeh 決不姑寬 on no account will leniency be shown.

ku 姑 to tolerate; lenient.

姑寬 to show indulgence.

Document No. 135.

ching 逕 to pass by; directly.

逕啓者 I beg to inform you (an opening phrase in letters).

ch'êng 承函 to receive, or to have received, a letter.

hui 惠臨 to kindly descend; to honour with a visit.

pi 敝 mean; poor; hence, as a term of modesty, "my."

敝公館 my residence; my house.

kung 公館 the residence of an official or a literary man.

kuan 館 an inn; a lodge.

ling 聆 to hear; to listen; to obey.

聆教 to listen to one's teaching; "I shall be glad to listen to your conversation" (said in accepting the announcement of a visit).

k'uai 快 glad; cheerful; quick.

快慰 pleased; glad.

sao 掃門 to sweep before the door; *i.e.*, to keep one's house ready to receive a visitor.

hou 候駕 I await you.

chia 駕 a chariot; he who sits in a chariot; hence, as a term of respect, "you."

lê 泐 to write.

泐此奉覆 I write this in reply.

shun 順請 "with kind wishes" (a concluding phrase in letters).

hsün 勛 (or 勳) merit; patriotic distinction.

勛安 [I wish you] merit and peace (a concluding phrase in letters).

Document No. 136. [p. 268]

t'i 提督 a general-in-chief or admiral-in-chief (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 440).

tao 道台 a Taot'ai.

t'ung 同此 the same as this; to the same effect.

shên 紳商 the gentry and merchants; the community.

sai 賽馬之期 a race meeting.

ch'êng 承囑 to receive instructions to; to be commissioned with.

kung 恭請 to respectfully request or invite.

ming 命駕 to order one's carriage; to get ready for a visit.

kuang 光臨 to honour one with a visit.

chieh 藉邀 to avail oneself of an invitation.

shang 賞 to rejoice; to take pleasure in.

賞鑒 to enjoy a view or a spectacle. ? 覽

chien 鑒 to survey; to view.

ho 曷勝 (= 不勝) how could it equal? *i.e.*, not equal to; inexpressibly; highly.

曷勝欣躍 I shall be extremely delighted.

hsin 欣 delighted; happy.

欣躍 to be delighted.

su 肅泐 to write respectfully; I respectfully inform you [of the above] (a concluding phrase in letters).

shêng 升安 [I wish you] promotion and peace (a concluding phrase in letters).

Document No. 137.

ching 敬覆者 a respectful reply; I beg to reply.

to 朶 a head of flowers; flowery; as a term of respect, "your."

朶翰 your flowery epistle; your note.

han 翰 a quill; a pencil; something written; a letter.

i 以 that; to the effect that.

ju 辱 to disgrace.

辱承 *lit.*, I have disgraced you in receiving, *i.e.*, you have honoured me without my deserving.

辱承見召 I have been honoured by you with an invitation.

chien 見召 to be called; to be invited.

pên 本當 properly speaking, I ought to.

ju 如約 as by Treaty bound; as agreed to. 如 here "to proceed to the treaty s..."

lien 練 to practise; to drill.

練軍 to drill troops.

chi 稽查弁兵勇丁數目 to muster officers and privates; a general muster.

yüeh 閱核 to inspect. [p. 269]

ch'ien 錢粮 money and grain; rations.

chang 帳務 accounts business.

tu 督率 to superintend; to direct.

ch'ou 抽身 to take oneself off; to stay away.

fu 赴命 to obey a call; to follow an invitation.

chieh 藉聆 to avail oneself of listening to; to listen to (as to the conversation of one's host).

ta 大教 the great instruction (politely for "your instructive conversation").

pao 抱 to grasp; to feel; to have in the heart.

抱歉 to feel uncomfortable about a matter; to feel regret.

拘歉之處希爲原恕爲禱 I pray that you will regard my regret as a proof of my original good intention.

yuan 原恕 originally sympathising.

shu 恕 benevolent; loyal.

su 肅復 to respectfully reply.

shên 伸謝 to present one's thanks.

ching 敬請台安 with respectful kind inquiries (a concluding phrase in letters).

wei 惟照 direct your thoughts to this note (a concluding phrase in letters).

pu 不一 not a few; many; many times; also, a very common concluding phrase in letters, which, like the corresponding phrases 不宣, 不備, 不盡, and others, are mere expletives, but serve to show that a letter is finished.

Document No. 138.

hsiang 相邀 to invite.

ch'ü 趨 to run; to follow quickly; to hasten.

趨赴 to hasten to; to readily follow an invitation.

i 以資覽觀 in order to avail myself of the spectacle.

lan 覽觀 to take a view; to witness a spectacle.

pu 不克 not able to.

fên 分身 to absent oneself; to stay away.

shêng 盛情 kind feelings; kindness.

hsin 心領 to be indebted for; *lit.*, received and kept by one's heart.

tao 道 to speak; to say.

道謝 to express one's thanks.

shih 是荷 I shall thank you for; to be obliged.

chuan 專此布覆 I specially inform you of this in reply.

Document No. 139. [p. 270]

t'ai 台函 your letter.

tê 得悉 to be informed of; to note the contents of (as of a note).

ta 大會 a general meeting.

chi 極欲 to desire very much.

kuan 觀光 to view the glory; politely for "to meet you" (as in accepting an invitation).

kung 公冗 public business; official duties.

jung 冗 affairs; duties.

wei 未獲 cannot; cannot manage to.

fang 放手 to release one's hands, *i.e.*, to stay one's hand; to leave off work.

kao 告罪 to apologise.

shih 是幸 I shall be pleased if you will; I will thank you to.

Document No. 140.

tz'ü 此八月十九日 on this, the 19th day of the 8th moon.

chieh 屆滿 to complete (as a term).

屆期 on the day fixed; punctually.

hsün 迅 quickly; promptly.

kan 趕 to hasten; to hurry.

han 函達 to inform by letter.

ta 達 to inform.

i 一屆…… 即……as soon as……, then.

shih 是所至禱 this is what I very much pray for; I would urgently ask for this.

Document No. 141. [p. 271]

t'ai 台示 your instructions; your letter.

tso 昨夜 last night.

kuan 關哨 a Customs officer; tidewaiters; watchers.

i 醫院 a hospital.

ch'u 出水 to come out of the water; to be landed from the sea, or to be exported across the sea.

ch'uan 船戶 a ship's employé; a boatman.

ming 明知 to clearly know; to be clearly known to……

ti 第 but; however; merely.

chung 重以 to consider of importance the fact that; considering the fact that.

chih 執意 to stick to one's view.

lê 泐覆 to reply.

pu 布達 to inform.

chiao 教士 a teacher; a teacher of religion; a missionary.

tsai 載 to stow cargo.

載赴 to send by boat to.

chieh 藉圖 to make use of an opportunity for illegal plots; to seize an occasion for plotting.

pi 弊混 irregularities; smuggling.

shih 是爲至荷 I shall be much obliged thereby.

Document No. 142.

chu 住宿 to stop; to lodge.
chieh 借用 to borrow for use.
ying 營哨 a patrol; a division of a battalion (*see* MAYERS' "The Chinese Government," No. 439).
pu 佈覆 to reply.
shui 水提台(=水師提督) an admiral. [p. 272]
piao 標 a brigade; a naval division; a squadron.
shih 師船 a naval boat.
fên 分派 to detail. distribute detach.
hsün 巡防 to cruise and guard; to cruise about.
chih 職守 official guard; to be on duty (as a guard).
ch'ou 抽派 to send on special duty; to take out of one's routine for special duty. to detach.
hsiao 小哨 guard-boats.
ti 底 a bottom (as of a boat).
kai 蓋 a cover (as the cover of a boat).
ch'ih 馳 speedily; promptly.
tu 渡船 a ferry-boat; a passage-boat.
lun 輪派 to send on duty in rotation.
ta 大才 the great talent; a polite phrase for "you."
ts'ai 裁酌 to decide.
chuan 專此奉布 I specially inform you of this.

Document No. 143.

sung 誦 to read in a murmuring tone (as prayers); to read (as a letter).
hua 華翰 your flowery epistle; your note.
ta 大移 your communication; your letter. (esp.)
hui 會銜 conjointly (said of two officials issuing a joint proclamation).
wang 枉 to force; *e.g.*, 枉駕, to force oneself (as to pay a visit to an inferior).
枉顧 to honour one with a visit.
ku 顧 to attend to; to be a customer; to visit.
p'êng 烹 to boil (as tea).
烹茗 to prepare good tea; to prepare for receiving a visitor.
ming 茗 the tender leaves of tea; superior tea.
chih 祗候 to respectfully await.

This from Williams, under 枉.

PART II.

VOCABULARY, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

VOCABULARY.

II. ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A.

a 阿 (or 亞) inferior; often forms the first part of a proper name, chiefly among the lower classes, *e.g.*, *A-ming;* used in representing the sound *a* or o in foreign names.

阿拉比國 *(a-la-pi-kuo)* Arabia.

阿爾敦布爾額 *(a-êrh-tun-pu-êrh-ngo)* Oldenburg.

阿魏 asafœtida.

ai 挨 to receive; to suffer.

挨打 to be beaten.

挨及國 *(ai-chi-kuo)* Egypt.

ai 哀 grief; pain.

哀號 to scream from pain or grief.

哀叩 to pray for urgently.

哀悃 the sentiments of grief.

哀思 thoughts of grief.

ai 涯 a shore; a limit.

ai 碍 (or 礙) to endanger; danger; difficulty; to cause difficulties to; to obstruct; to interfere with.

碍處 obstructions; difficulties.

ai 隘 a pass; straits.

an 安 peaceful; contented with; to make easy; to place; to lay down.

安分 peaceful and contented; orderly.

安天命 contented with Heaven's decree; to submit to fate.

安心 to make one's heart easy.

安商業 to make the merchant's business easy.

安家之費 payments for the benefit of one's family.

安設 to erect; to lay down (as a buoy).

安息香 gum benjamin.

安息油 oil of gum benjamin.

安徽省 the province of Anhwei.

安南國 *(an-nan-kuo)* Annam; Annamese.

安平 An-p'ing, near T'ai-wan, Formosa.

安慶 *(an-ch'ing)* Ank'ing (capital of the Anhwei province, and a port of call on the Yangtze).

an 按 according to; to examine.

按察使 a provincial judge.

按照 according to.

按照辦理 to act accordingly.

按.....計 calculated at.....

按貨科稅 to calculate duties on the goods carried.

按限 within the limit (of time).

按日 according to date.

按七日 weekly; by the week.

按月 by the month; monthly.

按年 annually.

按年計月 yearly or monthly.

按期定數 at regular (fixed) dates.

按股分 according to share.

按類 according to category; according to denomination.

按律 according to law.

按羅經方向 magnetic bearings.

按時 at the proper time; punctually.

按此即知 it may be known therefrom.

an 案 a court; a case; (= 案查) whereas; according to.

案查 whereas.

案內 in the case.

案內情形 the particular circumstances of the case.

案情 the details of a case.

案情抄錄 a copy of the minutes of a case.

案由 cases and their details.

an 暗 dark; secret; hidden.

暗沙 a sandbank or shoal below water.

暗輪船 a steamer driven by an unseen or hidden wheel; *i.e.*, a screw steamer.

an 諳 to know about.

an 岸 a shore; the coast.

ang 昂 high; to raise.

ang 昂 税 to raise the duty.
昂 布 爾 *(ang-pu-êrh)* the city of Hamburg.
ao 熬 to boil.
熬 作 糖 觔 to boil, or refine, sugar.
ao 凹 a cavity; concave.
凹 鏡 a concave lens, or a reflector.
凹 鏡 逼 射 鐙 光 a concave and reflecting light; a catoptric light.
ao 奧 mysterious; obscure.
奧 斯 底 里 雅 *(ao-ssŭ-ti-li-ya)* Australia.
ao 澳 a bay.
澳 門 Macao.

C.

cha 札 a despatch from a superior. See *cha* 劄.
cha 紮 [also written 劄, 劄, 札, and 扎] to be stationed at.
cha 劄 [also written 札] a despatch from a superior to an inferior; to be stationed at.
劄 行 to address a despatch to an inferior.
劄 令 to order, in a despatch.
劄 飭 to instruct.
劄 委 to write officially to an inferior.
劄 文 a despatch to an inferior; instructions.
cha 乍 suddenly; abruptly.
乍 明 乍 滅 lighting up suddenly and eclipsing suddenly; occulting (as a navigation light).
cha 炸 to blow up; to explode.
炸 火 藥 dynamite.
ch'a 查 to examine; to look into; whereas; often denotes merely what we should express by a new paragraph.
查 照 to take official notice; for official information; placed after the name of the recipient in addresses, etc.; used for *an chao* (按 照), according to.
查 照 施 行 to note and act accordingly.
查 照 遵 辦 to act according to instructions received.
查 照 辦 理 to act accordingly.
查 抄 to seize for confiscation.
查 究 to examine; to try.
查 出 it comes out; it is brought home to one; to find out; to discover.
查 獲 to seize (as smuggled goods).
查 銷 to cancel.
查 看 to inspect.
ch'a 查 管 to examine and control; to be charged with the inspection of.
查 明 to inspect (as a document); to ascertain; to recognise on examination; to find to be.
查 明 聲 復 to examine and report in reply.
查 拏 to search and seize; to seize.
查 辦 to investigate.
查 收 to receive officially; to take delivery of.
查 對 to check; to examine.
查 艙 to search the hold of a ship.
查 驗 to examine; examination.
查 閱 to note; to examine and take note of; to peruse.
查 有 there was found to be.
ch'a 差 mistaken; erroneous. See *ch'ai* and *tz'ŭ*.
差 遠 very different; quite mistaken.
ch'a 察 to examine; to search.
察 看 to examine.
察 奪 to examine and judge; to decide.
ch'a 擦 to scatter; to rub.
擦 損 to destroy by rubbing or scratching; to efface.
ch'a 茶 tea.
茶 末 tea dust.
茶 師 a tea taster or tea inspector.
茶 碗 a tea-bowl.
茶 葉 tea (as merchandise).
ch'a 搽 to rub on; to besmear.
ch'a 詧 to inquire into.
詧 核 to inquire into; to examine.
ch'a 詫 to deceive by brag and talk.
詫 異 strange; incredible.
chai 側 oblique; to lie on one side.
chai 摘 to pluck; to pick.
摘 列 to give an extract from; an extract from (as from a document or a book).
摘 頂 to take off the button of an official by way of punishment.
chai 債 to owe; to be in debt.
債 主 a creditor.
債 項 a debt; debts.
chai 宅 a private residence; a house.
chai 窄 narrow.
chai 寨 an encampment; a fort.

ch'ai 差 to send; a messenger. See *ch'a* and *tz'ŭ*.
差遣 to send; to depute.
差拘 to seize; to arrest.
差使 to be sent (as an envoy); to depute.
差委 to depute.
差役 official messengers.

ch'ai 拆 to break open.
拆壞 to break up; to demolish.
拆毀 to break up.
拆信 to open a letter.
拆動 to tamper with; to open (as packages under bond).

ch'ai 柴 firewood.
柴薪 firewood.
柴魚 stock-fish.

chan 佔 to usurp; to encroach on.
佔船 to trespass upon the space of a ship's hold (by not taking delivery of cargo).

chan 沾 to moisten; to be affected by; to receive favour.
沾恩 to receive favour.
沾染 saturated with; infected by.
沾仁 to receive humane treatment.
沾益 to participate in profit; to receive profit.

chan 霑 (=沾) to moisten; to receive favours.

chan 粘 to paste on. See *nien* 粘.

chan 氈 felt; rugs; carpets; carpeting; blankets.
氈帽 felt caps.
氈碎 felt cuttings.
氈毯 carpets and druggets.

chan 展 to expand; to extend.
展轉 repeatedly; again and again.
展限 to extend a limit.
展緩 to postpone; to extend (as a limit of time).

chan 棧 a warehouse; a godown; to store in a godown.
棧房 a warehouse; a godown.

chan 斬 to cut in two; to behead.
斬絞 to behead and strangle.
斬罪 capital punishment.

chan 暫 temporarily; a short time.
暫且 temporarily.
暫先 beforehand; for the time being.
暫存 to keep on deposit; on deposit.

chan 暫時 temporarily; for the time being.

chan 戰 to fight; a battle; war.
戰船 a war junk; a man-of-war; a gunboat.

ch'an 攙 to mix (as good metal with an inferior metal); to make up; to repair.
攙銀器 plated ware.

ch'an 產 to give birth to; to produce; produce.
產製 to manufacture.
產業 a business to make a living from; a living; a property.

chang 章 regulations.
章程 regulations.

chang 彰 to promulgate.
彰明 to promulgate; to make known to the public.

chang 樟 (or 漳) camphor.
樟腦 camphor.
漳州府 the prefecture of Chang-chou, near Amoy.

chang 長 to grow; to extend. Cf. *ch'ang* 長. long.
長進 to make progress.
長落 to grow and fall; increase and decrease; fluctuation.

chang 帳 an account; curtains. See *chang* 賬.
帳子 curtains.
帳務 accounts business.
帳房 an office where accounts are settled; a counting-house; a shroff's or comprador's office; an accountant; a shroff.

chang 賬 (=帳) an account.
賬本 } an account book.
賬簿 }
賬尾 the balance of an account.
賬目 accounts.

chang 張 a sheet; classifier of mats, bed sheets, mattresses, etc., and of lottery tickets; to stretch.
張掛 to hoist, or fly, a flag.

chang 漲 water rising; to overflow.
漲潮 a rising tide.

chang 掌 to control.
掌管 to manage; to control.

chang 丈 a *chang* (=141 inches, or 11¾ feet, English).
丈尺 *chang* and *ch'ih*; *i.e.*, length or measurement (as of piece goods).
丈量 a measure of length.

chang 仗 to fight.

chang 杖 to beat with the bamboo.

ch'ang 倡 a leader.

ch'ang 娼 a singing woman; a prostitute.

ch'ang 常 constantly; usually; commonly.

常川 uninterruptedly; continuously; regularly (*lit.*, an uninterrupted stream).

常川照辦 to manage matters permanently in this manner.

常明鐙 a fixed light.

常用 in constant use; constantly occurring.

常用雜費 ordinary expenditure.

常鎮通海 the four departments of Ch'ang-chou-fu (常 *ch'ang*), Chên-chiang-fu (鎮 *chên*), T'ung-chou (通 *t'ung*), and Hai-mên-t'ing (海 *hai*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Chinkiang.

ch'ang 廠 a shed; a yard; a tax office.

ch'ang 償 to indemnify.

償還 to pay a debt; to repay; to refund.

ch'ang 嘗 to taste; a sign of the past: have, has.

ch'ang 長 long; length. Cf. *chang* 長, to grow.

長江 the Yangtze river.

長江六處 the six landing stages on the Yangtze (opened to trade by the Chefoo Convention).

長江統共章程 the Revised Yangtze Trade Regulations.

長方式 diamond shaped.

長工 constant work; long contract work.

長短 length.

長承 to receive for a long time.

長岐山 Chang-ch'i Peak, near Foochow.

ch'ang 場 an enclosure; barracks (as at an emigration agency); an arena; saltflats; salt factories.

場價 the official price of salt.

chao 召 to summon.

召見 to call to court; to assemble at court.

chao 招 to invite; to encourage; to beckon; to call.

招搖 to entice by showing oneself off; to put on false airs.

招募 to enlist; to engage.

招商 to invite merchants; to promote commerce.

招商局 / 招商船局 the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

招商分局 a branch office of the China Merchants' Company.

chao 招帖 a hand-bill; an advertisement.

招租 to be let (as a house).

招致華民 to seek for Chinamen (as for coolie emigration).

招工 to seek work; to emigrate; emigrant; emigration.

招工章程 regulations for the emigration of coolies.

招主 (=招工主) a coolie employer.

chao 詔 to proclaim.

詔旨 an imperial decree.

chao 昭 to make known; to display; bright; intelligent.

昭豫 intelligent and contented (of a well-balanced mind).

昭和 bright and accordant.

chao 照 to reflect; a document; a certificate; a pass; to certify; according to; as.

照面鏡 mirrors.

照貨相符 certificate and goods agreeing; if the goods are found to agree with the certificate covering them.

照案 according to precedent.

照章 according to regulations.

照例 according to rule; in accordance with, *i.e.*, not contrary to, regulations.

照銅錢一律 in conformity with [the rule regarding] copper cash.

照值百抽五例 according to the five per cent. *ad valorem* principle.

照舊 as heretofore; as before.

照常 as usual.

照依 according to.

照尋常式樣 in customary form.

照呈 (=照數呈送) to hand over an amount as per account.

照數查收 to receive an amount as per account.

照填 to fill in (as in a document).

照知 to inform in a despatch.

照會 an official communication; a despatch; to address in a despatch.

照復 / 照覆 to reply in a despatch.

照送 to forward officially.

照詳施行 to report [in order to solicit instructions] for one's guidance.

照辦 to act accordingly.

chao 照所請 as requested.
照得 whereas.
照稱 an official despatch stating; to state in an official document.
照料 to superintend; to manage.
照完 to pay in accordance with (viz., the proper rate).
照登底簿 to enter in a book.

chao 朝 the morning. Cf. *ch'ao* 朝, court.
朝夕 morning and evening; between morning and evening; in the course of a day.

chao 著 (=着) certain; true; to manifest.

chao 找 to seek.
找錢 to change money.
找還 to repay.
找尋 to seek.

ch'ao 吵 to wrangle.
吵鬧 to altercate; to scold.

ch'ao 抄 to seize; to confiscate; to copy.
抄粘 to annex, or enclose, a copy.
抄書 a copy book.
抄莊 a wholesale establishment.

ch'ao 鈔 money orders; tonnage dues; to copy.
鈔項 / 鈔課 / 鈔銀 } tonnage dues.
鈔票 Government notes.
鈔單 a copy of a document.
鈔存備查 to file a copy in the archives; to take a record of.

ch'ao 朝 the court; the dynasty. Cf. *chao* 朝, morning.
朝服 court dress.
朝考 the grand examination at Peking.
朝廷 the court.

ch'ao 潮 the flood tide; damp.
潮漲 the flood rising.
潮漲時 at high-water time; the flood rising.
潮滿時 at high-water time; when the tide is full.
潮落時 at low-water time.
潮濕 damp.
潮州 the prefecture of Ch'ao-chou, near Swatow.
潮海關 the Swatow Customs.
潮陽縣 the district of Ch'ao-yang, near Swatow.

ch'ao 巢 a nest; a nest of robbers; a den of thieves.

chê 遮 to screen; to conceal; an umbrella.
遮蔽 to obscure; to render invisible.
遮滅 to eclipse.
遮掩不見 to be shaded off and become invisible.

chê 者 that which; gives the verb preceding it the force of a participle or a relative clause. *Shou-mai* (售賣) to sell; *shou-mai-chê* (售賣者), the selling ones, or, those who sell. Such a phrase may be preceded by a noun, *e.g.*, *shang-jên shou-mai-chê* (商人售賣者), which means "those of the merchants who sell," or "such merchants as may sell." For other uses of this particle, see WILLIAMS' "Syllabic Dictionary," p. 38, and the several works existing upon Chinese grammar.

chê 折 to break off; to deduct; to calculate a proportion.
折毀 to break up; to demolish.
折增 to add to (in calculating).
折合 to calculate.
折交 to pay in proportion to.....
折抽 to levy a proportionate tax.
折抽膏釐 a tax levied on boiled opium; the *kao-li* tax.
折中 to strike an average; average.
折收 to receive in proportion; to receive..... per cent.
折銀 to calculate an amount of money.

chê 浙 (=浙江) the province of Chêkiang.
浙海關 the Ningpo Customs.

chê 摺 to fold up; a paper folded up; a report; an account; a memorial to the Throne.
摺奏 to memorialise the Emperor.

chê 輒 then (denoting sequence). Cf. *chi* 即.
輒即 then (denoting sequence); at once.

ch'ê 車 a cart; a carriage.
車輛 carts; carriages.

ch'ê 扯 to pull apart; to tear away; to haul up; to hoist.
扯挂 to hoist (as a flag).
扯旗望臺 a signal station.
扯上扯下 to hoist and lower (as a signal flag or lantern on board ship).
扯平 to strike an average.

ch'ê 撤 to remove; to withdraw; to set aside; to recall (as troops).
撤銷 to cancel; to expire.
撤去不用 to remove and cease using; to discontinue.

ch'è 撤回 to turn back; to send back.

撤究 (=撤任究辦) to remove from office and punish.

撤退 to resign, to withdraw (as from an office); to remove; to dismiss (as an employé).

ch'è 澈 to search thoroughly.

澈查 to search out; to sift to the bottom.

ch'è 轍 the track of a wheel; a precedent.

ch'è 掣 to drag; to pull.

掣肘 *lit.*, "to pull elbows," *i.e.*, to hinder; to embarrass.

掣取 to take delivery of; to receive.

chên 眞 true; real.

眞參 real ginseng.

眞金線 real gold thread.

眞銀線 real silver thread.

眞正 real; regular; in the proper sense of the word: *bonâ fide.*

眞實 true; really.

chên 鎮 a regiment; a brigade; (=鎮台) a brigadier-general; a town.

鎮協各營 the battalions of a regiment.

鎮守 to guard; to have charge of (as a general).

鎮鄉 towns and villages.

鎮 (=鎮江 *chên-chiang*) Chinkiang.

鎮江關 the Chinkiang Customs.

chên 珍 precious (as a gem).

珍愛 to be fond of (as a curiosity, jewel, etc.).

珍珠 real pearls.

珍寶 precious things; valuable.

chên 診 to examine.

診視 to see and examine a patient (as a physician does).

chên 臻 to collect; many.

chên 針 (or 鍼) a needle; needles.

chên 斟 to deliberate.

斟酒 to consult; to deliberate.

斟酌適中之論 to consult about a middle course; to strike an average.

chên 朕 I, the Emperor; We.

朕心 Our Imperial heart.

chên 賑 to relieve; to aid the distressed.

chên 震 to shake; to alarm.

震悼 to be shocked with grief.

ch'ên 臣 a Minister of State.

臣衙門 my, the Minister's, yamêu or office.

ch'ên 沉 to sink; deep.

沉有 there is sunk (as a wreck).

沉香 garoo-wood.

沉思 to think deeply.

沉船 a sunken ship; a wreck.

沉船木料 materials from vessels wrecked.

ch'ên 辰 the Chinese hour from 7 to 9 A.M.

ch'ên 陳 to state to; old; stale.

陳說 to explain; to state; to set forth.

陳明 to state.

陳皮 dried orange peel.

chêng 正 exactly; only; the first; the principal; full (as full duty, full rank); added to numeral expressions in order to prevent unauthorised additions being made, and corresponding to "*only*," as in "one hundred taels *only*"; just; just at the time when; as applied to colours, deep.

正直 regular; straight.

正西 due west.

正稅 full duty; *i.e.*, full import duty.

正稅單 (=土貨出口正稅單) an export duty-paid certificate.

正稅憑單 a full duty proof.

正半兩稅 the full and half duty.

正半稅單 a full and half duty-paid certificate (for Yangtze ports).

正數 the full amount.

正副 the principal and second; chief and assistant.

正堂 the chief magistrate (whether prefect or district magistrate, as opposed to the assistant magistrates).

正品 full rank; the first or *A* division of each of the nine grades of official rank, as opposed to 從品, the second or *B* division.

正工 regular work, *i.e.*, work done during working hours; contract work.

正賊 the ringleaders of a band of robbers.

正法 capital punishment.

正月 the first month of the year.

正在 just at (local or temporal).

正在前面 directly in front of.

正在籌辦間 just at the time when matters were arranged.

正在核辦間 when just engaged in managing [a case].

chêng 正黃色 a deep yellow colour.

正白旗 one of the eight banners of Imperial troops; the "Plain White Banner."

chêng 征 to levy duty.

征稅 to levy duty.

征鈔 to levy tonnage dues.

征收 to collect (as duties).

chêng 政 Government administration; to regulate.

chêng 症 sickness.

chêng 証 to bear witness; to verify.

証人 a witness.

証據 testimony; evidence; a protest lodged in order to serve afterwards as evidence.

chêng 整 to adjust; to repair; (= 正) after numbers, "only."

整理 to adjust; to repair; to keep in order; to arrange for.

整潔 in proper order and clean; in good condition.

整頓 to set in order; to arrange; to repair.

chêng 禎 lucky; auspicious; being a forbidden character, should be written 禎 *(chêng)*.

chêng 爭 to quarrel.

爭論 to quarrel; to discuss.

chêng 徵 to levy; evidence; to prove.

徵收 to levy; to collect.

徵免船鈔章程 the Tonnage Dues Regulations.

chêng 證 to substantiate; evidence; a witness.

證質 cross-examination.

證據 proof; evidence.

ch'êng 稱 to weigh; to correspond to; to be adequate; to state; to style.

稱職 to be adequate to one's post; to perform one's duties as an official in proper form.

ch'êng 呈 to state to a superior; to address a superior; to hand to a superior.

呈明 to state clearly.

呈照 to deliver a certificate.

呈請 to apply for; to request to.

呈乞 to present a request.

呈報 to report.

呈稟 to present a petition.

呈具 to draw up and hand in (as a bond).

呈具報單 to make a written declaration; to send in a declaration.

ch'êng 呈繳 to present (as a document at an office); to hand up.

呈交 to tender; to present; to pay (as duties).

呈交備寄 to deliver for filing in the archives.

呈出 to produce (as a certificate).

呈驗 to present for examination.

呈送 to send in; to transmit to [a superior].

呈遞 to hand in; to present.

呈准 to apply for and receive permission; by authority.

呈存 to deliver for safe custody.

ch'êng 程 regulations; a pattern; to travel; a road.

ch'êng 丞 literary designation of a sub-prefect; an assistant.

丞相 a Prime Minister.

ch'êng 承 to receive; to undertake; a sign of the passive.

承大人派 I have been deputed by you, the Ta-jên.

承遣 to be sent; an emissary.

承囑 to receive instructions to; to be commissioned with.

承認 to acknowledge.

承任 to fill a post; to take charge of an office.

承充 to be entrusted with the duties of; to act as.

承工 to undertake work; to do coolie labour; a coolie.

承人招工 to engage a man for coolie labour.

承辦 to undertake the management of; to take in hand business (such as law suits, etc.).

承買 to contract for purchase.

承約 to make an agreement.

承當 to become liable; to be bound to.

承准 to receive.

承函 to receive, or to have received, a letter.

承歡 to receive pleasure.

承襲 to enter upon hereditary rank; to inherit.

ch'êng 成 complete; full; fulness; ready; to become; to make; made of; a tenth; tenths.

成案 a precedent; *lit.*, a ready case.

成直線 a straight line.

成疾 to contract a disease.

成本 to make into a book or pamphlet.

成色 per-centage or proportion of pure metal in an alloy.

成色若干 the touch (of silver).

ch'ing 城 a city; a city wall.
城外 outside the city; in the suburbs.
ch'ing 誠 really; sincerely; honest.
誠恐 there is real fear that.
誠懇 sincere and earnest.
ch'ing 乘 to avail oneself of.
乘機 to embrace an opportunity.
乘勢 to make use of the circumstances.
ch'ing 懲 (or 惩) to correct; to punish.
懲辦 to try and punish an offender.
懲治 to punish.
ch'ing 秤 to weigh.
秤計 to calculate the weight; to weigh.
秤準 to adjust the weight; to weigh.
秤碼 scales and weights; weights and measures.
秤頭 a balance; scales.
chi 幾 how many? a certain number (as in 第幾號 = "No. so-and-so;" "what number?"); several; nearly; almost.
幾名 how many persons? so many persons; several persons.
幾次 how many times? several times.
幾……幾…… so many…… as…… (*e.g.*, to pay *so many* times the Likin duty *as* there are barriers on the road).
幾倍 so many times.
幾致成灾 almost amounting to a calamity.
幾不欲生 almost not to desire to live; I might have wished to die.
chi 機 a mechanical contrivance; to seize an opportunity; to watch the right moment for.
機宜 to consider *à propos*; to judge proper.
機器 machinery.
機器局 a manufactory for machinery; an arsenal.
機會 an opportunity.
機密 secretly; with discretion; a secret motive.
chi 譏 to ridicule.
譏誚 to ridicule.
chi 饑 famine; starvation.
饑寒 hunger and cold.
chi 寄 to send.
寄信 to send letters; to send messages.
chi 寄信館 a post-office.
寄信旗 signalling flags; code signals.
寄賣 to commission one to sell; to make a consignment of goods.
寄帶 to forward (as in a letter).
寄頓 to send for storage.
chi 濟 succour; assistance.
chi 積 to collect.
積年 for many years.
積久 for a long time.
積勞 to amass labour; accumulation of toilsome work.
積勞成疾 to fall sick from overwork.
積德累仁 to accumulate merit and humanity.
chi 績 merit; business.
chi 賚 (or 齎) to give; to send.
賚回 to send back.
chi 及 to extend to; to concern; and; or.
chi 汲 to draw forth (as water out of a well).
汲水 to draw water.
chi 級 a step; a degree.
chi 基 foundation; base.
基業 family estates; property inherited; a patrimony.
基羅 (in imitation of the sound "kilo.") a kilogram.
chi 亟 haste; prompt; urgent.
亟速 urgently.
chi 極 extremely; the utmost point; a limit.
極美 most excellent.
極妙 most admirable.
極力 to the utmost of one's strength.
極欲 to desire very much.
極爲明悉 / 極爲明晰 to be extremely clear; to be very explicit.
chi 妓 a prostitute.
chi 擊 to strike.
擊殺 to strike to death; to kill with blows.
chi 繫 to bind; to connect.
chi 訖 to finish; to clear off (as an account); after a verb it often has the force of a sign of the past; also used for 迄 (*hsi*), till.

chi 卽 then; thereupon; marks sequence, and is therefore used in introducing the apodosis after the protasis in a conditional, temporal, etc., clause; *e.g.*, if it rains, [*then*] he goes; when it rained, [*then*] he went. In either sentence *chi* may appear in the place of the English *then*. But this particle is also used after single nouns and single verbs, as if we were to say: rain, *then* he goes; rain falling, *then* he goes; *e.g.*, *nien-t'ieh chi ch'ê* (粘貼卽扯) "pasting on then it is torn off," which means "placards will be removed," an inscription often seen on the walls at street corners. The following particles are similarly used: *tsê* (則), *tsai* (再), *fang* (方), *pien* (便), *jêng* (仍), *ch'ê* (輙), and *chiu* (就); the last word is colloquial.

卽係 that is; *i.e.*; that means; namely; is equal to.

卽時 / 卽日 forthwith; at once (denoting immediateness of action).

chi 稽 to examine into; to delay.

稽察 to examine.

稽查弁兵勇丁數目 to muster officers and privates; a general muster.

稽考 to examine; to inquire into.

稽延 / 稽時 to detain; to delay.

chi 激 to set back (as by water).

激刷 to wash away.

chi 跡 traces; definite grounds for.

chi 急 hurried; anxious; urgent.

急需 necessary.

急叩伏乞 to urgently request; to pray for.

急切 exaggeration.

chi 籍 to be registered as a native of.....; lists; books.

籍貫 the origin (or parentage) and birthplace of a person.

chi 集 to collect; to assemble.

集衆 a multitude.

集會 to assemble.

集資 to collect money (as capital for trade in a company).

集腋 to collect small bits of fur [and thus make a coat]; to make use of many trifles in order to obtain great results; "every little helps;" cf. the Scotch phrase "mony a little mak's a muckle."

chi 吉 happy; lucky.

吉席 "the happy mat;" wedlock; marriage.

吉祺 I wish you good luck (a concluding phrase in letters).

chi 疾 sickness.

疾病 disease; sickness.

chi 已 self; oneself; one's own.

已見 one's own view.

chi 紀 to write down; to record.

紀錄 to record.

紀錄十次 recorded ten times for merit at the Board of Civil Office.

紀事 to record, or make a note of, facts.

chi 記 to remember; to record; a mark; a sign; a seal (of a private person or a petty official); a chop.

記清 to distinctly remember; to recollect.

記事簿 a log-book.

記功 to record merit.

記賬 to put down to one's account.

記名 to make a list of names.

記載 to place on record.

記號 a trade mark; a mark on packages of merchandise.

chi 給 to give; to grant; to address to (as a despatch).

給照 to grant a certificate.

給護 (= 給發護照) to grant a passport.

給票 to issue a chop or certificate.

給單 to issue a certificate, bill, memo., etc.

給假 to grant leave of absence.

給假日 a holiday; holidays.

給發 to issue.

給領 to issue (as a document).

給還 to hand back; to return.

給與 to issue; to grant.

給予 to give; to grant.

給以存票 to grant drawback.

給以免單 to grant an exemption certificate.

給事中 a supervising censor.

chi 際 a time; a juncture; an occasion; at the time when; on the occasion of; while.

chi 冀 to hope.

chi 計 to calculate; calculated to make; calculated at; to take into account; contrivances; tricks.

計核 to calculate.

計算 to calculate; to count.

計量 to calculate and measure; to measure.

計噸科鈔 to calculate the tonnage dues from the tonnage.

hi 計開 namely; to wit (before an enumeration of things).
計本 representing capital, or an investment.
計抄單壹件 copy of one document is annexed hereto.
計送 forwarded herewith (as an amount of money, etc., with a despatch).
hi 季 a season of three months; a quarter.
hi 既 after; if; as soon as; since; a sign of the past.
既然 since.
既經 from the time that; since.....has, having, etc.; from the time that.....shall have, *i.e.*, as soon as.....
既鈍 used up.
chi 暨 together with; at the same time; as well.
chi 覬 to covet.
覬覦 to wish for ardently; to covet profit.
chi 棘 thorny; prompt.
棘手 a difficulty; hard to manage.
chi 繼 to connect; to follow.
繼又 "it follows that also."
ch'i 妻 a wife.
妻子 wife, or wives, and children.
ch'i 悽 pain; grief.
悽慘 sorrowful; melancholy; sad.
ch'i 棲 a dwelling-place.
棲止 to stop; to rest.
ch'i 奇 strange; rare things; curiosities.
ch'i 騎 to ride a horse.
騎都尉 a *Ch'i-tu-wei*, of the 7th degree of hereditary nobility.
ch'i 七 (or 柒) seven.
七二番銀 *lit.*, a seven [mace] two [candareen] foreign silver [coin]; a Mexican dollar, of which 100 are equal to 72 taels.
七星礁 Pagoda Rock (Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow).
七里礁 Min Reef, near Foochow.
ch'i 祈 to state one's case to a god; to pray; to request.
祈訓示祇遵 to solicit instructions to be respectfully obeyed, *i.e.*, "for one's guidance."
祈賜 to ask for the giving of; to beg for a gift.
ch'i 戚 sorry; relatives.
戚屬 relatives.
ch'i 漆 paints; varnish; crude lacquer.
漆器 lacquerware.
ch'i 漆綠 green paint.
ch'i 其 of it; he, she, it; his, its, etc.; the; as to the.....
其中 in this; therein.
其內 therein; in it.
其間 amongst them.
其餘 the remainder; the remaining.
其實 the truth of it; the matter of fact.
其次 the following; the next.
其權屬在該關 the authority or power to do so rests with the said Custom House.
其外另有他商 besides him there are other merchants.
ch'i 期 a limit of time; a fixed period; to expect; to hope for.
期候 a limit of time; time.
期滿 a term expires.
期頤 very old age; a centenarian.
期望 to look forward; to expect.
ch'i 祺 fortunate; lucky.
ch'i 旗 (or 旂) a flag.
旗用羽布 bunting.
旗號 a signal flag; a distinguishing flag (as the national ensign).
旗幟 flags and pennants.
旗杆 a flagstaff.
ch'i 欺 to deceive.
欺哄 to be false to; to belie.
欺凌 to insult.
欺侮 to deceive; to insult.
欺騙 to belie one; to delude; to cheat.
ch'i 契 a bond; an agreement.
ch'i 乞 to beg; to request.
乞恩 to request favour; to ask as a favour.
ch'i / *hsi* 汽 (or 氣) an unauthorised character used for "steam," or *shui-ch'i* 水氣.
汽螺 a steam fog horn.
ch'i 氣 vapour; air; breath.
氣塞 the stopping of the breath.
ch'i 起 to start from; to commence; to raise; to land; to discharge (as cargo).
起蓋 to commence building.
起行 to start (as on a journey).
起程 to start on a journey.
起造 to commence making or building.

ch'i 起算 to commence reckoning (as from a given time).
起錨鍊 to lift anchors; to clear chain.
起見 to conceive the idea of; the motive of.
起色 a rise; an improvement (as in one's prospects).
起卻 / 起卻貨物 } to land or discharge goods.
起載 to land goods.
起出 to unload goods.
起岸 to land goods; "to be landed."
起貨[准]單 a permit to land.
起清 completely discharged (as a cargo).
ch'i 齊 completely; all.
齊集 to assemble completely; to have a successful, or complete, meeting; a quorum.
齊整 well arranged; in order.
齊全 complete; in order.
齊楚 to arrange well; to systematise.
ch'i 豈 how? not.
豈敢 how could I dare? *i.e.*, I could not dare.
ch'i 緝 to arrest; to seize.
緝私 to seize smuggled goods.
緝盜 to capture a thief.
緝捕 to arrest.
緝獲 to seize (as thieves, or smuggled goods).
ch'i 戢 to lay aside (as arms in time of peace).
ch'i 詰 to investigate; to ask with authority.
詰問 to cross-examine.
ch'i 耆 old; elders; seniors.
耆老 an elder; elders.
ch'i 技 skill.
技能 talent; ability.
技藝 professional competency.
ch'i 歧 diverging; discrepancy.
歧異 difference; divergence.
ch'i 啟 (or 啓) to begin; to inform; a notice.
啟知 to inform.
啟者 a communication; an opening phrase in letters: "you are hereby informed that;" "I beg to inform you."
啟程 to start on a journey.
ch'i 棄 to throw away.
棄廢 to waste by throwing away.

ch'i 隙 a gap; an interval.
ch'i 器 utensils; goods; ware.
器具 utensils; furniture.
器械 weapons; arms.
器皿 household utensils, as dishes, cups, etc.
chia 夾 double; the lining of clothes.
夾帶 to carry secretly; to smuggle.
夾雜 to mix; to confuse.
夾板船隻 sailing vessels.
chia 家 a family; one's home.
家書 (or 家信) a home letter.
家中 in my family; at home.
家產 family property.
家主 the head of a household.
家眷 one's family; relatives and members of a household.
家屬 one's family or household.
家父 my father.
家室 husband and wife.
家丁 domestic servants.
家用 for domestic use.
家用雜物 household stores; *articles de ménage.*
chia 傢 household furniture.
傢伙 furniture; utensils.
chia 嫁 to marry (said of the bride).
chia 稼 to sow grain; farming; cereals.
chia 加 to add to; to grant.
加增 to add; to increase.
加減 to increase and diminish; to fluctuate.
加倍 to add; to double.
加封 to enclose in an official (sealed) envelope.
加蓋印信 to affix a seal.
加恩 to confer favour.
加工 extra work.
加意 to take special care.
加水 to charge a discount on coin or bullion on account of difference in the value of specie. Cf. *wên* 紋水.
加稅 to charge additional duty.
加餉 to increase a tax.
加囑 to give additional orders; to specially enjoin upon.
加官 to rise in office.

chia 加級 to increase in rank.

加三級 granted three steps of merit.

加刑 to inflict punishment.

加以重罰 to inflict a heavy punishment; to punish severely.

加沙 (= 袈裟) muslins.

chia 枷 the cangue worn by criminals.

枷號 the sentence written on the cangue.

枷責 the punishment of wearing the cangue.

chia 袈 representing the sound *ka* in Sanskrit *kashaya*, from which the modern term for "cambrics" (*ka-sha-pu*) is derived.

袈裟布 cambrics; muslins.

chia 駕 a chariot; he who sits in a chariot; hence, as a term of respect, "you"; to sit (as in a carriage).

駕駛 to sail.

駕臨 your arrival.

chia 架 a frame; a scaffolding.

chia 嘉 excellent.

嘉意 an excellent idea; your valuable opinion.

chia 假 false; imitated; leave of absence; if; supposing.

假造 to counterfeit.

假報 to make a false report; to fraudulently report.

假參 imitation ginseng.

假金綫 imitation gold thread.

假銀綫 imitation silver thread.

假珊瑚 false corals.

假珍珠 false pearls.

假單 a false document (as a "false manifest").

假道 the indirect road; making a *détour* for some reason or other.

假借 to be the wrong one; to be a substitute (and not the proper person); to personate another; to borrow on false grounds (as a certificate made out in the name of another).

假冒借名 to personate another.

假若 / 假如 / 假使 if; supposing.

假手於人 to commit to a person's care.

chia 甲 a ward, or beat, for keeping watch over a subdivision of the community; the first of the "ten stem" characters, hence the first; the finger nails.

甲長 a village elder; the head constable of a ward.

甲乙 the one and the other; so and so; first and second.

chia 佳 excellent; superior.

佳節 holidays; a festival.

佳妙 excellent; clever work.

佳音 good news.

chia 價 price; value.

價式 the standard value of an article.

價低減 the price is falling; to deteriorate in value.

價值 / 價錢 value; price.

價銀 price; proceeds of sale.

ch'ia 卡 a barrier. Also read *k'a*.

卡隘 / 卡子 Customs barriers.

ch'ia 恰 fitly; properly.

恰克圖 (*k'ia-k'o-t'u*) Kiakhta.

chiang 江 a river; abbreviated name of the provinces of Kiangnan (江南) or Kiangsu (江蘇).

江水 river water.

江漲 the river overflowing.

江南岸 the southern shore of the river.

江南 (*chiang-nan*) the province of Kiangnan, consisting of the two provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsu, each under a Governor, the two being under the control of the Governor-General of Kiangnan.

江南海關 / 江海北關 / 江海關 the Customs of Kiangnan; the Shanghai Custom House.

江漢關 the Hankow Customs.

江蘇 the province of Kiangsu.

江西 the province of Kiangsi.

江甯 the city of Chiang-ning-fu, commonly called Nanking.

江甯定約 the Treaty of Nanking.

江平銀 common sycee, at Ningpo; the Ningpo local tael, 1.0583 of which make 1 Haikwan tael.

chiang 將 to take; places the words between this character and the principal verb of the sentence in the accusative case; before a verb, a sign of the future: "about to."

將到 about to arrive.

將開船時刻 the time when a ship will start; the hour appointed for a ship's departure.

將次……之日 when the day for……has nearly arrived; about the time of……

將來 afterwards.

chiang 將軍 a Tartar General; also a military Governor in Manchuria, Mongolia, or Turkestan. The Tartar General of Foochow is *ex officio* Superintendent of Customs at the Treaty Ports in Fukien (Foochow, Amoy, Takow, and Tamsui), and one of his adjutants, generally with the rank of a *Hsieh-chên*, is deputed by him to act as Superintendent at each of the several Custom Houses.

將軍憲 His Excellency the Tartar General.

chiang 獎 to encourage.

獎勵 to encourage by praise.

獎賞 to encourage by rewards.

chiang 醬 / 醬油 } soy; bean sauce.

chiang 薑 (or 薑) ginger.

薑黃 turmeric.

chiang 彊 a boundary.

彊界 a boundary.

chiang 講 to converse; to expound (as the Classics).

講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.

講究 fastidious.

講和 to mediate.

chiang 港 a harbour; an anchorage.

港口 ports; harbours.

港內 in port.

chiang 匠 a mechanic.

匠人 a workman; a manufacturer (as a watch-maker, etc.).

chiang 降 to descend; to come from above.

降級 to degrade in rank.

降旨 to have received an Imperial edict; an edict has been issued.

降臨 to condescend.

降香 laka-wood.

ch'iang 搶 to take by force; to rush against; to rob; to plunder.

搶奪 to plunder.

ch'iang 槍 (used for *ch'iang* 鎗) a musket; a lance; a spear.

槍子 cartridges.

ch'iang 鎗 (also 槍) a spear; a musket; firearms; rifles.

鎗藥 gunpowder.

ch'iang 羌 elegant; used for 薑 or 薑 (*chiang*), ginger.

ch'iang 强 to force.

强輸官稅 to be forced to pay Government duties in a certain coin; to be obligatory as a legal tender in payment of duties.

ch'iang 强制 to enforce a rule; to force a rule upon.

强借 to violently ask for.

强辯 a one-sided view; an *ex parte* argument.

强盜 banditti.

chiao 交 to give; to hand; intercourse; intimacy; conterminous; just at the time of.

交納 to pay (as duties).

交付 to give to; to hand over to.

交回 to hand back.

交價 to pay the price of a purchase.

交印 to hand over seals, as to a successor in office.

交客 to deliver to the merchant (as goods to a purchaser).

交清 to pay an amount in full.

交好 to be on terms of friendship with.

交易 barter; trade.

交涉 to be connected with; relating to.

交碍 to interfere with each other.

交界 a frontier.

交夏後 just after the summer.

chiao 校 to compare.

校閱 to compare; to examine (as the courts of two countries examine the credentials of each other's envoys).

chiao 狡 artful; crafty.

狡猾 cunning.

chiao 絞 to strangle.

絞罪 the punishment of strangulation.

絞縊 to strangle oneself.

絞監候 to await death by strangulation in prison.

chiao 較 to compare; rather more than; than (comparative).

較重 to be comparatively heavy; too heavy in comparison with.

較多 rather much; more than.

較多幾至一元有半 an overplus of up to $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ against.....(the object compared preceding with *yü* 與).

較少 rather little; less than usual.

較對 to compare.

較兌 to tally; to agree (as the balance of a set of scales).

較準 to adjust; properly adjusted.

較準砝碼 standard weights.

chiao 焦 burned; scorched.

焦炭 coke.

chiao 礁 } a rock; rocks.
礁石 }
礁淺 to ground (as a vessel); to touch a rock.

chiao 蕉 plantains.

chiao 轎 a sedan chair.

chiao 膠 glue.

chiao 轇 confused.
轇轕 confusion; a muddle.

chiao 椒 pepper.

chiao 教 to teach; instruction.
教士 a teacher; a teacher of religion; a missionary.
教練 to drill troops.
教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.

chiao } 角 a horn; horns; a pointed corner; the end of a
chio } rock, spit, etc.
角器 hornware.

chiao 勦 to attack; to destroy and scatter the force of an enemy.
勦賊 to destroy rebels.
勦捕 to make a clean sweep (as of a band of banditti).

chiao 脚 the leg; workmen; labourers; porters.
脚價 } coolie hire (for goods carried).
脚力 }

chiao 繳 to hand over; to pay.
繳案 to pay into court (as a fine).
繳庫 to pay into a treasury.
繳存 to pay as a deposit.
繳回 to return; to hand back.
繳銷 to deliver (a document) for cancelling.

chiao 覺. See *ch'üo*.

ch'iao 橋 a bridge.

ch'iao 巧 clever; crafty.
巧妙 ingenious; clever.

ch'iao 撬 to prise; to force with a lever.
撬門 to prise a door.

chich 街 a street.
街道 public roads.
街市 the market; on the market.

chich 皆 all; giving a preceding noun plural force.

chich 竭 to exhaust; to try the utmost.
竭力 to exert one's strength; to do one's utmost.
竭盡 to the utmost.

chich 結 a knot; a tie; to tie; to close; to give a bond for; to guarantee; a bond; to end; a fixed period or term for settling accounts; a Customs (financial) quarter of three months; fixed; firm.
結案 to close a case (of law, etc.).
結賬 to close an account.
結實 durable; secure; material.
結實信據 a material guarantee.
結底 at the end of the quarter.

chich 節 a period of time; a feast day; a section in a composition; the paragraphs of an account; a statement; an article, a paragraph (in a set of regulations); also, the rules contained therein; to abridge.
節期 a festival; a periodical feast day; a holiday.
節畧一紙 a statement of particulars.

chich 接 to receive; to connect; contiguous; to be connected with; to bound on.
接來 }
接准 } to receive.
接收 }
接得 to have received.
接領 to receive; to take over; to take charge of.
接載 to receive goods for shipment (as a shipping broker).
接辦 to take over charge of an office; to take in hand the management of.
接印 to take over the seal of office.
接連 to connect; joined.
接續 to connect; in continuation of; supplementary.
接懸 to suspend one above the other, in a contiguous line.

chich 捷 to overcome; prompt; quick.
捷報 a quick message; an express.

chich 潔 pure; clear; clean.
潔淨 pure and clean.

chich 刦 to rob; to take by force.
刦搶 to rob; highway robbers.
刦奪 to rob; to plunder.
刦盜 robbers.

chich 截 to cut off; to cut asunder; exactly (as applied to a limit of time).
截而爲梁 to cut into beams.

chich 解 to forward; to explain; to understand.
解交 to hand over to; to send to (as a destitute to his authorities).

chieh 解省 to send to the provincial capital.
解釋 to explain; to interpret.
解法 meaning; explanation.

chieh 介 a guest; respectful.
介意 careful; attentive.

chieh 界 a limit; a boundary.
界址 boundaries.
界限 a limit.

chieh 戒 to ward off; to discontinue; to wean.
戒酒 to leave off drinking wine.
戒烟 to leave off smoking opium.
戒險螺 a fog horn.

chieh 誡 to enjoin; orders.

chieh 借 to lend; to borrow; to make a pretext of.
借用 to borrow for use.
借貸 to borrow; a loan.
借詞 to make a pretext of sophistical arguments.
借名 to pretend; to make a pretext of; to use another's name or card.
借端滋弊 to make a pretext of a matter for creating trouble.
借墊 to advance money; a deed; a proof.

chieh 藉 to avail oneself of; to make a pretext of.
藉口 to make a pretext of; under the pretext.
藉生口舌 to make use of a matter as a pretext to create altercations or quarrels.
藉稱 to allege.
藉圖 to make use of an opportunity for illegal plots; to seize an occasion for plotting.
藉邀 to avail oneself of an invitation.
藉聆 to avail oneself of listening to; to listen to (as to the conversation of one's host).
藉足以 by means of which; the availing oneself [of which] is apt to.
藉以均濟 to help in effecting equal succour.

chieh 屆 a limit; a set time; "the time has come for" or "this is the time of."
屆滿 to complete (as a term).
屆期 on the day fixed; punctually.
屆時 at the time fixed for.

ch'ieh 切 urgent; very; to cut.
切實 true and sincere; trustworthy; most accurate.
切要 very important.
切赴 to go quickly; "an urgent letter;" "immediate."

ch'ieh 切切 very urgent; very important.
切切上稟 an urgent petition (concluding phrase in petitions).
切不可 cannot under any circumstances; cannot at all.
切勿 not by any means.
切水面 at the water-line.

ch'ieh 竊 (or 窃) a thief; a term of modesty denoting the writer of a document addressed to a superior, as "my humble self"; it is frequently followed by the personal name *(ming)* of the petitioner, or by some other term of modesty, written in smaller characters.
竊職 as a term of modesty, "I," if the speaker be an official of any grade, even though he may hold his rank by purchase. Non-official writers will say 竊身. Merchants say 竊商; a woman of low rank says, 竊氏; the wife of an official, 竊職婦: a common man of the people, 竊小的, etc. When addressing the Emperor, Ministers of Chinese parentage say 竊臣, whereas Manchu Ministers say 竊奴才.
竊職商 we (being a body consisting of persons of official rank and merchants).
竊查 it is my humble opinion that.
竊念 I respectfully think or thought.
竊閱 my humble self learns; I respectfully beg to refer to.....
竊盜 to steal; a thief.

ch'ieh 且 moreover; and; also; (= 然 *jan*) gives an adjective adverbial force.

chien 牋 note paper ruled, or containing ornamental designs or water marks; a note; a document.

chien 餞 comfits; salted provisions.

chien 賤 cheap; low; of little value.

chien 建 to establish; to construct; to build.
建築 to build.
建造塔燈 to build lighthouses.
建立 to establish.
建修費 expenditure on account of construction and purchase (建) and maintenance in repair (修).
建 (=福建) the province of Fukien.

chien 健 vigorous; robust.
健壯 robust; strong; able-bodied.

chien 間 to separate; an interval; in the place of; at the time of; *e.g.*, 夜間 at night-time.

chien 簡 to abridge; to make short; to select.
簡畧 a *résumé*.

chien 簡牒 a memorandum.
簡捷 short; concise.
簡練 to try by experiment.
簡札 an official document.
簡便 convenient; clean; plain.
簡任 to choose for a post.
簡缺 a post of little work; an easy post, said of magistracies as opposed to important offices of the same class.

chien 減 to decrease: to diminish.
減税 to reduce the duty.
減少 to diminish.
減半 to reduce to one-half.
減成 to diminish the per-centage or the rate of.
減色 to decrease in quality; to deteriorate.
減價 a cheap price; a reduced price.

chien 碱 (鹻. 鹼, or 鹻) soap.

chien 剪 scissors; to cut with scissors.
剪絨 velvet (both of silk and cotton).
剪裁 to cut out; to plan; to arrange.

chien 堅 stable; immovable.
堅固 durable; firm.
堅意 a firm intention.
堅欲 to immovably wish; to persevere in wishing.
堅執 obstinate; to obstinately maintain.

chien 尖 pointed.
尖圓 conical.
尖圓式 conical shaped.
尖石 a pinnacle rock.
尖 (= 錢?) locally (at Amoy), a cent; $\frac{1}{100}$ dollar.

chien 奸 villainous.
奸詐 fraudulent; deceitful.
奸巧 cunning; villainous.
奸拐 to deceive and kidnap.
奸商 corrupt merchants; dishonest traders.

chien 漸 gradually; by degrees.
漸明漸滅 lighting up gradually and eclipsing gradually (said of a navigation light); revolving.
漸長暗沙 a shoal gradually forming.

chien 兼 to connect; and; also; together with.
兼轄 to have joint charge of several offices.

chien 歉 insufficient (as a crop).
歉薄 insufficient and short of the full amount (as a crop).

chien 艱 difficult.
艱難 difficulty.

chien 監 to superintend; to inspect; a jail; a prison.
監理 to superintend.
監察 to inspect; to examine.
監視 to personally superintend.
監同 to take part in the superintendence of.
監督 to superintend; the Superintendent (of Customs).
監獄 / 監牢 } a prison.

chien 鑒 a mirror; to survey; to view; to examine; to trace a matter to its source.
鑒核 to examine for approval.
鑒核賜教爲禱 I shall be thankful if you will consider the matter and let me know your opinion.

chien 鐫 to engrave.
鐫刻 to engrave (as a block for printing).

chien 儉 moderate; saving; economical.
儉節 economical.

chien 撿 to restrict; to bind.
撿束 to bind.

chien 檢 to examine; to arrange; to collate.
檢查 to examine; to look up the records.
檢閱 to examine.

chien 繭 cocoons.
繭殼 pierced cocoons.
繭綢 Shantung silk piece goods; silk pongees.

chien 揀 to choose; to select.
揀選 to select.
揀淨 to sort; to clarify.
揀出 to select from; to pick out.

chien 諫 to remonstrate; to censure.

chien 見 to see; to be of opinion; to maintain; the view one takes of a matter; sometimes a sign of the passive; *e.g.*, 見痊, to be cured, to recover; 見復, to be replied to, to receive a reply; 見示, to be instructed; 見允, to be permitted; 見殺, to be killed.
見召 to be called; to be invited.
見更改 to be altered.
見商於有約各國 to be considered by the Treaty Powers.

chien 見諒 to be trusted; to be excused; excuse me.
見長 to make progress.
見面 an interview; to interview.
見識 knowledge; experience.
見有 to see that there is; to discover.
見證 a witness.

chien 件 a package; packages; a classifier of documents and of 案 *(an)*, cases.
件數 the number of packages.
件色 number of packages and description of goods.

chien 薦 / 薦舉 } to recommend.

ch'ien 鈐 an official stamp.
鈐蓋關防 to affix one's seal.

ch'ien 黔 the Kweichow province.

ch'ien 牽 to connect; to drag; to implicate.
牽涉 to be implicated in.
牽混 to create confusion.

ch'ien 遷 to remove; to shift; to alter.
遷移 to move away; to change one's residence.

ch'ien 僉 all; unanimously.

ch'ien 簽 to draw a lot; to subscribe; to sign one's name.
簽掣 to select by lot.
簽名 to sign by writing one's name.
簽押 to affix one's signature.

ch'ien 愆 fault; crime; failure; to fail; to miss.

ch'ien 謙 respectful; humble.

ch'ien 千 thousand.
千里鏡 telescopes.

ch'ien 扦 (or 攦) to graft into; to put in.
扦子 an iron rod ending in a spoon bowl with a sharp point, used by tidewaiters for thrusting into packages when examining goods.
扦子手 / 扦手 } a tidewaiter.

ch'ien 鉛 lead.
鉛塊 lead, in pigs.
鉛片 lead, in sheets.
鉛粉 white lead; ceruse.
鉛筆 a lead pencil.

ch'ien 淺 (the opposite of 滿, *man*, full) not full; empty (as a ship in ballast); shallow; also faint, said of colours.

ch'ien 淺水 shallow water; a shoal.
淺沙灘 a bar (as the Woosung Bar).

ch'ien 錢 a mace (the 10th part of a tael); copper cash.
錢文 money; cash.
錢局 a mint.
錢鈔 / 錢票 } bank notes.
錢貨 copper cash (as cargo).
錢莊 a cash shop; a money-changer's.
錢粮 money and grain; rations.

ch'ien 前 before; to advance; the before-mentioned.
前因 the afore-mentioned.
前項 of the afore-mentioned description; the before-mentioned.
前纜 the forestay of a ship.
前次 on a former occasion; on former occasions.
前日 the other day; on a former day.
前稅 the duty [paid] previously.
前稅司 the former Commissioner of Customs.
前年 the year before last.
前面 in the front of.
前後 before and after; nearly; about; in front and behind.
前途 on the road; ahead on one's road.
前輩 former generations; seniors; predecessors.
前赴 to proceed to.
前來 to have come forward; to have come to hand (as a despatch, a report, etc.). These two words frequently follow the mention of a document received or its tenor.

ch'ien 潛 to abscond.

ch'ien 乾 heaven; the north-west.
乾隆 the Emperor Kien Lung.

ch'ien 虔 sincere; respectful.
虔誠 respectful; reverential.

ch'ien 遣 to send.
遣員代往 to send an officer on one's behalf; to be represented by deputy.
遣丁 to send servants.
遣派 to send for business (as workmen).

ch'ien 欠 to owe money; to be in arrear; to be short of; to deduct; less.
欠債 to be in debt.
欠主 a debtor.

ch'ien 欠單 a promissory note; a debit note.

欠欵 debts.

ch'ien 荐 (used for *chien* 薦) to set forth; to bring to the front (as a meritorious official for promotion).

chih 知 to know; to inform; to be known.

知悉 to be thoroughly aware of.

知閱 to take notice of.

知照 / 知會 } to inform.

知情 to be aware of the circumstances.

知府 a prefect.

知縣 a district magistrate.

知道了 "I know it"; the formula used by the Emperor to show that he has taken note of the contents of a document submitted to him.

chih 智 wise; wisdom; ability.

chih 之 originally a personal pronoun: he, him, it, etc.; marks the genitive case, which is otherwise expressed by anteposition; after a verb or a verbal expression it may impart to the verb the force of a passive participle; corresponds to *ti* (的) of the colloquial language. The relation of grammatical dependence which in Western languages is often expressed by placing the noun upon which something else depends in the genitive case is in Chinese expressed by anteposition. This "something else" depending upon a noun may be another noun, or a verb, or even a complete sentence; *e.g.*, 各[1]關[2]監[3]督[4],—[3]*chien*-[4]*tu*, the Superintendents, or [1]*ko*-[2]*kuan*, all the Custom Houses; 存[1]留[2]餘[3]銀[4],—[3]*yü*-[4]*yin*, the balance, or [1]*ts'un*-[2]*liu*, keeping; *i.e.*, the balance which is or has been kept. This shows how in Chinese the genitive of a verb or of a complete sentence may come to have the force of a relative clause. In either case the force of anteposition may be increased by adding the character 之 *(chih)*; *e.g.*, 各關之監督 *ko-kuan chih chien-tu*, "the Superintendents of Customs," or 存留之餘銀, *ts'un-liu chih yü-yin*, "the balance which is kept." Such relative clauses, whether formed by anteposition merely, or by anteposition with 之 *(chih)*, may be further enforced by adding the relative pronoun proper, 所 *(so)*; *e.g.*, 所存之餘銀 *so ts'un chih yü-yin*, "the balance which is kept." If this relative clause has its own logical subject, the word denoting it stands before *so*; *e.g.*, 銀[1]號[2]所[3]存[4]之[5]餘[6]銀[7],—[6]*yü*-[7]*yin*, the balance, [3]*so* [5]*chih* (in connexion with anteposition), which, [1]*yin*-[2]*hao*, the Bank, [4]*ts'un*, keeps or kept: "the balance kept by the Bank." (See *so* 所.)

chih 芝 a sort of grass.

芝麻 sesamum seed.

chih 芝麻油 sesamum seed oil.

chih 旨 an Imperial rescript; His Majesty's commands.

chih 脂 grease; fat.

脂粉 cosmetics.

chih 指 to point out.

指揮 to give directions; directions; to point out.

指定 to point out; to state clearly; to destine for (as a certificate for a certain vessel).

指名 to nominate.

指明 to point out, or to report, a person (as an offender); to mention; to refer to; to mark (as a buoy marks a place).

指謂 to point out.

指證 to point out the evidence; to conduct a case on behalf of the prosecution.

指薦 to point out and recommend; to suggest a nomination.

指示 / 指引 } to point out; to assign (as a berth to a ship).

指泊人 a berthing officer.

chih 執 to grasp; to hold; to retain.

執照 a certificate; a passport.

執據 a license (as a pilot's).

執意 to stick to one's view; a firm purpose.

執已見 to stick to one's own view.

執掌 to superintend.

執政 a Government official.

執政大臣 Ministers of State.

chih 織 to weave.

織機 a loom.

chih 職 to direct; to manage; "office," as opposed to rank (*p'in* 品) and official employ (*jên* 任); used for "I" in connexion with an official title.

職分 official rank.

職銜 brevet rank.

職名 a visiting card.

職道 I, the Taot'ai.

職守 official guard; to be on duty (as a guard).

chih 識 to know. Cf. *shih*.

chih 至 very; extremely; to arrive at; to go to; to; till; up to; as regards.

至多 very many; very frequently; at the most; not more than.

至少 the least; not less than.

至遲 at the latest; not later than.

chih 至便 most convenient.

至意 to wish for ardently.

至囑至囑 stringent injunctions; be careful not to overlook.

至完稅一節 as regards the question of paying duty.

至於 with regard to.

chih 致 to arrive at; to reach to; to address (as a letter); so as to. The opposite of 不致, "so as not to."

致有 so that there is; so as to; resulting in.

致干 so as to become guilty of.

致意 to convey one's desires; to express one's wish.

chih 窒 to obstruct; to hamper.

窒碍 difficulty; to hinder.

窒碍之處 difficult points; difficulties.

窒碍難行 difficult to be carried out.

chih 止 to stop; ending; only.

chih 址 the limits of a lot of land.

chih 祉 happiness.

chih 治 to heal; to cure; to regulate; to govern; the jurisdiction of an officer; "under your jurisdiction;" to punish.

治病 to cure a disease.

治國 to govern a country.

治辦 to put in order; to deal with.

治罪 to try and punish an offender.

治理 to regulate; to keep in order.

chih 直 straight; direct.

直線 a straight line.

直紗 the horizontal threads of a texture; the warp.

直捷 promptly.

直隸 the province of Chihli, *lit.*, under direct government.

直隸州 an inferior department subject to no prefectural control, but under provincial government; the magistrate of such a department.

chih 值 price; value; cost; to buy; to bear an expense.

值班 to take one's turn on duty.

值事 the president of a society.

值百抽五 to value at a hundred and levy five, *i.e.*, to charge a five per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

chih 植 plants; trees.

chih 置 to establish; to fix; to place; to arrange; to purchase.

chih 置辦 to arrange; to settle; to buy.

置買 to buy.

置用 to purchase and use; to buy for one's own use.

chih 擲 to throw down; by way of civility, a person of exalted rank, or the person addressed in a despatch, not of rank inferior to that of the writer, is requested to "throw down" an object, in lieu of "presenting it by hand," the writer thereby placing himself in the position of one not worthy to receive it direct from the hands of the addressee.

擲交 to give by throwing down, *i.e.*, to favour one with supplying; to be pleased to give.

擲下 to throw down; to give to.

擲回 to reject a petition.

擲還 to give back.

chih 只 only.

只可 one need only.

chih 隻 single; alone; a classifier of boxes, ships, etc.

隻身 a single body; alone; by oneself.

chih 支 a twig; a branch; to pay; to attend to; to manage; to pay out; to rig out, as the swinging-boom of a ship; a classifier of tobacco-pipes, etc.

支發 to pay for; to defray.

支款 payments; credit; Cr.

支借各項 advances.

支持 *lit.*, twig-grasping, *i.e.*, having to strive hard in order to succeed.

支出 to rig out, as the swinging-boom or jib-boom of a ship.

支吾 to make excuses.

chih 枝 a branch; to branch off.

枝節 affairs branching off; many small troubles arising out of one case; one expense being followed by many others.

chih 肢 the limbs.

肢體 the limbs and body.

chih 祇 only; but; however.

chih 祇 to respect; respectfully; as a conjunction, only, but.

祇遵 to respectfully obey; for one's respectful guidance.

祇候 to respectfully await.

chih 紙 paper; a document; a sheet; classifier of documents and certificates.

紙傘 / 紙遮 } paper umbrellas; kittysols.

chih 紙花 artificial flowers.
紙扇 paper fans.
紙張 paper.
紙張筆墨 writing materials; stationery.
chih 質 to substantiate; proof; to pawn; a pawnshop.
質對 to check; to compare.
chih 滯 to obstruct; to hinder.
滯礙 to impede; difficulty.
chih 制 to limit; to make; to regulate; rules.
制宜 to do what is proper.
制度 to make rules; direction; management.
制造 to make; to create.
chih 製 to make.
製造 to make; to manufacture.
chih 志 will; resolution.
志意 will; intention; purpose.
chih 誌 to record; statistical or historical records; the official gazetteer of a province, prefecture, etc.
ch'ih 侈 extravagant.
ch'ih 飭 to order; to instruct.
飭令 to order; to instruct.
飭知 to inform subordinates.
飭屬遵照 to instruct one's subordinates for their guidance.
飭賜 to order the bestowal of; to cause to be given.
飭撥 to have transferred (as moneys).
ch'ih 勅 Imperial orders.
ch'ih 吃 to stammer; used for *ch'ih* 喫, to eat, to swallow.
ch'ih 喫 to eat; to swallow; to bear.
喫虧 to suffer a loss.
喫苦 to suffer distress.
喫烟 to smoke (tobacco or opium).
ch'ih 斥 / 斥逐 } to expel.
斥革 to deprive of rank; to dismiss; to withdraw the license of a pilot.
ch'ih 幟 a streamer; a pennant.
ch'ih 赤 carnation colour; naked.
赤金 gold.
赤糖 brown sugar.
赤沙澳 *(ch'ih-sha-ao)* Breaker Point, near Swatow.

ch'ih 持 to hold; to grasp.
持意 to hold to one's opinion.
持赴 to proceed to....., holding, or with [a document].
持照 provided with a passport.
持躬 to preserve one's integrity.
ch'ih 池 a tank; a reservoir.
ch'ih 馳 speedily; promptly; to hasten; to proceed to.
馳赴 to proceed to.
ch'ih 遲 to delay.
遲悞 delay; to neglect.
遲留 to postpone; to put off.
遲延 to defer.
遲疑 to delay and doubt; to raise obstructive doubts.
ch'ih 齒 the teeth; one's age.
ch'ih 尺 a *ch'ih;* the Chinese foot (= $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches, English).
尺寸 feet and inches; *i.e.*, measurement.
尺牘 a book containing forms for letters, etc.
ch'ih 翅 wings; fins.
ch'ih 掣 to select; to draw a lot.
ch'ih 恥 to be ashamed; to be disgraced.
恥辱 disgrace; shame.
恥笑 to get laughed at.
chin 斤 (or 觔) a catty; catties.
斤兩 catties and taels; *i.e.*, weight.
chin 近 near; lately.
近聞 it has lately been rumoured; I have recently heard.
chin 勁 strong; violent.
chin 筋 sinews.
chin 今 now.
今朝 the present dynasty.
今年 this year.
chin 金 gold.
金銀 gold and silver; bullion.
金銀珍寶等器 / 金銀首飾 } jewellery.
金銀器 gold and silver ware.
金葉 gold leaf.
金箔 gold leaf or foil; tinsel.
金線 gold thread.
金礦 gold mines.

chin 金剛石 the diamond.
金針菜 dried lily flowers.
金利源 *(chin-li-yüan)* the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf, Godowns, etc., on the French Bund at Shanghai.
金陵 *(chin-ling)* book name of the city of Nanking.
金門島 the island of Quemoy.
金牌門 the Kimpai Pass, near Foochow.
金山 California.
chin 禁 to restrict; to prohibit; restriction; prohibition.
禁制 prohibitory measures.
禁止 to prohibit.
禁貨 contraband goods.
禁止逃越 to restrict evasion of the law.
chin 巾 a napkin.
巾帕 handkerchiefs.
chin 僅 only; barely.
僅及一年 a year having scarcely elapsed.
chin 謹 respectfully; carefully.
謹稟 respectfully petitioning, or a respectful petition (concluding phrase in petitions).
謹呈 to state respectfully.
謹慎 careful.
chin / *ching* 津 a ford; a ferry; (=天津) Tientsin.
津海關 the Tientsin Customs.
chin 盡 to exhaust; all; wholly.
盡用 used by all; in general use.
盡善 in complete order.
盡責 to be equal to all one's responsibilities.
盡述 to narrate the whole.
盡守 to closely observe.
盡力 to exert one's strength; to the best of one's ability.
盡心 to exhaust one's heart; to take the greatest trouble about.
chin 藎 faithful.
藎臣 a loyal, faithful officer.
chin 緊 important; urgent; quickly.
緊要 important.
緊急 urgent; pressing.
緊妥 fast and tight (as a package is bound).
緊密 secret.
chin 錦 brocaded silk.

chin 晉 to go to; to enter; to increase.
晉省 to proceed to the provincial capital.
晉贈 to bestow increased rank.
chin 進 to enter; to come in; incoming.
進口 to enter port; to import; import.
進口稅 import duties.
進口貨單 an import manifest.
進泊 to enter [a port] and anchor.
進售內地 to import for sale in the interior.
進院 to enter a court-yard.
進退維谷 whether I advance or retreat, there is difficulty; a dilemma.
進工 to join work; to enter on employment.
進士 the *Chin-shih* literary degree.
chin 浸 to soak (as in water).
ch'in 親 a relative; self, in person; one's own.
親屬 relatives.
親王 an Imperial prince of the 1st order.
親自 oneself; in person.
親身 in person.
親詣 to go in person.
親視 to inspect in person.
親筆 one's own signature; to sign in person.
親手畫押 to sign with one's own hand; to affix one's signature.
親供 one's own deposit; the protocol of what one has said oneself.
親兵 body-soldiers; a body-guard.
ch'in 侵 to encroach.
ch'in 寢 to sleep.
ch'in 勤 diligent.
勤工 to work diligently.
勤慎 careful.
勤政 attentive to Government work.
ch'in 禽 birds.
ch'in 擒 to seize; to arrest.
擒獲 to arrest.
擒拿 to seize; to apprehend.
ch'in 衾 bedding.
ch'in 欽 Imperial; (=欽差) an Ambassador.
欽差 sent by the Emperor; an Imperial Ambassador; an Envoy.
欽命 by Imperial command.

ch'in 欽加 granted by the Emperor.

欽派 deputed by the Emperor.

欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.

欽此 "The above is Imperial" or "such is His Majesty's pleasure," a concluding phrase added to Imperial edicts by the ministers promulgating them.

ching 徑 a diameter; a straight line across; a by-road; a short cut; direct; directly; quickly.

徑入 to pass into.

ching 經 the warp of a texture; a degree of longitude; to cross; to pass over; to pass; *viâ;* regular; standing; a classic; classical books; a canon; religious books; Buddhist prayers; to manage; places the verb in the perfect tense, in which case the verb may either follow this particle immediately, or be separated from it by several characters representing other parts of the sentence.

經絲 thrown silk.

經度 longitudinal degrees; longitude.

經度英國中線東 longitude east of Greenwich.

經過 to pass; to come across *(en route).*

經摺子 a banker's pass-book; a pass-book.

經過之事 the events that have happened (such as are stated in a log-book).

經費 standing expenditure; office expenditure (=Customs Account *A*).

經書 the classical books.

經筵 the Hall of Classics; the hall where the Emperor meets academicians.

經筵講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.

經治 to manage.

經歷 a secretary.

經手 a broker; an agent; to manage.

經紀 an agent; a consignee; a broker.

經租帳房 a house agent; a rent collector.

經報 to have reported; having reported.

ching 逕 to pass by; straight; directly.

逕曲 straight and crooked.

逕啟者 I beg to inform you (an opening phrase in letters).

ching 靖 peaceful; to establish peace; to tranquillise.

ching 精神 healthy; in good physical condition.

精潔 clean; pure.

精詳謀國 to be a clear-headed politician and patriot.

精明 clear-headed; intelligent.

ching 精妙 admirable.

精巧 clever.

ching 京 the capital; Peking.

京師 the capital; the residence.

京都 the capital; Peking, as the capital of China (also, the city of Kioto in Japan).

京報 the "Peking Gazette."

京官 metropolitan officers.

京堂 a director of a court in the Imperial Household.

ching 景 view; prospect; scenery.

景泰藍 "Ching-t'ai-lan," a celebrated mark for old copperware; cloisonné of the Ching T'ai period (A.D. 1450–57).

ching 敬 respectful; to venerate; sedate.

敬啟者 I respectfully inform you (an introductory phrase in letters).

敬覆者 a respectful reply; I beg to reply.

敬稟者 a respectful petition.

敬請台安 with respectful kind inquiries (a concluding phrase in letters).

敬遵 to respectfully obey.

敬重 to respect; to treat with consideration.

敬謹 respectfully and carefully.

敬謹管理 to superintend with due reverence and care.

ching 儆 (= 警) to warn; to urge to reform.

儆戒 to warn; to caution.

儆將來 to be a warning for the future.

ching 警 to rouse; to warn; to alarm.

警船浮 a buoy.

ching 驚 to alarm; to astonish.

驚懼 to frighten.

ching 井 a well.

ching 矜 to commiserate.

ching 竟 really; indeed; then.

竟不 not at all; even not. Cf. *ping* 並未.

ching 境 a boundary; a place for living; a site.

ching 鏡 a mirror; mirrors; looking-glasses; the lens of a telescope, microscope, etc.

ching 競 to wrangle; to quarrel.

ching 兢 uneasy; cautious; anxious.

ching 凈 (or 淨) to clean; clean; clarified; net (as opposed to gross).

ching 淨數 the net figures; the net amount.
淨重 the net weight.
淨貨輕重 the net weight of goods.
淨魚翅 clarified sharks' fins.
ching 靜 calm; silent; repose.
靜密 silent; secret.
ch'ing 輕 light; not heavy; to treat lightly.
輕重 weight; light and heavy.
輕木板 soft-wood planks.
輕木樑 soft-wood beams.
輕重木桅 hard-wood and soft-wood spars.
輕耗 loss in weight; under-weight.
ch'ing 青 blue; green.
青蓮 a kind of dye-stuff.
青麻 green hemp.
青礬 green alum; copperas.
青豆 green peas.
青嶼 Tsingseu Island, near Amoy.
ch'ing 情 the feelings; disposition; circumstances.
情狀 appearance.
情義 disinterestedness.
情理 reason; sense.
情深 the depth of affection.
情願 to be willing; to wish; to bind oneself to.
情甘 voluntarily; willingness.
情形 circumstances; particulars.
情節 particulars; circumstances; details.
情實難已 matters really difficult to bring about.
情難推却 according to the circumstances, or as matters happened to be, it was difficult to decline.
ch'ing 晴 clear.
晴時 in clear weather.
ch'ing 清 clear; accurate; correct (as an account).
清冊 an accurate list or table.
清摺 a correct account or report; an official periodical account rendered to the Government.
清摺一扣 a fair copy of a document.
清單 a ship's manifest.
清妥 clear and safe (as the anchor chains of a ship).
清楚 clear; distinct; to settle; to clear an account.
清款項 to clear (settle concerning certain) items; to close accounts.

ch'ing 清正 pure and upright.
清正持躬 to maintain one's person pure and upright; to lead a spotless life.
清潔 pure; clean.
清文 Manchu writing.
清朝 the Ch'ing dynasty.
ch'ing 請 to request; to apply for; you are requested to; please; to invite.
請假 to apply for leave.
請飭 to ask for instructions; be pleased to instruct.
請命 to ask for orders; to ask for permission.
請旨飭下 to ask for the Emperor's orders to his subordinate officers.
請領 to receive on application (as a document); to receive.
請起貨單 an application to land.
請下貨單 an application to ship.
請改 to apply for permission to correct.
請索賠償 to claim an indemnity.
請予 please grant.
請煩查核 please trouble to examine and decide.
請煩查收賜覆 please trouble to receive and reply to (as a despatch).
請安 to inquire after a person's health.
ch'ing 頃 presently; careful; a *king* (= 100 *mou* or Chinese acres).
頃接 I have just received.
頃接來函 I have just received your note.
ch'ing 傾 to assay; to smelt.
傾鎔 to melt.
傾鎔之費 expenses of melting; melting fees.
傾化 to assay.
ch'ing 卿 a dignitary; the director of one of the minor courts in the Imperial household.
卿貳 a second director in an Imperial Court.
卿相 a Minister of State.
ch'ing 擎 to lift; to raise; to salute.
ch'ing 慶 to congratulate; congratulatory; beneficial; happy.
慶慰 to feel consoled.
ch'ing 檾 a kind of hemp; jute.
檾麻 jute.
chio 角. See *chiao*.
chio 爵. See *chüeh*.

chio 脚. See *chiao*.

ch'io 確. See *ch'ueh*.

ch'io 却. See *ch'üeh*.

chiu 酒 distilled liquors; wine; samshu.

酒 醉 drunk; drunkenness.

chiu 九 (or 玖) nine.

九 江 Kiukiang.

九 江 關 the Kiukiang Customs.

九 段 (or 九 團) Kiutoan; the site of the Kintoan Lighthouse, near Shanghai.

chiu 究 to examine; to try; at last; finally; thereafter; after all; in the end; at the utmost.

究 察 to investigate.

究 辦 to investigate and punish; to deal with a case (as a judge).

究 審 to try a cause.

究 竟 really; indeed; after all; even then.

chiu 久 a long time.

久 延 to delay.

chiu 柩 a corpse in a coffin.

chiu 救 to save; to rescue.

救 護 to save; salvage.

救 護 章 程 salvage regulations.

救 濟 to help; to relieve; to rescue.

救 援 to rescue.

救 起 之 貨 goods saved from wrecks; salvage.

救 出 to save (as property not destroyed).

救 火 to extinguish fire.

救 命 to save human life.

chiu 就 to follow; according to; immediately; forthwith.

就 貨 價 每 百 抽 二 to levy 2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

就 近 neighbouring; near; the nearest.

chiu 臼 a mortar.

chiu 桕 the tallow tree.

桕 油 vegetable tallow.

chiu 舊 old.

舊 銅 old copper.

舊 銅 片 old copper sheathing.

舊 棉 絮 cotton rags.

舊 年 last year; in former years.

舊 案 old cases.

chiu 咎 evil; criminal; a fault; guilt.

咎 無 可 辭 an undeniable offence; the guilt cannot be gainsaid.

咎 實 難 辭 the mistake can hardly be denied.

咎 罪 a crime; criminal.

ch'iu 秋 the autumn.

秋 季 the autumn season.

秋 冬 颶 東 北 風 the north-east monsoon.

ch'iu 求 to beg; to ask for; to pray.

求 恩 to request a favour.

ch'iu 球 a globe; a ball.

球 式 spherical.

球 式 籃 帽 a ball-shaped basket top; a spherical cage.

ch'iu 囚 to imprison; a prison; a criminal.

chiung 窘 straitened; pressed.

ch'iung 窮 exhaust; poor.

ch'iung 瓊 a kind of jade.

瓊 州 府 the prefecture of Kiungchow in Hainan.

瓊 海 關 the Kiungchow Customs.

ch'iung 迥 remote; in a high degree (used to emphasise negation). Cf. *ping* 並 未.

迥 不 相 同 widely different.

迥 不 相 符 in entire disagreement with.

cho 桌 (or 棹) a table.

cho 着 (or 著) to wear (as clothes, shoes, etc.); I, the Emperor, command that; let (in Imperial edicts); to order; to instruct; "the instructions are that."

著 充 I, the Emperor, command.....to fill the post of; We hereby appoint.....as.

cho 拙 stupid; unskilful.

cho 捉 to grasp; to seize.

捉 拿 to arrest.

cho 鐲 a bracelet.

cho 擢 to select (as for Government employ); to promote.

cho 酌 to deliberate upon; to consider; to arrange for.

酌 量 to consider.

酌 奪 / 酌 議 to consult; to deliberate.

酌 體 to meet the wishes of another; to treat with consideration.

酌 視 to consult about and look after.

酌 改 to alter (as regulations).

酌 減 to decide upon diminishing.

cho 酌記 to decide upon recording (as an officer's name for a reward).
酌復 to reply on being consulted.
酌數 the authorised amount; in certain quantities.
酌帶銀洋若干 to carry with oneself an amount of dollars sufficient for intended purchases.
cho 輟 (= 醊) to offer libations.
ch'o 擉 to strike.
擉碰 to rush against; to collide (as two ships).
ch'o 戳 to stamp; a stamp.
戳記 to affix a seal; an official seal; a chop.
chou 州 an inferior department; a *chou* district.
州同 / 州判 first and second class assistant department magistrates.
chou 洲 an island.
chou 舟 a boat.
舟山 the Chusan Islands.
chou 周 to surround; complete; to provide for.
周圍 to surround; circumference.
周妥 complete; satisfactory; quite correct.
周知 to inform all.
周章 much trouble (with comparatively small result); useless toil.
周備 well prepared; well arranged.
周濟 to assist.
周密 well arranged; satisfactory; secret.
chou 粥 rice-water; congee.
chou 縐 a kind of crape.
縐紗 silk crape.
chou 肘 the elbow.
chou 晝 daylight; in the daytime.
晝夜 day and night.
chou 咒 to curse; to imprecate.
咒誦 to chant the liturgy.
ch'ou 紬 woven silk. Used for *ch'ou* (綢).
ch'ou 抽 to take out with the hand; to take out (as silk from a cocoon, *i.e.*, to reel); to levy (as duties).
抽查 to select and examine one article out of a lot.
抽出 to select; to pick out.
抽絲 to reel silk; reeled silk.
抽換 to take out and change (as goods from original packages).
抽派 to send on special duty; to take out of one's routine for special duty.

ch'ou 抽分 to take a per-centage.
抽撥 to divide in per-centages; to allot in proportion to.
抽身 to take oneself off; to stay away; to retire.
抽稅 to levy duty.
抽課 to levy taxes or duties.
抽厘 to collect likin taxes.
抽不敷解 to levy an amount insufficient for remittance (said of a tax farmer who does not collect the amount contracted for).
ch'ou 儔 a company; companions.
儔伴 companions.
ch'ou 籌 to calculate; to reckon.
籌計 to calculate.
籌畫 to devise schemes; to consider.
籌辦 to arrange; to plan.
籌議 to consider; to deliberate.
ch'ou 躊 irresolute.
ch'ou 愁 mournful; melancholy.
ch'ou 綢 silk cloth; thin silks.
綢緞 silk piece goods; silk damask and satin.
綢縐 manufactured silks.
綢衣服 silk clothing.
綢帽 silk caps.
ch'ou 酬 to reward.
酬謝 to reward; to return thanks.
酬勞 to reward merit.
酬值 a gratuity.
ch'ou 讐 to fight; an enemy.
讐應 revenge.
讐怨 hatred; enmity.
ch'ou 仇 an enemy; hatred; animosity.
仇敵 enemies.
ch'ou 丑 an horary character (1 to 3 A.M.).
ch'ou 臭 an unpleasant odour; stinking.
臭腥 rancid.
chu 主 a master; the owner (as of goods).
主治 to govern; to regulate.
主意 decision; will.
主事 an assistant secretary of a Government Board.
主旗 "the ruling flag;" a national ensign.

chu 住 to dwell; to live at.
住宅 a private residence of a non-official personage.
住宿 to stop; to lodge.
chu 註 to sign; to endorse; a commentary; to explain.
註明 to enter in a document; to state by way of explanation; to make clear.
註銷 to cancel an entry in a book; to write off.
註冊 to enter on a list.
註記 to enter (as in a register).
chu 駐 to reside at; to halt and rest.
駐京大臣 the Foreign Ministers residing at Peking.
駐紮 to be stationed at.
駐寓 to reside at.
chu 注 to record; to comment upon.
注記 to record.
注明 to comment upon; to state.
chu 朱 vermilion colour; rouge; red.
chu 株 (=誅) to punish; to reprove; to involve in another's crime.
株連 to involve in punishment.
chu 珠 a pearl; beads.
珠邊時辰表 watches *émaillées à perles.*
珠蘭 the chloranthus (used in scenting tea).
珠蘭茶 scented teas; "scented caper."
chu 硃 vermilion.
硃砂 cinnabar.
硃筆 the vermilion, *i.e.*, the Imperial, pencil; an Imperial order; Imperial sanction; the Imperial handwriting.
硃批 the vermilion orders; an Imperial rescript.
chu 誅 to put to death.
chu 猪 a pig.
猪鬃 pigs' bristles.
chu 諸 all; as a sign of the plural, *the.*
諸弊 all the malpractices; *the* malpractices.
諸外洋 all the foreign seas; foreign countries.
諸多 very many; all the many.....
chu 築 to build.
築立 to build; to erect.
chu 燭 a candle.
chu 囑 to enjoin upon; to order; to request.
chu 逐 to expel; to drive away; according to; one by one; in detail.
chu 逐欵 according to kinds; item by item; by paragraphs; each considered by itself.
逐一 one by one; item by item.
chu 助 to assist.
chu 訴 knowledge; being a forbidden character, should be written 訴 (*chu*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.
chu 貯 / 貯存 } to store up.
chu 鑄 to cast; to coin (as money).
chu 竹 the bamboo.
竹竿 bamboo canes; canes.
竹笋 bamboo shoots.
竹器 bamboowaré.
竹布 bamboo cloth (a cotton texture of Chinese manufacture).
竹籃 a bamboo cage or basket.
ch'u 出 to go out; to give out; to produce; to pay; the credit side of an account; to advance an offer; to bid (as a price at an auction).
出入 to go out and in; outward and inward; to make a difference by causing an increase or a decrease.
出入多寡 the amount received (入) after deducting expenses (出); the net amount.
出口 to export; to leave port; to clear from a port.
出口稅 export duty.
出口單 a port clearance.
出口貨單 an export manifest.
出口海關 the exporting Custom House, *i.e.*, the Custom House where outward transit goods are to pay export duty.
出口海關設卡 the barrier established at the port where [transit] goods are exported.
出內地 transit outwards.
出島 to leave the island.
出關 to cross the provincial boundary, or the Great Wall, at Shan-hai-kuan.
出外 to go out; to go abroad.
出洋 to export abroad; for export to foreign countries; also, to go to sea; to emigrate.
出洋輪船 an ocean steamer (as opposed to a "river steamer").
出水 to come out of the water; to be landed from the sea; to be exported across the sea.
出水面 to stand out from the water; to be dry (not being covered by water).
出首 to come out first; to be the first to reveal a fact.

ch'u 出首人 one who lays the earliest information; an informer.

出使 to be sent abroad (as an envoy).

出身 official advancement; official employ.

出示 / 出示曉諭 } to issue a public notice; to issue a proclamation.

出具切結 / 出具甘結 } to sign a bond.

出資 to provide means; to pay for.

出船資 to pay travelling expenses.

出賣 / 出售 } to sell; for sale.

出糶 to sell grain.

出力 to exert oneself.

出格 out of rule.

出行 to proceed on a journey.

出缺 a vacancy.

ch'u 絀 an impediment, a hindrance (especially in trade and finance).

ch'u 初 first; placed before the first 10 dates of the month (as 初捌日, the eighth).

初原 from the outset; at first.

初旬 the first decade; *i.e.*, the first 10 days of a month.

初末 beginning and end; the whole of.

初次 the first time.

ch'u 除 to do away with; to subtract; to deduct; to divide.

除根 to eradicate.

除此 besides this.

除.....外 deducting.....; besides..... Very lengthy and complicated passages are sometimes included between these two characters, the literal meaning of which is: besides (doing all that is said between *ch'u* and *wai*).

除以一百 to divide by 100.

除皮核算之 to calculate [the net weight] by deducting the *emballage;* to tare.

ch'u 儲 to collect; to accumulate; to put by; to store.

儲庫 to store in an armoury.

ch'u 處 a place; a public office; the different points of an *exposé;* circumstances: to punish.

處所 a place.

處分 fines and other punishments imposed upon an official.

ch'u 處制 to regulate.

處治 to set to rights.

ch'u 楚 distinct; well defined; properly finished.

ch'u 畜 domestic animals; cattle.

ch'uai 揣 to ascertain; to detect; to feel; to try.

chuan 專 specially; solely; singly.

專一 very particularly; to be devoted to one thing.

專謂 / 專指 } to specially refer to.

專指藥料而言 to refer to medicines.

專照 a special certificate.

專單 a special permit.

專單費 the fee for a special permit.

專章 / 專條 } special rules; special regulations.

專屬 to belong to especially; to specially refer to.

專此 I specially write this note (a concluding phrase in letters).

專此奉布 I specially inform you of this.

專此布覆 I specially inform you of this in reply.

專寄 to forward.

專人 to send a special messenger; to summon witnesses.

chuan 傳 a record; a chronicle. See *ch'uan.*

chuan 磚 bricks; tiles; flags; slabs (as of copper, etc.).

磚瓦 bricks and tiles.

磚茶 brick tea.

chuan 轉 to revolve; to convey; to bring on (as loss); to transmit.

轉咨 to further write to another what has been communicated to oneself; to transmit in a despatch a communication received.

轉報 to further report to another what has been reported to oneself; to communicate a report received.

轉詳 to communicate a report received.

轉呈 to transmit a report to a superior.

轉稟 to communicate a report received from an inferior.

轉飭 to give instructions for transmission (to subordinates).

轉准 to receive a document for further transmission.

chuan 轉請 to forward a request; to further request.

轉達 to forward; to send on.

轉運 to carry on to some further place; to re-transport.

轉賣 to re-sell; to further sell to other parties.

轉售 for sale; to further sell to others.

轉行……遵照辦理 to transmit for the guidance of……

轉付 to be transferred to the hands of; change hands (as property).

chuan 撰 to arrange; to compose (as a letter).

ch'uan 川 a mountain stream; to flow; to travel; stands for 四川 (*ssŭ-ch'uan*), the province of Szechwan.

川流不息 an uninterrupted stream; incessantly; constantly.

川資 travelling expenses.

川羌 *lit.*, Szechwan ginger (a kind of medicine).

川土 Szechwan opium.

川綢 Szechwan silk piece goods; Szechwan crape.

川省 the province of Szechwan.

ch'uan 穿 to put on garments.

穿孝 to put on the garment of filial piety, *i.e.*, white mourning clothes (as worn for the first hundred days after the death of a parent); to mourn for a parent.

穿貫 to string; to connect.

ch'uan 傳 to forward (as letters); to send for; to summon; to transfer; to interpret.

傳案 to summon to court; to impeach; to prosecute.

傳究 to summon for investigation.

傳集人證 to summon witnesses.

傳話 to interpret; an interpreter.

傳問 to address questions to; to interrogate.

傳驛 a mounted courier.

傳旨 to publish an Imperial decree.

傳教 to propagate religion; a missionary.

傳染症 a contagious disease.

ch'uan 船 a ship.

船隻 vessels.

船艇 a boat.

船戶 the people on board a ship; the shipowner; a ship's employé; a boatman.

船家 a ship's crew.

船行 a ship's agents; a shipping firm.

ch'uan 船主 a ship's captain.

船東 a shipowner; a ship's captain.

船夥 a mate; a ship's officer.

船手 / 船夫 boatmen; sailors.

船式 the type of a ship; the rig of a ship.

船艙 a ship's hold.

船身 a ship's hull.

船首 / 船頭 the bow of a ship.

船頭支出之桅 a jib-boom.

船尾 the stern of a vessel.

船欄 a ship's rail.

船旁 a ship's side; on the side of a ship.

船桅 a ship's mast, or masts.

船舵 a ship's rudder.

船篷 sails.

船燈 a ship's light; a lightship.

船廠 a dock.

船澳 a dockyard.

船政局 a Government dockyard; an arsenal.

船政大臣 the Imperial Commissioner for the Foochow Arsenal.

船名之旗 a signal flag denoting the name of a ship.

船用雜物 ship's stores.

船用洋煤 foreign coal for ship's use.

船貨 the cargo of a vessel; the vessel *and* her cargo.

船鈔 tonnage dues; the "Tonnage Dues Account" (=Customs Account *C*).

船鈔執照 a tonnage dues certificate.

船料 port dues (paid by Chinese junks at native Custom Houses).

船課 boat taxes; tonnage dues.

船牌 a ship's register.

船契 a ship's certificate of sale.

船路 the ships' channel (as in a river).

船行正路 the fairway channel (for ships in a river or near the coast).

ch'uan 舛 an error.

舛錯之誤 a mistake.

舛駁 contradictory.

ch'uan 串 to connect; to string together.
串通 to combine (as for an illegal act).
串謀 to intrigue.
chuang 庄 a cottage. Cf. *chuang* 莊.
chuang 粧 to dress; rouge; ornamental.
粧飾 to ornament.
chuang 狀 appearance; shape; form; to accuse.
狀師 an attorney.
狀子 an accusation; a plaint.
狀元 the best scholar at the metropolitan examination; a senior wrangler.
chuang 壯 strong; able-bodied.
壯勇 irregular troops; braves.
chuang 裝 to load; to be laden with; to contain.
裝載 to carry; to be laden with (as a ship); to contain.
裝載于撥船 to be placed on board a cargo-boat.
裝運 to be laden with and to transport to; to take to (as a ship takes cargo).
裝船 to put on board a ship (as goods); to ship.
裝船處 the place of shipment.
裝上 to put into; to take in.
裝卸 to ship and discharge goods: to "work" (as a vessel in port).
裝貨逾限 loading goods beyond a limit of time contracted for.
裝滿貨物 full of cargo (as a vessel).
裝免 to carry cargo exempted from duty.
裝免數目 the "exemption account," showing exemption from duties on account of *tribute* rice carried.
chuang 莊 sedate: serious; (= *chuang* 庄) a cottage; a shop.
莊田 a farm; farm labourers.
莊寮 a country establishment; a farm.
莊稼 the crops.
莊敬 serious and respectful.
莊誠 serious and truthful.
chuang 樁 a beacon; beacons.
chuang 撞 to rush against; to collide.
撞騙 to swindle; to defraud.
ch'uang 創 to invent.
創始 to commence.
創造 to make as the first; to invent.
ch'uang 創設 to establish, to build, etc. (as a lighthouse).
ch'uang 床 a bed; a couch.
床氈 blankets.
床帳 bed curtains.
chui 追 to pursue; to prosecute.
追出 to trace out; to find out on sifting matters.
追究 to investigate (a case).
追拏 to pursue and seize.
追取 to be pressed to furnish; to be bound to pay.
追繳 to sue for payment.
追還 to press for recovery.
ch'ui 吹 to blow (as a horn).
吹戒險汽螺 to blow a steam fog horn.
吹哨 to whistle; a whistle.
ch'ui 垂 to drop down; to condescend.
垂詢 to condescend to inquire; [the Emperor] inquiring after a subject's health.
垂憐豁免 to have pity and magnanimously disregard.
垂恩 condescending kindness.
chun 准 to permit; to approve.
准單 a permit.
准行 to sanction.
准予免稅 to grant exemption from duty.
准令 to allow that.
准往憑單 a parents' certificate of emigration given to minors.
chun 準 to equalise; to adjust; to approve.
準秤 adjusted scales.
準對 to be equal; to agree (as two balances properly adjusted).
準情酌理 to consider the circumstances of.
準則 a standard; a rule.
ch'un 春 spring.
春夏颶西南風 the south-west monsoon.
ch'un 純 pure; genuine; honest.
chung 中 middle; placed after a noun, in, within, among; the second quality out of three, when *shang* (上) means first and *hsia* (下) third; to obtain a literary degree; to succeed; China; Chinese.
中間 in the middle of.
中途 on the road; *en route*.
中旬 the middle decade; *i.e.*, from the 10th to the 20th day of a month.

chung 中桅 the middle mast; the main mast of a ship.

中線 the middle thread, *i.e.*, the meridian (of Greenwich, Peking, etc.) from which longitude is reckoned.

中堂 a *Chung-Tang* (title of a Grand Secretary or Minister of State).

中人 a go-between.

中保 a surety; a mediator.

中燕窩 birds' nests, 2nd quality.

中國 / 中華 China; Chinese.

中外 / 中西 Chinese and foreign.

chung 忠 honest.

忠臣 a loyal minister.

忠信 faithful.

忠純 honest and solid.

chung 衷 heart or mind; equity; the true feeling of.

chung 重 heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight to; to secure respect for. Cf. *ch'ung* 重.

重輕 heavy and light; either heavy or light; whereas *ch'ing-chung* (輕重) usually means "weight" as a neutral term; high and low (as prices).

重木樑料 / 重木方樑 hard-wood beams.

重木板 hard-wood planks.

重究 to inquire into strictly; to deal severely with (as an offender).

重究不貸 to be severely dealt with (as an offender).

重稅餉 to maintain due regard for revenue interests.

重釐餉 to give due weight to likin tax interests.

重以 to consider of importance the fact that; considering the fact that.

chung 種 to plant; kind; sort.

種類 kind; category.

種式 pattern; kind.

chung 鐘 a clock; a bell.

鐘表 clocks and watches.

鐘時 clock time; *i.e.*, time by the foreign division.

chung 終 finally; in the end; whole.

終日 a whole day.

終始 beginning and end; always.

chung 衆 all; many; the whole of.

chung 衆商 all the merchants; the mercantile community.

衆洋商 the foreign merchants as a body; the foreign mercantile world.

衆洋商情 the interests of foreign commerce.

ch'ung 冲 (or 沖) to strike against; to collide; imitation; spurious; standing for 充 (*chung*), to act as.

冲羽紗 imitation camlets.

冲小羽綾 imitation lastings.

冲銷 to sell clandestinely while evading payment of taxes.

ch'ung 重 a second time; again; twice; to be distinguished from *chung* (重), heavy.

重錄 to enter twice.

重複 again; repeatedly; to repeat.

重新 to renew.

重新商訂 to negotiate, or deliberate upon, for the second time.

重修 to revise.

重稅 a second duty; further charges (on goods).

重洋 to cross the sea twice; to cross two or several seas; to make a long sea journey.

ch'ung 衝 to rush against; a thoroughfare.

衝移 to carry away (as a buoy is carried away in a gale).

ch'ung 充 to fill; to act as; to become.

充滿 to fill; filled; full.

充補 to fill a vacancy.

充艄工 to act as master of a ship.

充引水 to perform the duties of a pilot; to be eligible as a pilot.

充當 to fill the duties of an office; to be eligible for an office; to serve as.

充當水手 to act as a sailor.

充賞 to serve as a reward; as, or in lieu of, a reward.

充公 to become public property; to be confiscated.

充足 sufficient; ample.

ch'ung 銃 a blunderbuss; a pistol; a gun.

ch'ung 崇 lofty; eminent; honourable.

ch'ung 虫 (or 蟲) insects or reptiles.

ch'ung 寵 a favourite; affection.

chü 句 a sentence; a phrase.

句段 sentences and paragraphs.

chü 拘 to grasp; to seize; to arrest.

chü 局 a public company; a commission; an administrative board; an establishment working under such a board; all.

局董 a manager in a public company.

局員 the employés, or clerks, of a public company.

局卡 Likin barriers.

chü 居 to dwell; to live.

居民 / 居民人等 } the inhabitants.

居住 to dwell; to live at or in; to reside.

居心 the heart dwells on; to set one's heart on.

chü 鋸 a saw; to saw.

chü 巨 great; vast; numerous.

chü 拒 to oppose; to resist.

chü 矩 rule; usage.

矩模 a pattern.

chü 詎 how; in what manner.

詎料 "how could I expect!" *i.e.*, to my surprise; unexpectedly; however.

chü 距 the distance between; distant from.

距水面 above the water-level.

距岸約一里 about 1 *li* distant from the shore.

chü 具 to arrange; to prepare; to furnish; to state; to present to.

具稟人 the petitioner.

具保結 to sign a bond.

具呈 to prepare and hand up; to present (as a document).

具呈保單 to sign a guarantee.

具奏 to present a memorial to the Throne.

具文 a written despatch; an official paper; an empty form.

具有天良者 frank-hearted, honest people.

chü 俱 all; equally; gives a preceding noun plural force.

chü 橘 an orange.

橘子 oranges.

橘皮 orange peel.

chü 桔 (otherwise *chich*, a water-wheel) contracted from 橘, an orange.

桔子 oranges.

chü 舉 to raise; to recommend a matter proposed; a propositiou; a matter; an affair; to commence.

舉人 the *chü-jên* literary degree.

舉世 the whole world.

舉行 to commence; to put into operation.

chü 據 in accordance with; whereas; documentary proof; an official record; a protest noted.

據此 on the ground of this (statement, application, etc.); accordingly.

據云 as it is said; as to the remark that.

據情 according to the circumstances.

據情面稟 to submit the facts in a personal address.

據實稟明 to make an accurate report.

chü 遽 hurried; hasty; suddenly.

遽議 to decide hastily.

遽予免征 to grant exemption from duty in a hurry.

chü 覷 to spy; to watch for.

覷機會 to watch for an opportunity.

chü 懼 to be afraid; to fear.

chü 聚 to assemble.

聚集 to assemble; to collect.

聚衆 to assemble in numbers.

聚儀 to pack together with.

ch'ü 曲 crooked; bent; yielding.

曲直 crooked and straight.

曲加矜恤 to have pity on; to feel compassion for.

曲斜 to go obliquely; to trend away from the straight course.

ch'ü 去 to go away; past; gone.

去官 to leave the public service.

去年 last year; in former years.

去世 to depart from this world; to die.

去文 an outgoing despatch.

去後 (= 以後) (after a verb) on having.....; after.

ch'ü 趨 to run; to follow quickly; to hasten.

趨赴 to hasten to; to readily follow an invitation.

趨利 to run after gain.

ch'ü 屈 to bend down; grievance; wrong.

屈枉 injustice; wrong.

屈從 to submit; to consent.

ch'ü 區 a store-room; to sort; petty; trifling.

區別 to distinguish; distinction.

ch'ü 軀 the human body.

ch'ü 驅 to expel.

驅除 to expel; to send away.

ch'u 驅逐 to expel.

ch'u 取 to fetch; to get; to select.

取具 to produce (as a certificate); to furnish.

取去 to take away.

取回 to fetch back; to take back.

取鬧 to create altercation; to commence a row.

取巧 to exact an undue advantage.

取巧販賣 deceitful traffic in goods.

ch'u 娶 to marry.

ch'u 趣 pleasure; enjoyment; a jest.

chuan 捐 to subscribe (as in a subscription list); to pay a Government special tax; special taxes; likin, etc.

捐輸 to purchase official rank.

捐銀 to subscribe money.

捐資 to subscribe; a subscription.

捐官 to purchase office.

chüan 絹 a thin silk texture; silk taffeta; pongees.

chüan 蠲 to put aside; to remit (as taxes).

chüan 眷 the relatives and members of one's household; affectionate.

眷口 / 眷屬人口 } the members of a family or household.

眷族 relatives.

眷念 to think of with affection.

chüan 卷 a roll; a scroll; a record; a document.

chüan 捲 to roll up; to receive.

chüan 倦 tired; fatigued.

ch'üan 券 a deed; a contract.

券契 an agreement.

券約 a bond; a deed.

ch'üan 圈 a circle; to encircle; an enclosure; to punctuate.

圈脫 to erase by drawing a ring; to cancel.

ch'üan 全 complete.

全數 the whole amount; completely.

全貨之數 the complete amount of goods; the whole lot.

全權 having full powers; plenipotentiary.

全案 the complete [records of a] case.

全卷照錄 to make a copy of all the documents of a case.

全敘云云 "as quoted before;" "*see* above;" *lit.*, the complete quotation as stated. Cf. *yün* 云云.

ch'üan 痊 to cure; to recover.

ch'üan 泉 a spring.

泉州府 the prefecture of Ch'üan-chou (Chin-chew), near Amoy.

ch'üan 勸 to advise.

勸戒 to caution; to warn.

勸慰 to console.

ch'üan 權 authority; power; circumstances.

權屬在該關 the power of.....rests with the said Custom House.

權勢 influence; authority.

權辦 to manage a matter, or act, temporarily, under the pressure of circumstances; to adopt an exceptional course owing to special circumstances.

權宜 a temporary measure; a measure one cannot help adopting.

權宜之舉 a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances.

ch'üan 犬 a dog.

犬牙交錯 interlocked like dog's teeth.

chüeh 絕 to cut off; to break; to interrupt; extremely; very.

chüeh 譎 to impose on.

chüeh 決 (or 決) to flow; to decide; decidedly.

決不 by no means. Cf. *ping* 並未.

決不姑寬 on no account will leniency be shown.

chüeh 角. See *chiao*.

chüeh 覺. See *chüo*.

chüeh 脚. See *chiao*.

chüeh / *chio* } 爵 a rank of nobility.

ch'üeh 缺 empty; a deficiency; a vacancy.

缺虧 deficient; a deficit.

缺額 short of the stipulated amount.

缺出 a vacancy occurring (as from resignation).

缺本 to lose capital.

缺防 insufficiently guarded against; to fail to take protective measures.

缺處 an empty place; an open spot.

ch'üeh 却 but; nevertheless; then; really; to refuse; to decline.

ch'üeh / *ch'io* } 確 true; accurate.

確實 the true facts; no mistake.

確知 to know properly.

確當 correct and in order.

ch'üeh / *ch'io* 確論 true; really.

確據 proved by fact; criminative evidence; criminative.

確切 with the utmost accuracy.

chün 君 a sovereign; a king; a gentleman; after a surname, and followed by the personal name (*ming*), corresponding to our "Mr." before surnames, *e.g.*, 陶君詠常 Mr. T'ao Yung-ch'ang.

君長 superiors; the chiefs of a tribe.

君民 the sovereign and the people.

君主 a king; a queen; a sovereign.

chün 郡 a principality; an earldom.

郡王 a prince of the 2nd order.

chün 軍 a regiment; military; the army.

軍需 military equipments.

軍器 implements of war.

軍火 munitions of war.

軍民 the soldiery and the people.

軍門 honorary title of a *T'i-tu* (high military official) (employed in correspondence only).

軍裝所 a depository for arms, etc.; an armoury.

軍前要物 munitions of war.

軍機 a council of war.

軍機處 the Grand Council.

軍機大臣 a Minister of the Grand Council.

軍牌 a medal awarded for military services.

chün 竣 to complete; to finish.

竣事 to complete an affair.

chün 均 all; equally; gives a preceding noun plural force.

均齊 even and regular; well adjusted.

均平 impartial.

chün 鈞 important; just; politely, that which belongs to the person addressed: your.

鈞劄 your respected orders (as alluding to an official letter from a superior).

鈞諭 your instructions.

鈞安不一 with many kind inquiries (a concluding phrase in letters).

鈞裁 to consider in justness; to duly weigh the arguments.

ch'ün 羣 a flock; all; they all.

chüo 爵. See *chüeh*.

chüo / *chiao* 覺 to perceive; to be aware of; to understand; to arouse.

覺察 to be aware of and examine.

Ê.

ê. See *o*.

ên 恩 favour; kindness.

恩准 to kindly grant.

恩情 kindness; affection.

恩義 kindness and justice.

恩眷 Imperial favour.

恩便 a favour; a kindness.

恩恤商艱 to have sympathy with the merchant's hardships.

恩賜 the bestowal of favour; bestowed by favour.

恩慈 kindness and mercy.

恩公兩便 both a matter of favour and of justice.

êrh 兒 a child.

兒茶 cutch.

êrh 耳 ear; at least; only (restrictive particle at the close of sentences).

耳環 ear-rings.

耳目 "ears and eyes;" *i.e.*, spies.

耳聞 to hear (as a rumour).

êrh 而 and; but; and yet; yet. After verbs it often has the force of the Latin gerund; *e.g.*, 煑海水而作鹽 *chu hai-shui êrh tso yen*, "to make salt by boiling sea water"; 輪船拖帶而入 *ju*, to enter (port), *êrh*, by, *lun-ch'uan t'o-tai*, being steamer-towed, *i.e.*, "to be towed into port by a steamer." It is frequently used in introducing the apodosis in a concessive clause, no matter whether the protasis be opened by *sui* (雖), "although," or not; *e.g.*,....., 而....., or 雖....., 而....., "although....., yet....." Cf. *sui* 雖.

而已 and no more (a final phrase); only; merely.

êrh 爾 you; it often has the force of making an adverb of the word preceding it.

爾等 you (plural).

êrh 邇 / 邇近 near to; close at hand.

邇來 recently; hitherto.

êrh 二 (or 貳) two; both.

二價 two prices; no fixed prices.

二心 double-minded.

二套口 Êrh-t'ao-kow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).

F.

fa 法 law; rule; method; French.
法網 netted by the law; caught and punished.
法度 regulations; ways.
法碼 standard weights.
法蘭呢 *(fa-lan-ni)* flannel.
法國 (=法蘭西, *fa-lan-hsi*; also 佛蘭西, *fo-lan-hsi*, or 法郎西, *fa-lang-hsi*) France; French.
法文 the French text.

fa 伐 to strike; to cut down; to reduce.
伐國 to subdue a country.
伐木 to cut down timber.

fa 發 to send; to issue.
發縣 to send to the District Magistrate (as a criminal for punishment).
發貨 to send goods.
發寄 to send (as a letter or a despatch).
發給 to issue.
發給收執 to issue and place in the hands of.
發回 to issue back; to return (as documents deposited).
發還 to return (as moneys).
發還存票 to issue drawback in exchange (for duty paid).
發單 to issue a bill, permit, etc.
發單起貨 to issue a permit to land.
發潮 to become damp or mouldy.
發怒 to get angry.
發財 to grow rich.
發賣 to sell; to expose for sale.

fa 乏 to be in want of; exhausted.

fa 罰 to fine; to punish.
罰罪 to punish.
罰錢 to fine pecuniarily.
罰俸 to have one's salary reduced by way of fine.
罰商銀兩 proceeds of fines [collected] from merchants.
罰貨物入官變價 proceeds of confiscated goods sold.
罰充入官 to be punished by confiscation; to be confiscated.
罰辦 to decide a case by fine or confiscation.
罰欵 fines [and confiscations] items; account of fines and confiscations (= Customs Account *B*).

fa 罰欵案由清摺 a confiscation report.
罰款清冊 a report of fines and confiscations.
罰項 moneys received on account of fines.
罰繳 to be fined and pay; to pay as a fine.

fan 番 foreign; (= 次) time; times.
番人 a foreigner.
番邦 foreign kingdoms.
番絕 flannel.

fan 繙 to translate.
繙譯官 an official interpreter.

fan 翻 to turn over; to revise (as a case).
翻播 to mix up; to muddle.

fan 藩 a boundary; a frontier.
藩司 the Provincial Treasurer; the same as *Fan-t'ai* (藩臺) or *Pu-chêng-shih* (布政使).
藩臬兩司 the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge; the two chief commissioners of provincial government.

fan 凡 every; whenever; if.
凡.....者 all.....who (or which).....
凡遇 whenever.
凡例 the introductory explanations in a book.

fan 帆 a sail; to sail.
帆船 sailing vessels.
帆篷 sails.
帆杠 a yard (of a ship's mast).
帆布 canvas.

fan 繁 numerous; many.
繁多 very many.

fan 樊 a railing; an enclosed place.
樊口 Fankow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).

fan 礬 alum.

fan 煩 to trouble; please; I shall be obliged if you will.

fan 反 to turn; but; on the contrary.
反昂 very high; exorbitant (as in price).
反案 to go contrary to a case.
反坐 on the contrary, to be guilty [oneself]; to bring a charge back on one's own head (as a false accuser does).
反復 / 反覆 backwards and forwards; coming and going; again and again; to repeat.
反口 to deny one's own words.

fan 販 to trade; to buy and sell; to deal in.
販賣 to trade; to deal in.
販運 to traffic; to forward (goods).
販運圖利 to traffic for the sake of profit.
販戶 dealers (in salt, etc.).
fan 返 to return; to revert to.
fan 飯 boiled rice; food; meals.
fan 泛 to float; vague.
泛言 vague language.
fan 犯 a criminal; to be guilty; to offend against.
犯法 to offend against the law.
犯例 to break the regulations.
犯罪 to offend; offence; to commit a crime; criminal.
fan 範 a rule; a pattern.
fang 方 square; a place; direction; a recipe; then (*i.q.*, *chi* 卽); just then; at the same time.
方式 square
方格 chequers; chequered.
方格式 a chequered muster.
方圓 square and round; size (of timber).
方徑 the measurement of a square body (as square beams).
方向 the direction [of the compass].
方便 a convenience; an advantage.
方法 means; plans.
方伯 epistolary designation of a *Fan-t'ai* or Provincial Treasurer.
方始 then; but then; then, and not sooner.
方冀 at the same time wishing.
fang 仿 (or 倣) like; as; to imitate.
仿照 like; as; analogous with; to follow; to conform to (as to a set of regulations); conformably with.
仿造 to imitate a pattern; to construct according to a pattern.
fang 妨 to hinder; an impediment.
fang 彷 like (= 仿).
彷彿 like; for instance, if.
fang 房 a house; a building; a room.
房間 rooms; houses.
房科 an office.
fang 訪 to inquire.
訪察 / 訪問 } to inquire into.

fang 訪確 to ascertain.
fang 防 to protect; to guard against.
防碍 a hindrance; a difficulty to be provided against.
防患 to guard against calamities.
防範 to take protective measures.
防險號 signals made to avoid danger; fog signals.
防不勝防 to take protective measures against what cannot be protected (said if there is no help against running risks).
fang 放 to release.
放行 to release; to let go.
放行單 a release permit.
放出 to release; to let out.
放鎗 to fire a musket.
放礮 to fire cannon; to fire a gun.
放花 to let off fireworks.
放汽 to let off steam; to blow the steam whistle.
放藍光 to burn a blue light.
放斂 to give off and concentrate again (as a fixed and flashing light).
放手 to release one's hands, *i.e.*, to stay one's hand; to leave off work.
放心 to make one's mind easy; also, to lose heart.
fei 非 not; not to be, the opposite of *shih* (是) to be; wrong.
非但……亦……not only……but also……
非止 not only.
非常 uncommonly.
非是 it is not so; not real; hollow. Cf. *shih* 是非.
非分 what is not in harmony with one's duties; irregular; improper.
非通商口岸華船 a Chinese vessel not [registered at] a Treaty port.
fei 扉 a door.
fei 誹 to calumniate; to slander.
fei 匪 banditti; enemies; not.
匪類 robbers; banditti.
fei 飛 to fly; quick, as if flying.
飛速 post haste; speedily.
飛報 to send immediate notice to; to send a flying message.
飛送 to send by courier.
飛筆 quick writing.
fei 肥 fat; to fatten; to enrich [oneself].
肥己 to enrich oneself.

f 肥土 rich soil.
肥皂 Chinese soap.
f 廢 to waste; to annul.
廢棄 to abandon.
廢紙 waste paper; documents cancelled.
廢鐙塔 an abandoned lighthouse.
f 費 expenditure; a fee; fees.
費銀 expenses; a fee.
費項 fees; expenses; charges.
費一番枝節 an expense once made being followed by many others.
費事 vexation; trouble.
費解 not intelligible.
費心 to cause trouble.
費時 to waste one's time.
f 分 to divide; fractional (as in 三分之一, one third); to separate; separately; respectively; to distribute. Before a verb it means that the action of the verb is to be applied at different places, to different objects, etc., *respectively;* a candareen (the 100th part of a tael); also, a tenth part of anything; a set (as of printed regulations); a copy of a book, or of a document, of which several copies have been made; one's duty.
分而爲二 to distinguish two kinds of.
分鋸爲板 to saw into planks.
分開 to distinguish; to enumerate in detail.
分明 to distinguish; clearly.
分別 to distinguish; to separate.
分別輕重 light or heavy, as the case may be (said of punishment).
分別飾挂號記 to exhibit distinguishing flags.
分辨 to discriminate.
分撥 to detach; to keep separate.
分派 to detail; to detach (as for special duty).
分派兩處 to send to two different places.
分散 to disperse; to distribute.
分布 to distribute over; to spread over (as over the country).
分次序 in order; in rotation.
分成 to distribute in portions.
分晰清楚 to clearly distinguish.
分欵 according to categories.
分類 to class; classified; classed.

fên 分守 to have the control of several administrative districts respectively.
分巡 to inspect several districts respectively (used in the title of a Taot'ai).
分巡道 an inspector of circuit; a Taot'ai.
分章 branch rules; byelaws; local rules.
分府 title of a sub-prefect.
分縣 a sub-magistrate.
分身 to absent oneself; to stay away.
分肥 to divert undue advantages to oneself.
fên 份 a portion; a share.
fên 吩 / 吩咐 } to order.
fên 忿 anger; hatred.
fên 粉 flour; powder; cosmetics in powders.
粉絲 vermicelli; macaroni.
粉飾 the "get-up" in packing goods; ornamental packing.
fên 紛 confused; ill-assorted; mottled; the bustle of a crowd.
紛雜 mixed; confused.
紛繁 manifold; endless.
紛紛效尤 many others will follow; others will claim what is allowed to a few.
fên 焚 to burn.
fên 墳 a grave.
墳墓 a grave; a tomb.
fên 憤 zeal; ardour; anger.
fên 奮 impetuous; to shake.
fên 糞 manure.
fêng 風 wind; the spirit of; the habits of; usage; custom.
風浪 / 風濤 } wind and waves; a heavy sea; bad weather at sea.
風笙 a whistle.
風雨表 a barometer.
風順 the wind being favourable.
風俗 local custom; usage.
風聲 rumour; news.
風聞 it is rumoured; hearsay.
fêng 瘋 insane; insanity; paralysis.
fêng 丰 fine; pleasing.
fêng 蜂 a bee.
蜂蜜 honey.

fêng 峯 a peak.

fêng 蜂 a bee.

蜂蜜 honey.

fêng 鋒 the point of a weapon; the van of an army.

fêng 逢 to meet; to happen; to come across; whenever.

逢迎 to go out to meet one, as in receiving a guest.

逢關 to pass a Customs station.

逢關納稅遇卡抽厘 to pay duty at Custom Houses and likin taxes at Likin stations met on the road, *i.e.*, to pay all inland taxes due *en route*.

fêng 縫 to sew; to mend.

fêng 奉 to offer to; to receive (especially, to receive from a superior); before the title of a high Government authority, denotes the doer of the action implied in the verb following; to pay obedience to.

奉勸 to offer one's advice to; to warn.

奉旨 to have received an Imperial edict.

奉遵 to receive instructions.

奉行 to receive orders from a superior; to act in compliance [with instructions].

奉求 to request.

奉到 to receive (as from a high authority); to have come to hand.

奉到憲劄 to have received instructions from the authorities.

奉家主之命 to receive orders from one's master.

奉公 to be careful of Government interests.

奉養 to respectfully nurse; *i.e.*, to bestow filial care on one's parent.

奉天府 the prefecture of Fêng-t'ien; Manchuria.

奉錦山海關 the territorial divisions of Fêng-t'ien-fu (*fêng* 奉), Chin-chou-fu (*chin* 錦), and the Custom House at Shan-hai-knan (山海關, at the eastern terminus of the Great Wall), constituting the administrative district of the Tao-t'ai of Newchwang.

fêng 俸 Government salaries.

俸銀 salary.

fêng 捧 to hold in both hands or claws (as the eagle on Mexican dollars, holding a snake in one claw and a twig of cactus in the other).

fêng 豐 rich; affluent; abundance.

豐年 a year of plenty; a good harvest.

fêng 封 to seal; to envelop; to close up; to confer.

封好 duly sealed; after being sealed.

封存 to keep under bond.

fêng 封關 to close the Custom House.

封船 to seal a boat by closing its hold with sealed strips of paper pasted over the hatches.

封舖 to seal a shop in bankruptcy.

封皮 paper labels for sealing.

封書 to seal a letter.

封套 an envelope.

封印 to close the office during holidays.

fou 否 not: whether or not; if not.

fou 浮 to float; to be light like pumice-stone; light; idle; frivolous; a buoy; buoys.

浮石 pumice-stone.

fou 埠 a port; an anchorage.

fu 夫 a workman; a coolie; a husband.

夫船 workmen and boats.

夫役 porters; coolies.

夫婦 husband and wife.

fu 扶 to shield; to accompany (as a coffin); to assist.

扶助 to assist.

fu 甫 to begin; first; at first.

甫臨近口 first just approaching a port; when arriving off a port.

fu 輔 to aid; to assist.

輔助 to assist.

輔弼 to assist (the Throne); a Minister of State.

fu 傅 to lay on; an instructor.

傅油 to apply oil.

fu 縛 to bind; to tie.

縛繫 to fasten by binding.

fu 敷 to be sufficient for.

敷解 to remit the full amount contracted for (as a tax farmer remits to Government).

fu 俘 a prisoner of war; to capture.

fu 弗 not; it should not be.

fu 佛 like; for example.

fu 拂 to oppose; to thwart.

拂逆 perverse; obstinate.

fu 付 to give; to deliver to; to send; to engage.

付給 to hand over to; to place in one's hands; to tender (as payment).

付搭便船 to charter a convenient ship; to make use (for cargo or passage) of a ship which happens to be on the berth.

fu 咐 to order.

fu 府 a house; a store; a palace; a prefecture, or department, of the first order; a *fu*.

府城 prefectural cities.

府丞 a Vice-Director in the Imperial Clan Court.

fu 俯 to stoop down; to condescend.

俯伏 to fall prostrate.

俯念 to condescend to think of; to take into consideration.

俯念商艱 to kindly take into consideration our (the merchants') difficulties.

俯賜照會 to favour one with a despatch (said of a superior, or an equal by way of civility).

俯賜咨商 be pleased to write to and consult with.

俯恤商情 to look down with a pitiful heart on mercantile interests.

俯准 to graciously permit; to grant.

fu 腐 to spoil; to rot; rotten.

fu 符 to agree; to tally.

fu 附 to append; to enclose; a supplement; near.

附給 to issue [a document] in an enclosure.

附有 there is enclosed (as in a letter or postal bag).

附呈抄案清摺 to append a fair copy of the correspondence in a case.

附送 to forward as an enclosure (in a letter or despatch).

附續 to append; a supplement.

附編 an appendix.

附閱 to learn from an enclosure (in a letter).

附搭 to take passage (in a ship).

附近 near; neighbouring; the nearest.

fu 伏 to fall prostrate; humble; humbly; to submit; respectfully.

伏希 to respectfully hope.

伏祈 to humbly request.

伏乞 to humbly pray or petition; to respectfully request.

伏思 I humbly consider; in my humble opinion.

伏候 to respectfully wait.

伏查 it is my humble opinion that; in my humble opinion.

fu 副 to assist; assistant (in titles); deputy; a set; sets.

副都統 a Lieutenant-General.

副領事官 a Vice-Consul.

副稅務司 a Deputy Commissioner or Customs.

fu 副本 a duplicate copy.

fu 幅 a strip of cloth; a roll of silk.

幅寬 the breadth of a flag.

幅地 (*fu-ti*, in imitation of the English sound "foot") a foot; feet.

fu 福 happiness; prosperity.

福建 (*fu-chien*) the province of Fukien.

福州府 the prefecture of Foochow.

fu 富 rich; riches; to enrich.

富貴 rich and influential; wealthy.

fu / *p'u* 匍 to fall prostrate.

fu 腹 the bowels; the stomach.

fu 複 to double; lined (as cloth).

fu 復 again; to reply; to write in reply to a letter previously received.

復行 to go again; to continue a journey (after having put into a port).

復行下船 to re-ship; to re-export.

復[運]進口 to import again; to re-import, as native goods from another Treaty port.

復進口半稅 coast trade duty.

復入內地 to be taken on to the interior.

復查 to re-examine.

復啟者 I beg to inform you (said in reply to a letter received).

復者 a reply; in reply to your note I beg to say.

復核可行 to reply that a matter may be carried out; to reply in the affirmative.

復淨洋參 re-clarified foreign ginseng.

fu 覆 again; to and fro; to examine.

覆奏 to memorialise again; to refer (a matter) back to the Throne; to memorialise the Throne in reply.

覆審 to re-investigate.

fu 服 to swallow; to submit to; to agree; to be willing; clothes; mourning clothes.

服藥 to take medicine.

服制 regulations for wearing mourning.

fu 撫 to pacify.

撫慰 to soothe; to pacify.

撫臺 / 撫院 / 撫部院 the Governor of a province.

撫憲 His Excellency the Governor.

fu 父 a father.

fu 父母 father and mother; one's parents.
fu 斧 an axe; a hatchet.
fu 釜 a cooking-pan.
fu 訃 to announce the death of a friend.
fu 赴 to proceed to.
赴銀號 to go to the bank.
赴考 to proceed to an examination.
赴命 to obey a call; to follow an invitation.
fu 負 to bear; to carry on the back; to turn the back on; to disregard.
負咎 to be in debt.
負債 to turn the back on; to carry on the back.
負違 to oppose.
負恩 to be ungrateful.
負咎 to bear [the consequences of] an offence; to be blamed for.
負約 to disregard or break a Convention.
fu 賦 to exact; to receive taxes.
賦稅 taxes; impost.
fu 婦 a wife; a married woman.
婦女 women.
婦子 wife and children.

H.

ha 哈 to laugh.
哈喇呢 (*ha-la-ni*, also read *ka-la-ni*) Russian cloth.
哈外意國 (*ha-wai-i-kuo*) Hawaii; Hawaiian.
hai 孩 a child.
hai 海 the sea; maritime.
海菜 agar-agar; seaweed.
海帶 seaweed.
海參 bicho de mar.
海馬 the sea-horse; the seal; the Hippocampus.
海馬牙 sea-horse teeth.
海騾 the beaver.
海騾皮 beaver skins.
海龍 the sea-otter.
海龍皮 sea-otter skins.
海濱 the sea-coast.
海口 a seaport.
海島 an island.
海關 a maritime Custom House.
海關紋銀 pure silver in which the Customs duties are to be paid; Haikwan sycee.
hai 海關監督 a Superintendent of Customs.
海關馬頭 the Customs Jetty.
海道圖 a sea chart; Chinese charts published by the Kiangnan Arsenal.
海道圖說 sailing directions; text explanatory of sea charts.
海防 the protection of the sea-coast; pertaining to maritime matters.
海防兵備道 a Taot'ai with military authority and charged with coast defence; title of the Tao t'ai at Shanghai.
海防廳 a *hai-fang-t'ing*, *i.e.*, a magistrate in certain maritime districts, *e.g.*, at Amoy.
海防同知 a maritime sub-prefect.
海防支應局 the "Coast Defence Office" at Tientsin.
海防經費 the current expenses for the maintenance of coast defences; a tax levied to defray such expenses; the *hai-fang* tax.
海防膏釐商人 a mercantile firm to whom the *hai-fang* (coast defence) and *kao-li* (opium boiling) taxes in Kwangtung were farmed out in 1880.
海防水利驛鹽事務 matters pertaining to coast defence, fisheries, post and salt administration.
海澄縣 the district of Hai-ch'êng, near Amoy.
海珠礮臺 Dutch Folly (a fort in the Canton river).
hai 害 to injure: injury.
han 罕 rare; few.
han 旱 dry; a drought.
旱傘 parasols.
han 函 a cover; a letter.
函件 / 函信 } a letter; letters.
函稱 to state in a letter.
函達 to inform by letter.
函致 to write to; to give notice to in writing.
函詢 to inquire by letter.
函請核示 to apply for instructions by letter.
函商核奪 to consider by correspondence and decide.
han 含 to cherish; to hold in the mouth.
含混 to encourage confusion; to be negligent about matters.
han 寒 cold; poor.
寒暑表 a thermometer.
han 韓 name of an ancient feudal state.

han 韓 江 the Han river, near Swatow.

han 翰 quill; a pencil; something written; a letter.

翰 林 院 the Hanlin College.

han 喊 to vociferate; to call.

喊 追 to call out and pursue (as in chasing a thief).

han 撼 to move; to shake.

han 漢 Chinese; the Han river, near Hankow; Hankow.

漢 人 a Chinese.

漢 文 Chinese writing; in Chinese.

漢 洋 兩 文 in Chinese and foreign writing.

漢 軍 the Chinese portion of the army called banner troops.

漢 口 Hankow.

漢 號 a Hankow firm.

漢 黃 德 the three departments of Han-yang-fu (漢 *han*), Huang-chou-fu (黃 *huang*), and Tê-an-fu (德 *tê*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Hankow.

漢 諾 威 *(han-no-wei)* Hanover; Hanoverian.

漢 謝 城 *(han-hsieh ch'êng)* the Hanse towns in Germany.

hang 杭 / 杭 州 Hang-chou-fu in Chêkiang.

hang 行 a hong; a firm; a row; a series. Cf. *hsing* 行, to go.

行 名 the name of a firm.

行 商 a foreign merchant; a resident merchant.

行 主 the head of a firm.

行 家 the hong people; merchants; firms.

行 棧 hong and godowns; a mercantile establishment; warehouses.

hao 毫 a hair; a trifle.

毫 無 疑 議 there is not the slightest doubt. Cf. *pung* 並 未.

毫 無 異 議 not to differ in the least in one's opinion; to agree in every respect.

毫 無 更 改 not to make the slightest change.

毫 釐 a hair's breadth; the least portion of.

hao 豪 brave; martial.

hao 壕 a ditch.

hao 耗 waste; to waste; to diminish; to lose.

耗 輕 銀 waste silver.

耗 費 the cost of the waste silver or of the underweight found when extracting pure from impure silver; to waste.

hao 號 a number; a firm; a bank; registered mark or sign; to scream; to call; to style.

號 數 a registered number.

號 記 signals.

號 船 registered boats; boats used as navigation marks; lightships.

號 照 a certificate of registry.

號 商 a licensed merchant.

號 衣 a livery; a soldier's uniform.

號 收 a bank receipt (for payment of duty).

hao 鶴 a stork; a crane.

hao 好 good. After verbs, denotes that the action of the verb is finished; hence, a sign of the past. To like; to be addicted to.

好 處 advantages; benefit.

hei 黑 black.

黑 胡 椒 black pepper.

黑 棗 black dates.

黑 海 參 black bicho de mar.

黑 魚 翅 black sharks' fins.

黑 鉛 塊 plumbago.

黑 龍 江 *(hei-lung-chiang)* the Amoor river.

hên 很 very; extremely.

hên 恨 anger; resentment; to hate.

hêng 亨 to persevere; persevering.

hêng 衡 a balance; to weigh; to judge.

衡 平 a pair of scales.

衡 情 to judge of the circumstances.

hêng 橫 cross-wise; horizontal.

橫 木 a cross-beam; a boom.

橫 徑 the warp of a texture.

橫 線 horizontal stripes (painted on the outer surface of navigation marks).

橫 線 相 間 / 橫 間 horizontal bands.

橫 梁 cross-beams.

橫 逆 perverse; obstinate.

hêng 恒 constantly.

恒 產 a patrimony; property; income.

ho 曷 why; wherefore; what.

曷 故 for what reason?

曷 其 有 極 why should it come to this? why should he come to his death?

曷 勝 (= 不 勝) how could it equal? *i.e.*, not equal to; inexpressibly; highly.

ho 曷勝欣躍 I shall be extremely delighted.
曷勝感戴 I am deeply indebted for.

ho 河 a river.
河岸 a river's bank.
河口 the mouth of a river.
河面 the river surface; on the river.
河泊所 an inspector of river police.
河南 the province of Honan.
河間府 the prefecture of Ho-chien, in Chihli.

ho 何 what; which; (=何以) why; how.
何處 at which place? where; whether at any place.
何時 at what time? at which time? at that time; *e.g.*, 何[1]時[2]起[3]貨[4]卽[5]何[6]時[7]照[8]納[9], [1]*ho* [2]*shih*, at which time, [3]*ch'i* [4]*huo*, the goods are landed, [5]*chi*, then, [6]*ho* [7]*shih*, at that time, [8]*chao* [9]*na*, the duty is paid; *i.e.*, "the duties (or dues) are due at the time when goods are landed."
何日 on what date?
何故 for what reason? why.
何事 what matter? what business?
何國人 of what nationality?
何姓名 of what name?
何敢冒瀆 how could I dare to be disrespectful?
何得又更估價 how can the value be changed again?
何至如此 why should we go so far?
何以 what by? by what means? wherefore. Cf. *shih i* 是以 thereby; therefore.

ho 荷 the lotus or water-lily; to be obliged for.
荷蘭國 / 荷蘭 (*ho-lan-kuo*) Holland; the Netherlands; Dutch.

ho 禾 grain; crops.
禾米 paddy.
禾黍 millet.

ho 和 harmony; to harmonise.
和好 to conclude friendship; peace and friendship.
和睦 friendly; friendship.
和誼 friendly feelings.
和尙 a Buddhist priest.
和碩親王 a prince of the 1st order.

ho 合 to unite; duly; to accord with; to unite; in all; total.
合宜 justifiable; fit; proper.
合亟 promptly; duly; with the proper despatch.

ho 合併 to duly expose; duly; properly.
合併聲明 to duly state; the above is hereby officially stated.
合再聲明 it is duly further stated (if an additional statement is made).
合就 duly.
合就照知 to duly inform.
合就照送 to forward in due course.
合行備文 to duly write a despatch.
合式 according to pattern; in proper shape.
合規矩 according to usage.
合意 according to one's opinion.
合同 to make a contract; a contract.
合局 partnership in trade.
合會 to form a society or guild.
合共 a grand total; the total of several totals united.
合算 to add up.
合衆 all present; public (as a public examination); all united.
合衆國 the United States.
合一國 the United Principalities.

ho 盒 a small box; a box (as of matches); a canister.

ho 闔 all; the whole.
闔家 the whole family.

ho 核 a kernel; a walnut; to examine; often preceding verbs involving the meaning of a mental exertion.
核仁 a fruit kernel.
核桃 the walnut.
核計 / 核算 to examine and add up; to calculate.
核算清單 a table for calculation or conversion.
核加 to add; to calculate the additional.....
核明 to examine carefully.
核查 to examine; to recall facts.
核議 to consider; to consult.
核示 to give a decision.
核定 to decide upon; to ascertain.
核奪 to examine and decide; to ascertain.
核斷 to decide a case; to finish a calculation.
核准 to examine into and allow; *i.e.*, to take a petition into favourable consideration; to permit.
核對 to examine and compare; to pass (as an account).

ho 核知 to know; to be satisfied as to the correctness of.
核估 to estimate; to assess.
核估時價 to calculate the market value of an article.
核辦 to transact business.
核錯 to discover a mistake.
ho 覈 to verify.
覈查 to investigate.
覈驗 to verify.
覈對 to compare.
覈定 to ascertain.
ho 赫 blazing; luminous; bright; great reputation.
ho 貉 a badger.
貉貛皮 racoon skins.
ho 賀 to congratulate.
賀勞 to reward merit.
賀壽 birthday congratulation.
hou 侯 / 侯爺 a marquis.
hou 喉 the throat; a narrow passage.
hou 候 to wait; to wait upon; to expect; time.
候驗 to await examination.
候訊 / 候質 to await examination or trial.
候結 to await the termination of a trial.
候示 to await a reply or a decision.
候駕 I await you.
候缺 to wait for a vacancy.
候補 to wait to fill a vacancy; "expectant" (as an Expectant Taot'ai).
候補道 an Expectant Taot'ai.
hou 厚 thick; thickness; liberal.
厚薄 thickness (as a relative term).
厚祿 a liberal salary.
厚恩 great kindness.
厚待 to treat liberally.
hou 後 after; behind.
後日 on a future day; the day after to-morrow.
後來 hereafter.
後輩 after generations; posterity; successors.
後續 supplementary.
後悔 to repent.
hou 後面 behind; astern (of a ship).
後開 enumerated hereafter; under-mentioned.
後據 an extended protest.
hou 后 a ruler; a sovereign; a queen.
hsi 西 west; western.
西人 a European.
西歷 western calendar; according to the foreign calendar.
西洋 the western sea; European; foreign.
西洋國 Portugal.
西藏 Thibet.
hsi 息 interest (on money); to stop.
息業 to put a stop to one's business.
hsi 晰 explicit; clear; to distinguish.
hsi 希 to hope; few; rare.
希冀 to desire.
希請 to request; to beg to request.
希即酌量情形 please consider the circumstances and decide.
希即轉移 I shall be obliged by your communicating the contents of my letter to.....
希望 to look forward to; to hope.
希圖 to hope; to anticipate; hoping that.
希圖偷漏 to intend a fraud on the revenue
希國 Greece; Greek.
hsi 稀 few; rare.
稀少 very little; very rare.
稀罕 rare.
稀袈裟布 muslins.
hsi 係 to be; it is that; this is; (= 關係) to be connected with; to be the essence of: consequences.
hsi 奚 how; why; what.
hsi 繫 to bind up; to fasten.
hsi 喜 pleasure; joy; glad.
hsi 習 to practise; expert.
hsi 戲 theatricals; to play.
hsi 昔 formerly.
昔年 in former years.
昔日 in former days; formerly.
hsi 惜 to pity; to spare.
hsi 夕 the evening; in the evening.
hsi 攜 to lead.

hsi 攜帶 to take along with one.
攜同 to carry with one; to be accompanied by.
攜去 to take away.
hsi 徙 to shift; to remove.
hsi 犀 the rhinoceros.
犀角 rhinoceros horns.
犀皮 rhinoceros hides.
hsi 席 a mat; a repast.
hsi 蓆 / 蓆子 } a mat; mats.
hsi 悉 to know; all; fully.
悉心 with one's whole heart; attentively.
hsi 襲 to inherit; hereditary.
襲爵 hereditary rank; nobility.
襲恩 to receive favour.
hsi 洗 to wash; to cleanse.
hsi 迄 till; to reach.
迄今 till the present; up to the present.
迄未 (= 迄今未) not as yet.
hsi 錫 tin.
錫磚條 tin, in slabs.
錫器 tinware.
錫箔 tin-foil.
hsi / *chi* } 檄 to address an inferior; to issue a summons.
hsi 細 fine; detailed.
細驗 to examine in detail.
細數 detailed figures.
細磁器 fine chinaware.
細夏布 fine grasscloth.
細斜紋布 jeans.
細葵扇 trimmed palm-leaf fans.
細蔴布 linen goods; fine linen; Irish or Scotch linen.
細絲 sycee silver.
hsia 暇 disengaged; leisure.
hsia 蝦 crabs.
蝦米 dried shrimps; dried prawns.
hsia 遐 distant; advanced in years.
遐齡 to become very old; old age.
hsia 瞎 blind; ignorant; false.
hsia 轄 to rule over; to govern; to be under the rule or government of.

hsia 匣 a chest; a box.
hsia 夏 summer.
夏間 during the summer time.
夏季 the summer season.
夏布 grasscloth.
夏灣拏 (*hsia-wan-na;* in Cantonese, *ha-wan-na*) Havana.
hsia 厦 (= 厦門 *hsia-mên*) Amoy.
厦門關 the Amoy Customs.
厦防分府 the Magistrate of Amoy.
hsia 下 below; inferior; the lowest of two or three qualities; a modest term for "I," "me," "my," etc.; to descend; after a verb it may correspond to colloquial 了 (*liao*) or 過 (*kuo*), denoting the past tense; to ship; to export.
下旬 the last (third) decade of a month; *i.e.*, the days from the 20th to the 30th.
下等絨 inferior Spanish stripes.
下燕窩 birds' nests, 3rd quality.
下冰片 refuse camphor baroos.
下等參 crude ginseng.
下錨 to lower the anchors; to anchor.
下錨鍊 to pay out [anchor] chain.
下霧 mist falling.
下船 to ship; to disembark.
下入 to ship (by such and such a vessel).
下入船 to ship.
下載 to ship; to export.
下齊貨物 to have shipped all the goods; to have completed loading.
下貨單 a shipping order.
下貨[准]單 a permit to ship.
下段 the lower limit (as of a harbour).
下游 down the river.
下午 in the afternoon.
下情 the facts stated by me, the inferior.
hsia 洽 to harmonise with.
hsiang 相 mutual; each other; reciprocal; with; to assist; to watch the time for; to look at.
相離 to take the one away from the other.
相待 to treat each other; mutual treatment; to treat.
相度 to consider the steps to be taken; to adopt the proper means.
相商 to consult about a matter.

hsiang 相見 an interview.
相交 to mutually give; to associate.
相近 near.
相符 to agree; to tally; to correspond.
相左 not to suit; to disagree.
相邀 to invite.
相幫 to assist.
相公 a minister of state.
相國 a prime minister.
相遇 to happen to one (as an accident).
相機 to seize an opportunity; according to circumstances; according to requirements.
相應 duly.
相宜 what is proper; right; in order.
相間 painted in stripes or bands.
相若 similar; alike.
相同 identical; the same as; analogous with.
相距 distant from.
相對 opposite; *vis-à-vis*.
相隔一日 a difference in time of one day.

hsiang 想 to think; to consider.
想念 / 想思 } to consider; to reflect; to think.
想望 to expect.

hsiang 箱 a box.
箱隻 boxes.
箱包 cases and packages.

hsiang 香 incense; aromatic drugs; fragrant.
香水 fragrant water; perfumery.
香菌 mushrooms.
香柴 / 香木 } fragrant-wood.
香料 perfumery.
香油 scented oil; sweet oil.
香牛皮 Russia leather.
香港 Hongkong.

hsiang 鄉 a village; a community consisting of a number of villages.
鄉村 a village.
鄉長 a village elder.
鄉紳 a country gentleman.
鄉試 the triennial, or provincial, examinations.

hsiang 鄉 a little while; formerly; recently.

hsiang 響 sound; noise; rumour.

hsiang 嚮 to lead to; towards.

hsiang 鑲 to inlay; to enclose; to border (as a figure on a flag).
鑲藍旗 one of the eight banners of Imperial troops; the "Bordered Blue Banner."

hsiang 庠 a school; a provincial graduate.

hsiang 祥 an auspicious omen; happiness.

hsiang 詳 to state in detail; to report carefully.
詳稱 to report to a superior.
詳錄 to state in detail.
詳細 to report in detail; to state particulars in detail.
詳細載明 to give an accurate, detailed account.
詳細查覆 to reply in detail.
詳察 to examine in detail.
詳文 an official report.
詳咨 to report details.
詳載 to state; to enumerate.
詳明 to explain.
詳記 to take careful notice.
詳分 to distinguish.
詳訂 to clearly define.
詳問 to ask the real facts; to inquire about details.
詳閱 to take careful notice of; to read carefully.
詳悉 to know clearly; a clear account.
詳知 to inform minutely.
詳祈 to request respectfully.
詳愼 very carefully.
詳加核對 to compare carefully.

hsiang 降 to submit; to cause to submit. Cf. *chiang* 降 to descend.
降服 / 降伏 } to submit.

hsiang 向 hitherto; towards; to proceed to; a preposition placed before nouns denoting the object of verbs meaning to ask, to say, to give, etc., *e.g.*, 向[1]子[2]口[3]呈[4]單[5], [4]*ch'êng* [5]*tan*, to hand a document. *hsiang*[1], TO, [2]*tzŭ*-[3]*k'ou*, the barrier office.
向來 heretofore; hitherto.
向常 according to the routine hitherto observed; in the ordinary way; ordinarily.
向例 according to the rule hitherto in force.

hsiang 向南 facing the south; in a southerly direction.
向南二十度西 S. 20° W.
向海外面 towards the sea; seaward.
向上 turned upwards; upwards.
hsiang 餉 taxes; duties.
餉單 a receipt for taxes; a duty receipt.
餉銀 taxes; commissariat funds.
餉平 a standard weight of sycee silver used in paying duties at Pakhoi.
hsiang 享 to enjoy.
hsiang 象 an elephant.
象牙 elephants' teeth; ivory.
象牙碎 broken elephants' teeth.
象牙器 ivoryware.
hsiang 像 resembling; like; to imitate.
hsiang 項 kind; item; funds; moneys; the neck.
hsiang 巷 a lane; a street.
hsiao 小 small.
小山 a hillock; a mound.
小船 a small boat; a gig; a sampan.
小輪船 a steam-launch; a tug-boat.
小哨 guard-boats.
小官 petty officers.
小民 the common people.
小夥計 a writer; a clerk (as in a bank).
小鐙 a lantern.
小寫 small writing; small text.
小心 to take care.
小行 "the small firm;" a modest term for "I" or "we," used by merchants in petitions.
小絨 flannel.
小呢 cassimeres; narrow cloth.
小羽綾 imitation orleans.
小原布 *T*-cloths (the smaller size).
小洋藥 / 小土 } Malwa opium.
小麥 wheat.
小呂宋 the Philippines.
hsiao 宵 night; at night.
hsiao 消 to melt; to thaw.
消化 to dissolve; to melt.
消貨 to sell, or distribute, goods.
hsiao 硝 saltpetre.
hsiao 硝磺 saltpetre; sulphur and brimstone.
hsiao 銷 (=消) to melt; to sell out; to cancel.
銷售 to sell off; to sell.
銷路 circulation of goods; the range of sale.
銷燬 to destroy by fire; to cancel by burning.
hsiao 削 to cut; to pare.
削職 to degrade; to dismiss from office.
削字 to engrave characters.
削地 to seize territory.
hsiao 曉 to make known; light; clear.
曉諭 for the information of everybody; to inform by proclamation.
曉布 to make known by proclamation.
hsiao 蕭 poor; indigent.
hsiao 梟 an owl; to expose the head of a decapitated criminal.
hsiao 孝 filial piety; the period of mourning for a parent.
孝服 mourning clothes.
孝滿 the expiration of the period of mourning for a parent.
hsiao 學 to learn.
學生 an apprentice; an unpaid assistant (as in a firm or bank).
學徒 an apprentice.
hsiao 笑 to laugh; to ridicule.
hsiao 効 / 効力 } to exert oneself.
効勞 to exert one's strength; to work for.
効功 to work for merit; meritorious exertion.
hsiao 效 to imitate; to do as others do.
效尤 to excel the pattern (as in doing evil) (WILLIAMS); to imitate a bad example; to do what others do.
hsieh 歇 to desist; to leave off.
歇工 to stop work.
hsieh 屑 trifling; troublesome.
hsieh 斜 oblique; sloping.
斜長 diagonal length.
斜紋布 drills; jeans.
hsieh 鞋 shoes.
hsieh 協 harmony; to assist; a subdivision of a *chên* (鎮) or brigade; a regiment under the command of *hsieh-t'ai* or colonel.
協鎮 the commandant of a garrison; an assistant *chên-t'ai* or brigadier-general; a colonel.
協領 a military title (colonel).

hsieh 協領銜 having the rank of a *hsieh-ling* (colonel).
協辦 to assist; an assistant (as an Assistant Grand Secretary).
協同 to assist in; to act conjointly.
hsieh 脅協 to aid; to yield; to submit.
脅從 to submit to following.
hsieh 邪 bad; vicious; illegal; obscene.
hsieh 攜 See *hsi*.
hsieh 寫 to write.
寫立憑單 to draw up a certificate.
寫立賣契 to draw up a deed of sale.
hsieh 泄 to ooze out; to leak.
泄露 to leak out, as a secret; to reveal; to disclose.
hsieh 謝 to thank.
謝恩 to be thankful for favours.
hsieh 卸 to unload; to lay down (as an office).
卸賣 to land [goods] for sale.
卸載貨物 to discharge and take in cargo.
卸事 to give up an affair; to resign office.
卸印 to resign office.
hsien 先 first; beforehand; before.
先發 to issue beforehand.
先行知照 to give official notice beforehand.
先期聲明 to make a declaration beforehand; to give due notice.
先期 at an early time; in good time.
先期報明 to give timely notice.
先行試辦 to put into operation as a provisional measure.
先妣 a deceased mother.
先考 a deceased father.
先後 before and after; about; repeatedly.
先世 former generations.
hsien 仙 genii; fairies.
仙馭 the fairy ride, *i.e.*, death; to die.
hsien 掀 to lift; to raise up.
hsien 險 danger; risk; dangerous.
險處 a dangerous place; a difficulty.
險阻 an obstacle.
險船 a vessel in distress.
hsien 鮮 fresh, as opposed to preserved.
鮮魚 fresh fish.
hsien 鮮菜 fresh vegetables.
鮮鹹雜貨店 a shop in which fresh and preserved victuals and sundries are sold.
hsien 嫌 dislike; to reject.
hsien 暹 Siam.
暹羅國 (*hsien-lo-kuo*) Siam; Siamese.
hsien 閒 leisure; idle.
閒人 idle people; vagrants.
hsien 閑 to guard against; to bar; without occupation.
閑人 (= 閒人) idlers.
hsien 嫻 accomplished; skilled in.
hsien 咸 all; the whole of; gives a preceding noun plural force.
咸豐 the period of the reign HSIEN FÊNG (A.D. 1851–62).
hsien 鹹 saltish; salted.
鹹魚 salt fish.
hsien 銜 rank; brevet rank; to control.
hsien 賢 virtuous; wise.
賢良祠 the Temple of Wisdom and Goodness.
hsien 顯 obvious; conspicuous; illustrious (as a deceased hero whose example is always conspicuous amongst the living generation).
顯明 conspicuous.
hsien 陷 to fall into.
陷坑 to fall into a pit.
陷罪 to be involved in crime.
hsien 獻 to offer up (as tribute); to present to.
hsien 線 thread; wire; a line drawn.
hsien 現 now; ready; apparent.
現經 / 現已 } now having; now being; sign of the perfect tense.
現已撤銷 having been cancelled; cancelled.
現時 the present time; present.
現今 / 現在 / 現下 } now.
現往 about to proceed to.
現成 ready-made; ready.
現銀 ready money; cash.
hsien 縣 a magistracy; a district.
縣署 a district magistrate's office.
縣丞 an assistant magistrate.
hsien 羨 to covet; to admire.

hsien 憲 an official above the 4th rank; official authorities.

憲台 / 憲臺 (honorary title given to high officials) Your Excellency; Your Honour; you.

憲札 a despatch or instructions from the authorities.

憲恩 Your Honour's favour.

憲禁 prohibited by the authorities.

憲書 an official calendar.

hsien 啣 to hold in the mouth.

啣怨 to harbour resentment.

啣結 an allusion to an old saying, 啣環結草, "to carry in one's mouth the ring and the straw of bondage," as a sign of being never ungrateful; to be bound to; to be in bondage.

hsien 限 a limit; to limit; to regard as a limit; hence, as a preposition, "on (such and such a day), as a limit."

限期 a limit; limited.

限度 a restriction.

限制 restriction; restraint.

限內 within the limit.

限到口日 on the date of arrival in port; *i.e.*, neither sooner nor later than on date of arrival.

限以三日 within three days' time.

hsien 綫 (= 線) thread; wire.

hsin 心 the heart; intention; mind; the centre.

心性 one's disposition; temper.

心領 to be indebted for; *lit.*, received and kept by one's heart.

hsin 辛 bitter; acrid; grievous.

辛苦 bitterness; grief; affliction.

hsin 昕 morning; day.

昕宵 day and night; at all times.

hsin 欣 (or 忻) delighted; happy; joy; pleasure.

欣躍 to be delighted.

欣悅 to rejoice.

欣聞 I am glad to hear that.

hsin 新 new; newly; lately; fresh.

新關 the new, *i.e.*, the Foreign, Customs, as opposed to *ch'ang kuan* (常關) or *ch'ao kuan* (鈔關), the Native Customs.

新鈔兩關 the Foreign and Native Customs.

新月 the new moon.

新洋藥 Benares opium.

新式 new pattern; new style.

hsin 新式洋錢 a new pattern foreign coin.

新節 the new year; the feast of lanterns.

新年 the new year.

新造 / 新製 newly made.

新出 newly issued.

新近 recently.

新到 newly arrived; just imported.

新聞 news: tidings.

新聞紙 a newspaper.

新派 to appoint.

新授 having lately received (as a post).

新定 newly fixed; lately settled upon.

新定稅則 the new Tariff.

新爲領換之執照 a new certificate exchanged for an old one.

新金山 Australia; *lit.*, new California.

新加坡 *(hsin-kia-po)* Singapore.

hsin 薪 fuel; firewood.

薪水 / 薪俸 a salary; salaries; official emoluments.

hsin 信 a letter; to trust; to believe; true; reliable; a seal (as a sign of belief or trust).

信差 a letter-carrier; a courier.

信袋 a letter-bag.

信封 an envelope.

信局 a postal agency.

信據 a guarantee.

信實 authenticity; sincere.

信息 news.

信石 arsenic.

hsing 幸 fortunately; to rejoice at; to hope for; please; you are requested to.

幸勿 please do not; you are requested not to.

幸勿有緩 I hope there will be no delay; "at your earliest convenience."

hsing 倖 servile.

hsing 姓 a surname; a family name.

姓名 the surname and personal name; the full name of a person.

hsing 性 nature; character; disposition.

性理 natural disposition.

性情 personal conduct.

hsing 星 a star; a spark.
星宿 the stars; the constellations.
星臺 an observatory.
星羅 scattered about like stars.
hsing 腥 stench; rancid; raw meat.
hsing 興 to arise; to raise; flourishing.
興工 to commence work.
興辦 to put into operation.
興盛 to flourish (as trade).
興旺 to prosper.
興泉永 the three departments of Hsing-hua-fu (興 *hsing*), Ch'uan-chou-fu (泉 *ch'üan*), and Yung-ch'un-chou (永 *yung*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Amoy.
hsing 形 shape; form; to describe; description.
形似 to purport; to amount to (in sense).
hsing 刑 punishment; to punish.
刑罰 to punish.
刑問 to examine by torture.
刑部 the Board of Punishments.
hsing 行 to go; to cause to; to do; placed before verbs to denote action; to work (as to load and unload). Cf. *hang* 行, a hong.
行走 to walk; pedestrians; to go (in and out); one who goes in and out at an office in order to learn its routine, without being an actual member; an associate; a supernumerary; to act in another function in addition to one's own duties; to officiate; to do duty as.
行寓 a temporary residence while on a journey.
行人 a traveller.
行商 a travelling merchant.
行市 commercial usage.
行李 luggage; baggage.
行船正路 the ships' channel (in a river or near the coast).
行知 to inform (an inferior) in a despatch.
行文 to write to.
行文知照 to inform officially; to inform in a despatch.
行駛 to sail.
行准 to receive (as a despatch).
hsing 杏 almonds; plums.
杏仁 almonds; apricot seeds.
hsiu 休 to stop; to cease.
休息 to stop (for rest after work).

hsiu 羞 to be ashamed; shame.
羞恥 to be ashamed.
hsiu 修 to repair; to regulate.
修造 to repair.
修整 to repair; to mend.
修改 to repair; to alter; to amend; to revise.
修改稅則 to revise a Customs Tariff.
修補 to amend.
修船雜物 dock stores.
修廠 a dock.
修書 to compose a letter carefully.
修志局 a commission for preparing a new edition of the provincial, etc., archives (*chih* 志).
修鐙 to trim a light.
hsiu 宿 a night; to rest; formerly; old.
宿怨 an old resentment.
hsiu 朽 to rot; rotten.
hsiu 秀 elegant; beautiful.
秀才 the *Hsiu-ts'ai* literary degree.
hsiu 繡 to embroider; embroideries.
繡貨 embroidered goods; *articles de tapisserie.*
hsiu 袖 a sleeve.
hsiung 兄 an elder brother; as a term of respect, "you."
兄台 an elder brother; "you."
兄弟 a younger brother; "I."
hsiung 凶 adversity; inauspicious.
hsiung 兇 a murderer; a criminal; cruel.
兇犯 a criminal guilty of a capital crime; a murderer.
兇要各犯 murderers and [other] important criminals.
hsiung 洶 a great rush of water; a heavy sea.
洶湧 the rushing of waves in a heavy sea.
hsiung 胸 the breast; *fig.*, the mind.
hsü 胥 inferior clerks; all; altogether.
胥吏 yamên writers; *shupan.*
胥役 yamên underlings; writers.
胥皆 all; equally.
hsü 虛 empty.
虛揑 to make a fictitious report.
虛懸 *lit.*, to suspend in the empty space; "to pay over the left shoulder."
hsü 須 must; necessary.

hsu 須至總單者 "a cargo certificate which must be despatched" (至 = *ta* 達, to send?), a concluding phrase used to prevent unauthorised additions, but, owing to its antiquated form, it is difficult to explain.

須至照會者 "a necessary despatch."

須用 necessaries.

hsu 鬚 a beard; fine (hairy) ginseng.

hsü 卹 (or 恤) rewards bestowed on the families of deceased high officials; to pity; to commiserate; to sympathise with; to befriend.

卹典 regulations for bestowing posthumous honours.

卹商 to facilitate trade.

hsu 需 it is required; to use.

需用經費 current expenses for one's maintenance.

hsü 戌 the eleventh of the twelve branches; applied to time, the eleventh Chinese hour of the day, *i.e.*, about 7 to 9 P.M.

hsü / *ch'u* 畜 to feed; to nourish. Cf. *ch'u* 畜, domestic animals.

畜養 to nourish; to support.

hsü 許 to allow; to be allowed; it is allowed to; to promise.

hsü 嶼 a small rocky island.

hsü 敘 to converse.

hsü 序 to follow in order; series.

hsü 緒 a thread; a clue; the commencement.

hsü 續 to continue to; continuous; additional; supplementary; to renew.

續增 to accumulate.

續假 extension of leave.

續添 supplementary; additional.

續議 additionally agreed upon.

續修 to revise; revised; supplementary.

續修條約 / 續約 a Supplementary Convention.

續購書籍 to buy additional books.

續領之費 the expenses of issuing again; a fee for renewing a license.

續油 to supply oil to a light.

hsu 絮 refuse cotton or silk.

hsü / *yü* / *yeh* 爩 brilliant; being a forbidden character, should be written 爇 (*hsü*, *yü*, or *yeh*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.

hsüan 旋 to revolve; to come back to; then; forthwith.

旋轉 to revolve.

hsuan 旋里 to return to one's home.

旋即 at once; then; thereon.

hsüan 玄 black; sombre; a prohibited character, which ought to be avoided in documents. In certain combinations the last stroke is omitted, *e.g.*, 眩 (*hsüan*): it appears, however, in 畜 (*hsü* or *ch'u*) and its compounds. Otherwise, 元 (*yüan*) is used as a substitute.

hsüan 衒 to display for sale; to seek praise.

衒奇院 an exhibition court.

hsüan 宣 to proclaim.

宣示 to proclaim; to inform by circular.

宣布 to proclaim; to make generally known.

宣詔 to proclaim an Imperial edict.

hsüan 懸 to be suspended; to hang down; to suspend; to hang up; unlike; different.

懸掛 to suspend; to hang up.

懸牌 to exhibit a tablet; a list.

懸望 to be in suspense; to await anxiously.

懸案不結 a pending and unfinished case.

懸殊 / 懸絕 very unlike; quite different.

hsüan 選 / 選中 to choose; to select.

hsüeh 靴 boots.

靴鞋 boots and shoes.

hsüeh 穴 a hole; a den; a cave.

hsüeh 雪 snow.

hsüeh 血 blood; money; property.

血竭 dragon's blood gum.

血本 capital in trade.

hsün 熏 steam; evaporation.

hsün 勳 merit; meritorious; patriotic distinction.

勳爵 rank conferred for merit.

勳勞 honours bestowed for good service.

hsün 循 to comply with; to follow.

循法 to obey the law.

循良 docile; conscientious.

循照 (= 按照) in accordance with.

循理 to follow reason; reasonable.

hsün 旬 a decade; one of three divisions into which a month may be divided: 上旬, the first decade, *i.e.*, the 1st to the 10th of a month; 中旬, the 11th to the 20th; 下旬, the 21st to the 30th.

hsun 旬日 a decade; ten days.

hsun 殉 (= 狥) to follow; to connive at; also, to die; to be killed.

hsun 洵 really.

hsun 狥 to connive at; to follow; to be greedy of.

狥私 to follow one's private ends; selfishness; favouritism.

狥縱 to connive at.

hsun 詢 to inquire.

詢問 to ask particulars; to inquire.

詢商 to inquire into; to ask.

詢請 to inquire about and request (that a matter be done).

hsun 訓 to teach; instruction; to exhort.

hsün 巡 to cruise; a tidewaiter; an executive employé.

巡查 to cruise about (as a revenue cruiser); to inspect (as ports).

巡歷 to inspect (as a district, a port).

巡防 to cruise and guard; to cruise about.

巡船 [Customs] boats; cruisers.

巡捕 a constable; a policeman.

巡撫 to go about and console; a provincial Governor.

巡撫部院 a provincial Governor.

hsün 尋 common; usual; to seek; to investigate.

尋常 ordinary; as usual.

尋常日行事件 the current daily business.

尋常日用物件 articles of daily use.

尋查 to investigate; to search.

hsün 汛 a guard house; a military station; to guard.

汛官 officers in charge of a military station.

hsün 訊 to investigate; to examine judicially.

訊訪 to inquire into.

訊究 to investigate.

訊斷 to try, and give judgment in, a case.

訊結 to inquire into and settle [a case].

hsün 迅 / 迅速 quickly; promptly.

迅行措辦 to put into operation at once.

迅賜賞給 to kindly give as soon as possible.

迅賜給領 to promptly allow to be given up.

hsün 勛 (= 勳) merit; patriotic distinction.

勛安 [I wish you] merit and peace (a concluding phrase in letters).

hu 呼 to call out for; to name; to call.

呼搶 (= 呼天搶地) to call to Heaven and hit the ground with the head; *i.e.*, to feel pangs of grief.

hu 虎 a tiger.

虎骨 tigers' bones.

虎皮 tigers' skins.

hu 琥 / 琥珀 amber.

hu 忽 to forget; to disregard; unexpectedly; suddenly.

忽畧 careless.

忽畧不論 to carelessly refuse discussing; to take no notice of (as a matter one need not care about).

hu 惚 doubt; uncertainty.

hu 胡 why; what; how; Tartars or Turks; Central Asiatic; reckless.

胡椒 pepper.

胡麻 foreign hemp; linseed.

胡人 Central Asiatics.

hu 湖 a lake: the prefecture of Hu-chou, near Shanghai and Ningpo; (= 湖廣) the provinces of Hupei and Hunan (= Hukwang).

湖絲 Shanghai fine raw silk (silk of Hu-chou).

湖北 *(hu-pei)* the province of Hupeh.

湖南 *(hu-nan)* the province of Hunan.

湖廣 *(hu-kuang)* the two provinces of Hupeh and Hunan.

湖口 Hukow (a port of call on the Yangtze).

hu 瑚 coral.

hu 糊 to paste; (= 餬) gruel; food; subsistence.

糊口 sustenance; a livelihood.

hu 壺 a pot.

hu 狐 a fox; suspicious.

狐狸 a fox.

狐狸皮 foxes' skins.

hu 戶 a family; population; a door; an orifice.

戶部 the Board of Revenue.

戶部稅則 the Customs Tariff issued by the Board of Revenue (in force at the Native Custom Houses).

戶口 population.

戶冊 a register of population.

hu 滬 Shanghai.

滬關 the Shanghai Customs.

hu 互 mutually; each other.
互相 mutual; each other.
互撥貨物 to tranship goods from one vessel to another.
互較 to confront with each other.
互換 to exchange.
互異 different from each other; to disagree.
hu 獲 to take in hunting; to catch (as a thief).
獲益 to reap benefit.
hu 護 to protect; to assist.
護照 a passport.
護送 to accompany; to escort.
護衛 an officer of the Imperial body-guard.
護書 a sealed letter.
hua 化 to change; to reform.
化消 to melt.
化寶 a compound of silver in current use at Tientsin.
化民 to reform the people.
hua 花 flowers; painted or carved ornaments; fancy [articles]; to spend.
花梨木 rose-wood.
花生 ground-nuts.
花生餅 ground-nut cake.
花板 ornamented boards.
花洋布 printed cottons; chintzes.
花布 fancy cotton cloth; figured calicoes.
花素棉絨布 fancy woollens.
花剪絨 velvets; velveteens; fustians.
花名冊 a muster roll; a list of names.
花色 description; denomination.
花紅 a reward.
花費 to spend; expenditure.
花錢 to spend money.
花旗 the American flag, *lit.*, the flowery banner; the United States; American.
花旗布 American drills; domestics.
花押 (=畫押) to sign; signature.
hua 華 Chinese; China; flowery.
華人 a Chinese; a native (of China).
華商 Chinese merchants.
華客 a Chinese passenger.
華官 Chinese officials; native authorities.
華式 native (Chinese) type.

hua 華翰 your flowery epistle; your note.
華陽 Hwayang (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
hua 划 a pinnace; a scow; a small boat.
划船 an open boat; a sampan.
hua 畫 to draw; to paint.
畫一 uniform.
畫一款式 / 畫一式樣 uniform; of a uniform pattern.
畫押 to affix one's signature; to sign.
畫定界址 to determine a site (as for a settlement).
hua 劃 to cut; to mark; to divide.
劃分 to divide; to distinguish between.
hua 話 language.
hua 滑 smooth; slippery.
滑石 soapstone.
滑利 deceitful.
huai 壞 to spoil; to be lost.
壞船 a wreck; a vessel damaged in distress.
壞船拆毀木料 materials from vessels broken up.
壞爛 to spoil (as fruit).
huai 懷 the bosom; to cherish.
懷想 to cherish thoughts of; to think.
huai 淮 the river Huai.
淮南 (*huai-nan*) *lit.*, south of the Huai river; *i.e.*, the city of Huai-an-fu, in Kiangsu.
huan 還 to return; to repay.
還債 to repay a debt.
還價 to abate in price.
還拜 to return a visit.
huan 歡 to be pleased; delight.
歡欣 to delight in; to rejoice.
huan 緩 to be lax; to remit (as taxes); to postpone; slowly; to delay; to exchange.
緩駛 to slacken speed; to stop (as a ship); to slow down.
huan 換 to change; to substitute one for another.
換船 to tranship; to be transhipped.
換取現銀 to exchange for cash (as a drawback).
換領新牌 to exchange against a new certificate.
換發 to issue in exchange for.
換易 to exchange.
換約 to exchange (*i.e.*, to ratify) a Treaty.

huan 宦 a Government officer.

huan 患 a calamity; to be afflicted with.

患病 to fall sick.

患傳染症 afflicted with a contagious disease.

huang 荒 wild; barren; dearth; draught.

huang 謊 falsehood; lies; to lie.

huang 皇 the Emperor; Imperial.

皇帝 the Emperor.

皇上 His Majesty the Emperor.

皇上聖鑒訓示 the instructions from His Imperial Majesty's sacred glance.

皇后 the Empress.

皇太后 the Empress Dowager.

皇朝 the present dynasty.

皇清 the Imperial Ch'ing dynasty; Imperial Chinese.

huang 惶 fear; to fear.

huang 黃 yellow.

黃銅 yellow copper; brass.

黃銅器 brassware.

黃銅皮 copper sheathing; yellow metal.

黃蠟 yellow wax.

黃丹 yellow lead; massicot.

黃旗 a yellow flag; the quarantine flag; the Danish flag.

黃馬褂 the "yellow jacket" (as a distinction of merit).

黃連 (=黃蓮) a kind of dye-stuff; gentian.

黃薑 turmeric.

黃河 the Yellow River.

黃州府 the prefecture of Huang-chou.

黃岡縣 the district of Huang-kang.

黃浦河 the river Whangpoo, at Shanghai.

huang 磺 sulphur; brimstone.

huang 況 more; moreover; how much more.

hui 揮 to direct; to point out.

hui 灰 ashes.

灰色 ash colour; grey.

灰鼠 the squirrel.

灰鼠皮 squirrel skins.

hui 回 (or 回) to come back; to send back: back; Mahomedan.

回歸 / 回家 to return [home].

hui 回駛 to sail back.

回國 to return, or to be sent back, to one's country.

回文 an official reply.

回書 to reply to a letter.

回絨 *lit.*, Mahomedan wool; fustian.

回回 a Turk; a Mahomedan.

hui 迴 (or 廻) to return; to turn round.

迴避 to withdraw from office, because a senior relative holds office in the same province; to avoid a superior officer in passing him on a public road.

hui 悔 to regret; to repent.

hui 誨 to advise; to admonish; to instruct.

hui 會 to communicate with; together with; conjointly; to meet together; to make an agreement; an association; a club; a guild.

會晤 to confer; to meet to discuss a question.

會議 to discuss conjointly; to have an interview; to agree upon.

會商 to consult with.

會驗 / 會同驗明 to examine conjointly.

會訊 to investigate conjointly; joint investigation.

會訊章程 the Joint Investigation Rules.

會集 / 會合 to assemble.

會同 to meet together; conjointly.

會同四譯館 an office under the Board of Ceremonies; an office where meetings of Foreign Envoys take place (?); "the residence for Tributary Envoys."

會銜 conjointly (said of two officials issuing a joint proclamation).

會咨 to make a joint communication.

會理 to manage conjointly.

會館 a guild; a public company.

會主 the president of a public company, guild, etc

會齊考試 a competitive examination.

hui 繪 to sketch; to draw; to paint.

繪圖 to draw a sketch, plan, or map.

hui 賄 / 賄賂 to bribe.

賄買 to bribe; to purchase by bribing.

hui 滙 (or 匯) to exchange [money].

滙費 expenses of remitting money.

hui 滙兌費 expenses of exchanging and weighing (money); loss by exchange.

滙豐銀行 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

hui 慧 intelligent.

hui 毀 to break; to destroy.

毀謗 to slander.

hui 燬 to burn.

hui 惠 kindness; liberality.

惠臨 to kindly descend; to honour with a visit.

惠來縣 the district of Hui-lai, near Swatow.

hui 穢 dirt; filth.

hui 彙 to sort; to classify; to collect.

彙集 to collect.

彙報 to make a collective report to.

彙解 to forward collectively; to collect and remit.

彙訂 to arrange; to classify.

hui 諱 to shun; to avoid.

hun 昏 dark; obscure.

hun 婚 to marry.

婚姻 bride and bridegroom; to marry.

hun 惛 confused; forgetful.

hun 混 confused; confusion; mixed; ill-assorted.

混雜 to mix together.

混行上船 to board a ship promiscuously and without permission.

hung 洪 great; vast.

洪恩 a great favour.

hung 哄 to cheat.

hung 鴻 great; vast; a kind of wild goose, being a symbol of swiftness.

鴻慈 immense kindness.

鴻便 an opportunity of sending a letter.

鴻啟 an envelope.

hung 紅 red.

紅花 safflower; fine chinaware (at Kiukiang, *lit.*, porcelain with red patterns).

紅丹 red lead; minium.

紅棗 red dates.

紅糧 millet.

紅木 red-wood.

紅茶 black tea.

紅毛 red haired; red-haired foreigners, originally the Dutch, afterwards the English, and now all foreigners. It is not considered a respectful term by foreigners.

hung 紅單 a port clearance. The port clearance of earlier days was a formidable-looking document of yellow paper, and ornamented with curling dragons. Its large vermilion seals obtained for it the name of *hung pai* (紅牌), or red permit; *Anglicè*, "grand chop" (WILLIAMS). The present name, *hung tan*, may apparently be similarly explained.

hung 弘 large; vast; being a forbidden character, was changed into 弘 (*hung*); later, 宏 (*hung*). In certain combinations 强 (*chiang*) is used for 強 (*chiang*).

hung 轟 to blast.

轟爆之物 explosive matter or articles.

huo 禍 calamity; evil.

huo 豁 liberal; magnanimous.

豁免 kindly to exempt from [punishment]; to pardon.

huo 或 or; if; if perhaps; either.

或……或 either.....or .....; whether.....or.....

或致 or even.

或曰 one may say; some say that.

huo 惑 to doubt; to suspect.

huo 活 lively; alive; movable; cheerful.

活機之木 a movable beam on board a ship; a swinging-boom.

活字 movable type.

huo 火 fire; fiery.

火夫 a fireman (as one who tends the engines of steamers).

火食 cooked meals; provisions; stores.

火腿 hams.

火石 flint stones.

火絨 tinder.

火油 kerosene oil.

火輪船 a steamer.

火藥 gunpowder.

火藥開花彈子 shell loaded with gunpowder.

火票 a *huo-p'iao* (a despatch of great importance, forwarded, through the Board of War, by special fast couriers).

火牌 an urgent despatch.

huo 伙 household furniture.

伙長 (= 夥長) a ship's mate.

huo 夥 a clerk in a firm; a partner; a company; many.

夥長 a chief mate; a senior partner.

huo 貨 goods; merchandise.

huo 貨物 goods; merchandise; articles of trade.
貨物清單 a ship's manifest; an invoice.
貨單 an invoice.
貨主 the owner [of goods].
貨船 a merchant vessel.
貨價 the value of goods; the price.
貨樣 samples.
貨色 description of goods.
貨財 goods and [other] property; movables.

I.

i 伊 he, his; she, her, etc.
伊等 they; their.
一 (or 壹) one; (= 一切) all; throughout; to be one with; to be the same as; at the same time; together; as soon as; if once..... Before a noun and preceded by a genitive, or a clause corresponding to a genitive, may be said to represent the definite article: 末尾一關, "*the* Custom House at the end," "*the* last Custom House," not "*a* Custom House at the end," etc.
一一 one by one.
一則.....二則 first....., second.....
一案 with regard to (such and such) a case; *re.*
一.....卽..... / 一屆.....卽..... } as soon as....., then.....
一經 as soon as.
一經.....卽 as soon as....., then.....
一經查出 as soon as discovered: when caught (as in an illegal act).
一家 the whole family.
一體 / 一切 / 一律 / 一併 / 一概 / 一同 / 一齊 / 一節 / 一總 } all; equally; uniformly; all at once; often merely denoting plurality of nouns preceding.
一番 once; in one instance.
一項 the item of.
一開 if once opened; if once we commence [acting like this].
一覽而知 to see and notice a matter at a glance; synoptical.

i 一面 at the same time.
一面.....一面.....on the one hand,.....on the other, ...; partly....., partly.....
一力 with the whole strength; by one's own exertion.
一心 in the same spirit; with one heart; with the whole heart.
一樣 of the same kind; the same; not different.
一名 another name is; also called.
一半爲斷 to divide into two halves.
一帶 in the neighbourhood of; all along.
一壇 one altar; one spread (as of sacrifices to be offered).
一直 straight.
一共 all; the whole of; total.
一時 at the same time; sometimes; at one time; inadvertently.
一等 (= 頭等) of the first class.
一定 certainly; at all events: positively; fixed; not changeable.
一定不易 fixed; not changeable.
一次 once.
一次之課 a tax paid once for all; a single charge (compounding for several charges, as the transit duty).
一味 of the same taste; in the same style.
i 宜 must; suitable; to suit; to make fit: that which is proper; that which must necessarily be done in connexion with; business; affair.
宜廣開來路 to encourage (or develop) the import trade.
宜昌關 the Ichang Customs.
i 誼 a disinterested friend; goodness.
i 倚 to depend on; to lean against.
倚畀 an important trust.
倚靠 to depend on; to rely on.
i 椅 a chair.
i 意 to think; intention; meaning; purpose.
意思 meaning; thought; intention.
意外 unexpected; unforeseen.
意外之虞 unexpected dangers.
意見 one's opinion.
意見不同 to be of a different opinion.
意有不洽 to disagree; not to fall in with one's ideas; to have fault to find with.
意圖 to intend; to plan.
意薩貝勒寶星 the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic.

i 憶 to think; to reflect.

i 薏 a kind of lotus seed.

薏仁米 pearl barley.

i 醫 to cure; a physician.

醫生 a doctor.

醫治 medical attendance; to cure.

醫藥 medicines.

醫院 a hospital.

i 衣 clothes.

衣服 / 衣物 } clothing.

衣箱 boxes containing clothes; a clothes chest.

i 依 to rely on; as; according to; to accede to.

依議 "let it be as it was recommended" (in Imperial edicts).

依允 to consent to; to comply with.

依律 according to law.

依限 within a prescribed limit of time.

依舊 as before.

i 亦 also.

亦可 will also do; may also.

i 夷 barbarian; foreign. By Article LI of the British Treaty of Tientsin (1858) it was agreed that this character should not be applied, in Chinese official documents, to the British Government or to British subjects; it is therefore no longer used in international correspondence.

i 胰 fat over the stomach; soap.

胰子 soap.

i 怡 harmonious; to please; pleasure.

怡養 healthy; well nourished.

i 貽 to bring on; to cause; to leave; to bequeath; to involve in; to cease to.

貽悞 to cause an error or a wrong impression; to mislead.

i 移 to forward to; to change; a despatch; to write officially.

移縣 to send to the magistrate (for trial or punishment).

移送 to forward.

移交 to send to.

移換 to change.

移遷 to remove.

移泊 to shift anchorage; to remove from one berth to another.

i 移去 to remove.

移動 to move; to be carried away.

移離 to move away.

移咨 to inform in a despatch.

移飭 to instruct in a despatch.

i 頤 the chin; the 27th diagram, denoting "to feed;" hence, a man so old that he has to be fed.

i 疑 to suppose; to suspect; to be in doubt about.

疑惑 to doubt; to suspect.

疑難事件 matters doubtful and difficult to decide upon.

i 擬 to propose; to design; to decide (as in a criminal case).

擬辦 to give judgment; to sentence; to propose managing.

擬辦試行 about to put into operation provisionally.

擬度 to estimate.

擬議 to decide; decision.

擬定 to decide.

擬定辦法 to propose a fixed mode of procedure.

i 遺 to leave; to bequeath (as when dying); to lose.

遺失 to lose; loss.

遺悞 to make a mistake.

遺誥 / 遺命 } the last words of a dying person; the dying commands.

遺書 a will.

i 義 meaning; principle; righteous; justice.

義國 (=意大利 *i-ta-li*) Italy; Italian.

i 儀 rite; ceremony; rule; pattern.

i 蟻 an ant; as a term of modesty, "I, the petitioner."

蟻等 "we, the petitioners."

i 議 to deliberate; to discuss; to decide; it is agreed that: to deliberate in council; to recommend to the Emperor; (=義 or 文義) the meaning of a passage.

議明 to agree upon.

議定 to decide.

議酬 to award a gratuity; to pay for.

議事廳 an office for the discussion of public matters; a Chancellor's office; a ministry.

議事廳事務大臣 the Chancellor of the [German] Empire; the *Bundeskanzler*.

i 以

1. as a verb: to use; to have; to possess.

2. using; with; and therefore denoting the instrumental or ablative case of a noun.

以官濟私 to further one's private ends by means of official resources.

以假攙眞 to mix up truth with falsehood; to adulterate.

以畫一辦理 to treat a matter in a uniform manner.

以概論 to take the broad view of a matter.

以內 inside of; within; less than. Similarly, *i wai* (以外), outside; more than; *i ch'ien* (以前), before; *i hou* (以後), after; *i shang* (以上), above; *i hsia* (以下), below; *i pei* (以北), to the north of, etc.

以東 to the east of.....; *e.g.*, 大通以東, to the east of Tat'ung.

以代 to serve for something else; in lieu of.

3. it is sometimes employed, like *chiang* (將), in marking the object of a verb, when the verb follows, as in the classical example *i t'ien-hsia yü jên* (以天下與人), "to give the empire to man;" but in the business style such accusatives more frequently follow the verb, *e.g.*, *chiao i han-shu* (教以漢書), "to teach Chinese literature;" *chia i hsing-ho* (加以刑嚇), "to inflict torture." It most frequently occurs in connexion with a second object, as in 以[1]多[2]報[3]少[4] [3]*pao*, to declare, [1]*i* [2]*to*, much, or a large quantity, as [4]*shao*, little, or a small quantity, "to make a false declaration of quantity;" especially so in the phrase *i*.....*wei*.....(以.....爲.....), to consider.....as....., "to treat.....as," etc.; *e.g.*, *i ch'i wei ch'ieh* (以妻爲妾), "to treat a wife as a concubine."

以遠報近 to report far as near; to make a false declaration as to the number of Likin stations passed by certain goods.

以細報粗 to declare a superior as an inferior quality; to make a false declaration of quality.

以貴價報賤價 to declare a higher as a lower value; to make a false declaration of value.

以.....爲.....to consider.....as.....

以.....爲是 to consider (a matter) to be so; to consider as correct.

以.....爲度 to consider.....as a limit.

以.....爲準 to take.....as a standard.

以此爲例 this is to be regarded as the rule.

以國事爲重 to keep Government matters in due regard.

以四個月爲期 to consider four months as a limit; *i.e.*, within four months.

i 以不應納子稅爲詞 to write (or maintain) that transit dues are not payable.

以價值爲率 to declare the value as the principle to go by.

以壹百分爲算 to divide into 100 parts or shares.

4. with 爲 forms the verb 以爲, to consider; in which sense it is also employed above.

以爲然 to consider that it be so; to accede to a request.

以爲公當 to consider as fair.

以(=以爲)全始終之美 to consider the advantages from beginning to end.

5. by reason of; because of; because. *Cf.* the phrases *shih-i* (是以), therefore; *ho-i* (何以), by what? wherefore? why? *so-i* (所以), by which; therefore; *wu-i* (無以), to have nothing by which; there is no reason for.

6. that; to the effect that; especially after terms involving a communication like *ch'êng* (稱), to state, or *han* (函), a letter: "to the effect that."

7. 以 (= 自 *tzŭ*) from.

以此口運至彼口 to move from one port to another.

以是日起 to date from this, or that, day.

8. 以 gives a verb the force of the second supine *(facile dictu)* after terms meaning "difficult," "easy," "capable," or "sufficient," such as *nan* (難), *i* (易), *k'an* (堪), *tsu* (足), etc., *e.g.*, *tsu i ai* (足以礙), "sufficient or capable to hinder;" *nan i ch'êng-kung* (難以成功), "difficult to bring about." In all these cases *yü* (於) may take the place of *i* (以). We may add here phrases like 自開海以來, "since the sea, or navigation, was opened," though here, as in most other cases, the real force of the Chinese will scarcely admit of comparison with any foreign grammatical term.

9. 以及 and; or.

10. In order to; "and hereby." In this sense it often occurs in a sort of stereotyped phrase the pattern of which is contained in the 16 maxims forming the Emperor K'ANG-HSI's Sacred Edict, *e.g.*, 重農桑以足衣食, "give importance to agriculture and the mulberry, *and so* provide enough food and raiment" (BRIDGMAN); or "*in order to* provide enough food and raiment." A similar phrase is often added to longer periods as a mere stylistic ornament, to round off the sentence as it were; it is therefore often suppressed in the English version, though some means will usually be found to express its sense without placing the natural run of the English version under any constraint, as has been well shown in Sir THOMAS WADE's translations. The following examples may occur in documents:—

以安善良 in order to tranquillise good subjects.

i 以昭誠衷 in order to show sincere feelings; out of sincere sympathy.

以昭周備 for the sake of greater clearness and completeness.

以昭劃一 for the sake of uniformity.

以昭核實 in order to show the fact to be true; in order to furnish a correct statement (as of value); for the sake of accuracy.

以昭激勸 for the sake of encouragement.

以昭信實 in order to manifest authenticity; "in witness thereof."

以昭信守 in order to exhibit the guard of trust; "in witness thereof."

以昭公允 / 以昭平允 in order to show justice; for the sake of justice; for the sake of fairness.

以期相安 so that mutual peace may be hoped for.

以期曉然 in order that it may be thus known.

以期得實 in order to arrive at the truth.

以期妥善 in order that matters may be properly managed.

以致錯漏 so as to result in an erroneous evasion (as of duty).

以靖地方 in order to tranquillise the place.

以清界限 in order to have a clearly defined limit.

以清欠欵 in order to clear debts.

以清款項 in order to clear (settle account concerning these) items; in order to close accounts.

以儆效尤 in order to warn against bad examples.

以救蟻命 in order to save poor peoples' lives.

以救微生 in order to save an unimportant life.

以專責成 in order to impose responsibility.

以全蟻命 in order to render complete a poor man's life; in order to restore a poor man to life.

以重稅課 in order to show due respect to revenue interests.

以防弊混 in order to guard against irregularities.

以符舊制 in order to agree with the old rule.

以符原案 in accordance with the original arrangement.

以息浮議 in order to stop idle discussions.

以弭後患 in order to forestall calamities.

i 以備稽查 in order to provide for examination; for future identification (said of documents containing particulars as to goods, and filed in archives); for future reference.

以便查明 in order to facilitate examination.

以便照辦 in order to act accordingly.

以便征稅 in order to levy the duty (properly).

以便商民 / 以便商族 in order to accommodate merchants.

以便商艱 in order to be of help in commercial difficulties.

以便輸餉 in order to facilitate the payment of duties.

以憑徵稅 in order to furnish the documentary proof for charging duty.

以憑核辦 in order to have proof for acting.

以憑查驗 in order to furnish vouchers for the examination [of goods]; on the ground of which examination may be made.

以憑轉復 in order to have a basis for making a reply.

以示求救 in order to show that rescue is required; to make signals of distress.

以示區別 in order to show the distinction.

以示限制 in order to draw a limit; as a restrictive measure.

以示優獎 in order to show, or mark, special merit.

以順商情 in order to meet commercial requirements.

以肅鹺政 in order to inspire respect for the Salt Gabel.

以杜假冒 in order to prevent fraud.

以杜勾串 in order to prevent fraudulent combinations.

以杜弊端 in order to restrict malpractices.

以杜偏累 in order to prevent partiality.

以杜隱漏 in order to prevent evading (as payment of duties).

以資勸戒 in order to warn; in order to caution (as a warning).

以資稽查 for examination; for inspection.

以資鼓勵 for the sake of encouragement.

以資覽觀 in order to avail myself of the spectacle.

以完此案 in order to close this case.

以爲卹商 in order to facilitate trade.

i 以免周章 in order to avoid useless trouble.

以免重輸 in order to avoid [too] heavy payment; in order to avoid over-taxation.

以免舛悞 in order to avoid mistakes.

以免紛歧 in order to avoid divergency (inconsistency in acting).

以免紛更 in order to avoid perplexing changes.

以免饒舌 in order to avoid altercation.

以免曠悞 in order to avoid delay.

以免疎虞 in order to avoid danger.

以免參差 in order to avoid discrepancy or want of uniformity.

以免貽誤 in order to avoid mistakes.

以免推諉 in order to avoid the shifting of responsibility.

以冀裕課恤商 in order that revenue and commercial interests may be benefited.

以期無碍稅餉 in order that no difficulties may arise to the revenue.

以防觸礁之患 in order to guard against collisions.

以補應完之釐 in order to make up for the likin taxes due.

以示鐙塔所在 in order to indicate the position of the light.

以示沉船所在 in order to indicate the position of the wreck.

以示儆 in order to show warning; "as a warning."

以杜避重就輕之弊 to prevent shirking the heavy and taking to the light, *i.e.*, substituting the easy for the onerous.

以免觸沙之患 in order to avoid grounding on the shoal.

以免辦理兩歧 to avoid divergency (inconsistency) of action.

以免參差爭論 in order to prevent misunderstanding.

以防 in order to guard against.

以冀 in order to hope; to thereby hope.

以期 (=以望) so that it may be hoped; so as not to interfere with.

以致 so that; so as to; so as to result in, or lead to.

以免 in order to avoid; so as not to; the opposite of *i pien* (以便), in order to.

i 以憑 by means of which supported; on the ground of which; provided with which.

以示 in order to make known that.

以資.....in order to afford.....; by means of which one may.....

以便 in order to; so that.

---

i 已 a sign of the past; it precedes the verb, and, like *ching* (經), is often separated from it by other parts of the sentence; having (the opposite of 未 *(wei)*, not having).

已經 a sign of the past; "having already;" already.

已滿 filled up; already full; loaded full (as a ship); having expired (as a limit of time).

已極 having reached the extreme; extremely; to the utmost.

已開 having been opened; opened; open (as the Treaty ports).

已用 having been used; old; second-hand.

已完稅 having paid duty; duty paid.

已完正稅 to have paid, or having paid, full duty.

已完正稅憑單 a certificate (proof) showing that full duty has been paid; a duty proof.

已下船 having been shipped.

已離原泊方向 to have left the original anchorage (as a ship).

已有地方官給領船照 the local authorities *having* issued a ship's certificate.

已在內地買貨 to have bought goods in the interior.

已一年 after the lapse of a year.

已兩載之久 after the lapse of two years.

已逾兩年 having exceeded [the time] of two years.

已逾十有餘年之久 more than 10 years since.

已甚 very excessive.

i 矣 a final particle, denoting the close of a sentence.

i 邑 a town; a city.

i 益 advantages or concessions (granted to certain nations in Treaties); to add; to increase.

益處 advantage.

益算 to add.

益矢 to increase in speed; with increased energy.

益臻 to multiply and accumulate.

i 益於實濟 to be conducive to real advantage; to be of benefit to.

益加 to increase.

i 縊 to strangle; to hang oneself.

i 譯 to translate; to interpret; an interpreter; an official interpreter.

譯名 a name translated or transliterated.

譯漢 to translate into Chinese.

i 驛 post; postal; a courier.

i 易 easy; change; to exchange.

易知 to easily understand; to easily learn.

易剖別 / 易爲分別 } easy to distinguish.

易於 (or 易以) easy to; to find no difficulty in.....

易於相符 easy to agree; handy for calculation.

易於核算 easy to calculate.

易於傷損之貨 damageable goods.

易破碎 easy to break; breakable.

易換 to exchange (as a bank note against cash).

i 異 different from; the opposite of *t'ung* (同), the same; strange; unusual.

異邦 a foreign country.

異違 to oppose.

異鄉 to be separated from one's home.

異詞 different language; dissent; difference of opinion.

異議 a different arrangement.

i 藝 skill; ability in working; profession.

i 役 a low employé; a servant; an officer.

i 疫 an epidemic; a plague.

i 毅 stern; resolute.

i 抑 else; if; or; or whether; to repress.

抑或 or else; or.

抑制 to restrain; restraint.

i 逸 to set free; to abscond; idle.

i 詣 to go to.

詣關 to go to the Custom House.

J.

jan 然 yet; however.

然否 whether or not so.

然後 thereafter; then.

jan 染 to dye; to infect (as with a disease).

染病 to communicate a disease to another.

jang 嚷 altercation.

嚷鬧 to quarrel.

jang 攘 to throw away; to reject.

jang 讓 complaisant; to invite.

jao 繞 (or 遶) to wind round; to make a *détour*.

繞避 to avoid (as a rock in sailing).

繞越 to evade the law.

繞途 / 繞路 } to make a *détour*; to travel on a route not being the direct one.

jao 饒 to indulge; to be liberal; an overplus.

饒舌 to indulge one's tongue; to wrangle; to dispute.

jao 擾 to trouble; to infest.

擾累 to involve in trouble; to interfere with.

jê 惹 to provoke.

jê 熱 hot.

jên 忍 to endure; to bear.

jên 認 to recognise; to confess.

認付 to be responsible for (payment); to have to submit to.

認明 to acknowledge.

認爲 to recognise as; to accept as.

認繳 to bind oneself in paying (as a tax farmer pays a fixed sum to his Government).

認理 to be responsible for.

認保無訛 to professedly guarantee that there is no mistake; *i.e.*, to be responsible for correctness.

認餉接辦 to bind oneself to remit a certain sum out of taxes collected; to take over the collection of a tax, on the farming system; to guarantee the revenue.

認粗爲細 to recognise coarse as fine.

認眞 careful; diligently; to acknowledge.

jên 壬 an astronomical character; north.

壬午 *(jên wu)* the 19th year of a cycle; *e.g.*, the year 1882.

jên 任 to bear; to sustain; it is incumbent on; it is a duty to; an incumbent; a post; an office; relying on.

任內 belonging to one's office; during the time of one's holding an office.

任便 freely; at liberty; to be at liberty to; at one's own discretion.

jèn 任便隨時 at one's own discretion and at any time.

任意 as one thinks fit; arbitrarily.

任聽 to be at liberty to.

任從英商 at the pleasure of British merchants.

任憑 allowed to depend on; it is in the free will of.

jén 人 a man.

人人 everybody; all men.

人客 passengers; a visitor.

人數 a number of men.

人所共知 it is known to everybody; the public are aware of it.

人口 individuals.

人丁 a man; a male adult.

人參 ginseng.

jén 仁 humane; humanity; a kernel; seed.

仁憲 (in petitions, an honorary title given to officials) your kindness.

jén 芒 name of a plant.

芒米 a kind of rice; pearl barley (=薏仁米 *i-jén-mi*).

jéng 仍 still; again; yet; then (=即 *chi*).

仍舊 as of old; as before.

仍照舊章 still according to the old rule.

仍前 as heretofore.

仍復 yet again; again.

jéng 擲. See *chih*.

jih 日 the sun; a day; a date; in the daytime (as opposed to night-time).

日日 every day; daily.

日間 during the daytime.

日後 afterwards; in the course of time.

日久 a long time; after a long time.

日形 fluctuations.

日行事宜 the daily business.

日行通用 in daily and general use.

日用 the daily needs.

日用常事 services attending the necessities of daily life.

日甚一日 more intense from day to day; growing worse and worse.

日記簿 a log-book.

日期 fixed days; terms; a limit; a period of time.

日增 to increase (day by day).

jih 日旺 to prosper (as trade).

日落 (or 日入) the sun setting; sunset.

日落以後 after sunset.

日出 the sun rising; sunrise.

日出以前 before sunrise.

日斯巴尼亞國 / 日國 (*jih-ssŭ-pa-ni-a*, España) Spain; Spanish.

日本國 (*jih-pén-kuo*) Japan; Japanese.

日本參 Japanese ginseng.

日本蠟 Japan wax.

jo 若 if; as.

若干 an indefinite amount; the amonnt of; so and so much; so many.

jo 弱 weak.

jou 柔 soft; yielding.

柔毛 sheeps' wool.

jou 肉 meat; fleshy.

肉菓荳蔻 nutmegs.

肉翅 clarified sharks' fins.

肉桂 cinnamon.

ju 汝 you; your.

汝等 you (plnral).

ju 如 if; as; like.

如何 how? in what manner? the manner in which.

如何征稅 the manner in which duties are levied; the mode of levying duties.

如是 / 如此 like this; thus.

如今 now.

如遇 if there be; if.

如果 if; in the case of.

如故 as of old; as formerly.

如約 as by Treaty bound; as agreed to.

如所擬 as suggested.

如所稱辦理 to act as has been reported.

ju 儒 a scholar; literati.

ju 辱 to disgrace; to insult.

辱承 *lit.*, I have disgraced you in receiving; *i.e.*, you have honoured me without my deserving.

辱承見召 I have been honoured with an invitation.

ju 褥 a mattress; bedding.

ju 入 to enter; to receive; the debit side of an account.
入華 to come, or to be sent, to China.
入選 to receive an appointment.
入欵 receipts; debit; Dr.
入內地 to enter the interior; transit inwards.
入祀 to sacrifice before an ancestral tablet.
入官 to enter the official exchequer; to be confiscated.
入承大統 to take charge of the empire.
入出數目 "figures showing the debit and credit," *i.e.*, a properly balanced account; an account.

ju 乳 milk; to suck; nipple-shaped.
乳香 gum olibanum; frankincense.

juan 軟 (or 輭) soft; yielding.

jui 瑞 a good omen.
瑞典國 (*jui-tien-kuo*) / 瑞敦國 (*jui-tun-kuo*) / 瑞國 (*jui-kuo*) } Sweden; Swedish.

jun 閏 intercalary.
閏十月 the tenth intercalary month.

jun 潤 to moisten; moist; to benefit.

jung 茸 soft; downy; deer horns.

jung 榮 honour; glory.
榮歸 to return with glory; *i.e.*, to retire from public life.

jung 絨 silk floss; woollen.
絨毛 wool.
絨毛布 woollen piece goods.
絨線 woollen yarn.
絨棉布 woollen and cotton mixtures.

jung 容 to endure; to tolerate.

jung 鎔 to fuse metals.
鎔化 / 鎔銷 } to melt.
鎔兌 to melt and weigh; to ascertain the touch (of silver).

jung 冗 affairs; duties; scattered.
冗雜 confused; scattered.
冗費 extra expenditure.

K.

k'a 卡 a barrier. See *ch'ia*.

kai 該 the said; the respective; that; the; to owe.
該管之官 the authorities to whom one is amenable.

kai 該欠 to owe.
該當 ought to; should.

kai 賅 to give; uncommon; rare.
賅載 to be given; to be contained in (as in a book or in a document); written down.
賅備 to be contained in; to be provided for.

kai 改 / 改變 } to alter.
改爲 to alter into (as one reading of a document to another).
改註底簿 to change an entry in the original books.
改包 / 改裝 } to repack (as goods for re-exportation).
改泊 to shift berth (as a vessel in harbour).
改運別口售賣 to change the destination [of goods] to another port of sale.
改正 to correct (as a mistake in a document).

k'ai 蓋 (蓋 or 盖) to build; a cover (as the cover of a boat); a roof; to roof; bedding; to over-top; to affix (as a seal); for; because of.
蓋戳 to affix a seal; to stamp.
蓋印加封 to seal a document and enclose it in an envelope.
蓋用關防 to affix one's official seal.
蓋有……印信 to contain the seal of……
蓋因 the reason, generally, is that……

kai 概 all; equally; then.
概行免稅 all must be exempted from duty.

k'ai 開 to open (a book, a port, etc.); introducing the tenor of a document quoted: to state; stating; "to the effect that."
開關 to open the Custom House.
開行 to open a firm.
開舖 to open a shop.
開市 to open the market.
開印 to re-open an office (as after holidays).
開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.
開艙准單 a permit to break bulk.
開驗 to open (packages) for examination.
開驗復細 to open (packages) for examination and close again.
開張 to open business; to keep an account.
開船廠 to open a dock; to have a dock.
開采煤鐵 to work coal and iron mines.

k'ai 開各商覬覦之漸 to stimulate the appetite (for illegal privileges) amongst merchants; *lit.*, to open the gradual development (*ch'ien* 漸) of merchants' [illegal] desires.

開明 to state; to enumerate; to write out clearly.

開載 to state; to enter (as in a document).

開錄 to record.

開具 to state.

開單 to make out a document, bill, memorandum, etc.

開列 to enumerate; to state (as in a list).

開列清單 to enter in a list; to make a list of.

開列於左 to mention hereafter; enumerated below.

開具清單 to draw up an official statement of particulars.

開辦 to put into operation.

開船 the departure of a ship; the lifting of anchors; to start on a sea journey.

開行 to start on a journey; to lift anchors.

開行最速 to start in a great hurry (as a ship).

開出 to proceed to (as a ship on having lifted anchors); also, to state in particular.

開駛 to proceed on a journey (as a ship).

開價 to declare the value (of an article).

開設 to establish; to be established.

開缺 to open a vacancy; to quit one's post.

開放 to release (*e.g.*, goods detained).

開放大砲 to fire off cannon.

開釋 to release.

開來 to come from (as a ship).

開復 to recover; to restore.

開化 K'ai-hua-fu (in the province of Yünnan).

開平 K'ai-p'ing (a coal-producing place in Chihli).

kan 乾 dry; dried.

乾魚 dried fish; stock-fish.

乾花 dried flowers.

kan 幹 skilful; to attend to business; affairs.

幹事 to manage an affair.

幹阿達 (*kan-a-ta*) Canada.

kan 干 to concern; concerning; to offend against.

干涉 to be connected with.

干預 to meddle with.

干例 to offend against the law.

kan 干例禁 to offend against what is prohibited by law.

干犯 to offend against.

干咎 to be guilty; to become guilty of.

kan 杆 a stick; a post; a flagstaff.

kan 肝 the liver; anger; irritation.

kan 桿 a pole; a post; a flagstaff.

kan 趕 to hasten; to hurry; to pursue.

趕緊 to pursue closely; as quickly as possible.

kan 竿 sticks.

kan 甘 sweet; agreeable; willing.

甘心 voluntarily.

甘願 free will; voluntarily.

甘結 a bond of good faith; a voluntary agreement.

甘草 liquorice.

kan 柑 the mandarin orange.

柑皮 orange peel.

kan 敢 to dare; can; also in the interrogative, and hence negative, sense, can I? should I? *i.e.*, I cannot, I dare not (=豈敢, how can I? I dare not).

敢不敬遵 how could I dare not to respectfully obey?

kan 橄 the Chinese olive.

橄欖 olives (Chinese).

kan 感 to be grateful.

感激 to thank; grateful.

感荷 to be obliged.

感恩 to feel obliged.

感鴻恩 to be greatly obliged.

k'an 看 to see; to look; to inspect.

看守 to watch (a ship); a watcher; a tidewaiter.

k'an 堪 to be able.

堪以 to be fit for.

堪克 adequate to; competent to.

堪虞 fraught with danger.

k'an 勘 to inspect.

勘度 to measure; to survey (as land for a site to build upon).

勘量 to survey (as a ship).

k'an 刊 to cut; to cut blocks for printing; to engrave; to print.

刊刻 to cut blocks for printing; to print.

刊刻成本 / 刊本 to print (on blocks) in pamphlet or book form.

kang 杠 (also written 扛) a yard on a mast; a pole.
kang 槓 a trunk; a box; a carrying-pole.
kang 剛 hard; firm.
剛石 granite.
kang 綱 to control.
kang 鋼 steel.
k'ang 康 the feeling of vigour; ease; repose.
康慶 healthy-minded and joyful.
康頤 enjoying robust health in old age.
康强 robust; strong; vigorous.
康熙 the Emperor K'ANG HSI.
k'ang 抗 / 抗敵 } to oppose; to resist.
抗價 to keep up the price.
kao 高 high; lofty.
高下 high and low; the rate of; higher or lower; differently adjusted.
高估 a high valuation; to assess at a high value.
高升 to be promoted to a high post.
高掛 to suspend high up.
高粮 millet.
高麗 *(kao-li)* Corea; Corean.
高麗參 Corean ginseng.
kao 稿 the draft of a document; an original copy.
kao 膏 fat; greasy; a preparation of greasy appearance, like ointment, etc.; prepared opium.
膏釐 the likin tax on prepared opium; the boiling tax; the *kao-li* tax.
膏粱 rich; wealthy; well off.
kao 羔 a lamb; standing for 膏 *(kao)*, fat, greasy, etc.
kao 告 to inform; to tell; to announce; to ask for; to accuse.
告假 to ask for leave of absence; leave.
告病 to report oneself sick; to ask for sick leave.
告白 a notice; a placard.
告知 to inform.
告狀 an indictment; to prosecute; to accuse.
告示 a public notice; a proclamation.
告罪 to apologise.
kao 誥 to enjoin upon; to proclaim.
k'ao 靠 to lean against; by the side of; to rely on.

k'ao 考 to examine; aged; deceased parents.
考試 to examine; to take one's degree.
考驗 to examine (as a candidate).
考選局 a board of examination.
考究 to examine; to investigate.
k'ao 栲 the mangrove tree.
栲皮 mangrove bark.
kei 給. See *chi*.
kên 根 classifier of needles, muskets, wood beams, etc.; the root; thoroughly.
根本 root; origin.
根末 beginning and end; the whole of.
根究 to investigate thoroughly.
k'ên 肯 willing; to wish.
k'ên 懇 to beg; truly; earnest.
懇請 / 懇求 / 懇祈 } to beg; to petition; to beseech; to entreat.
懇恩 to pray for favour.
kêng 更 a watch (of the night = two hours); to alter; still more; moreover; again.
更改 / 更變 / 更換 } to change.
更正 to correct.
更張 to overrule; to change existing ways.
更加 to make alterations and additions.
更訂 to alter; to amend (as rules).
更定條約 an amended or revised Treaty.
更不 still less; much less.
kêng 梗 straight.
kêng 耕 to plough; to till.
k'êng 坑 a pit.
坑砂 manure-cake; poudrette.
ko 各 each; every; all; sign of the plural.
各款 all kinds; the various kinds.
各項 all kinds; all descriptions.
各樣 all sorts.
各樣傘 all sorts of umbrellas.
各種 of all kinds; of every class.
各色 of all kinds; of all descriptions.

ko 各名 of all denominations.
各國 foreign countries; the Treaty Powers.
各國大臣 the Treaty Power Ministers.
各國領事官 the Treaty Power Consuls.
各路 at all places; in all directions.
各省 the provinces.
各口 the ports; the Treaty ports.
各口分章 local rules (at the various ports).
各行 the shops (of a place); the firms.
各商 the merchants; all the merchants.
各稅 duties (of various classes).
各貨 *the* goods.
各事人等 individuals connected with the several functions of; those who are charged with the duties of.
各等因 *i.q.*, 等因 *(tông yin)*; "such arguments;" "etc.," after the enumeration of a number of arguments.
各該關 all the said Custom Houses.
各適其用者 each accords with (or is adapted to) the use (to which it is put).
各羅斯 *(ko-lo-ssŭ)* a gross.

ko 格 a rule.
格式 a pattern.
格外 outside the rule; extraordinary.
格外施恩 to grant a special favour.

ko 閣 an upper room; a council chamber.
閣下 Sir; you (as a term of respect in letters, etc.).

ko 擱 to obstruct; to put down at a place.
擱淺 to run ashore; to strand.

ko 哥 an elder brother.

ko 歌 to sing; to praise.

ko 割 to cut off; to injure; to ruin.
割斷 to cut asunder.

ko 隔 to divide off; to occupy the middle between two localities.

ko 噶拉 *(ko-la)* the city of Galatz.

ko 轕 chariots and spears; mixed; confused.

ko 革 to deprive of rank and office; to dismiss from office.
革職 to degrade an official.
革退 to dismiss from office.
革換 to remove from office; to suspend.

ko 個 (箇 or 个) a piece (a general classifier).

k'o 可 can; may; will do.
可也 "this will do" (a final phrase which need not be translated).
可以 can; may.
可行 may be done; allowable.
可惡 detestable; hateful.
可惜 it is a pity; to be regretted.
可見 one may see; it is evident that.
可否 whether or not it is possible to.
可不必 need not be.....; .....may be dispensed with.
可無慮 one need not fear this.
可期漸旺 one may hope for a gradual rise.

k'o 科 to calculate from; practice; profession; medical art; the examination for the two highest degrees; series; rank.
科征 to tax at a certain rate; to assess a tax; to fix the rate of a tax; taxation.
科稅 extra duty; additional duty; to exact a tax.
科試 the triennial examination.

k'o 課 taxes; revenue; a task; a job; to examine; to counsel.
課稅 duties; charges on goods.
課館 a revenue office.

k'o 錁 a silver ingot; bullion.

k'o 刻 to engrave; the eighth part of a Chinese hour, or 15 minutes; a set time.
刻明 to engrave legibly.
刻下 at present.
刻日 a fixed day.

k'o 殼 shell; skin; husk.

k'o 溘 (used for 殪 *k'o*) to comply with; to die.
溘逝 to depart for a better life; to die (said of the death of high officials).

k'o 磕 to knock.
磕頭 to knock the head (on the floor); to perform the *k'o-t'ou*.

k'o 克 able to; competent to; to subdue.
克享 to be able to enjoy life; to enjoy good health.
克堪 adequate to; competent to.

k'o 剋 to overcome; to injure; to kill.

k'o 恪守 to carefully maintain (as rules and regulations).
恪遵 to respectfully obey; to recognise as binding.

k'o 客 a guest; a stranger; a travelling merchant; a passenger.
客商 a merchant; a commercial traveller.

k'o 客家 a customer.
客貨 merchandise.
客寓 travellers' lodgings; (on board ship) cabins.
k'o 闊 broad; breadth.
k'o 廓 wide; spacious.
廓清 spacious and clear.
kou 勾 to be connected with; a hook.
勾通 / 勾串 } in connexion with; in collusion with.
勾引 to entice.
kou 拘 to hook; to adhere to; to grasp.
kou 鈎 a hook; a spear.
kou 搆 to pull; to scheme; to plot.
kou 購 / 購買 } to buy.
購用 to buy for one's own use.
購運 to buy and forward.
kou 彀 enough.
k'ou 口 the mouth; by word of mouth; the mouth of a river, creek, street, road, etc.; a port; a classifier of persons, cannon balls, bags, coffins, etc.
口供 depositions; oral statements; testimony.
口詞 a verbal communication.
口奏 a verbal statement to the Emperor.
口難分剖 difficult to explain.
口舌 altercation.
口岸 a port; ports.
口內口外 in port and outside a port.
口外引費 pilotage fees; pilotage charges.
k'ou 叩 to knock; to pray for.
叩頭 to knock the head (on the floor); to perform the *k'o-t'ou*.
叩乞 to implore; to beg.
叩恩豁免 to ask to be magnanimously exempted from punishment.
k'ou 扣 to knock off; to discount; a classifier of documents; standing for 釦, a button.
扣算 / 扣計 / 扣除 } to deduct.
扣除核算 to deduct in calculating (as the number of days spent in repair in calculating the term of tonnage dues certificates).
扣布 *T*-cloths.
k'ou 釦 a button.

k'ou 寇 / 寇賊 } robbers; banditti.
k'ou 蔻 cardamom seeds.
ku 古 old; ancient.
古今 ancient and modern; of all periods.
古年 in ancient years.
古窰 old porcelain.
古董 / 古玩 } curiosities; antiques.
古銅器 old copperware.
古巴 *(ku-pa)* Cuba.
ku 估 value; to value.
估價 value; to estimate value.
估徵 to charge duty *ad valorem*.
ku 故 a cause; a reason; causing; to cause; therefore; on purpose; old.
故意 on purpose.
故犯 to offend wilfully.
故違 to wilfully offend against the law.
故蹈前轍 to purposely follow in the old track; to resume one's former malpractices.
ku 沽 to buy; to sell.
ku 辜 fault; crime.
辜負 to be ungrateful for.
ku 固 assuredly; decidedly; firmly; (=本來) originally; in itself.
固屬堪虞 to be in itself fraught with danger; to constitute a danger in itself (not to speak of other dangers).
ku 姑 to tolerate; lenient; a girl.
姑寬 to show indulgence.
姑息 indulgent.
ku 孤 an orphan; single; solitary.
孤寡婦女 orphans and widows.
ku 股 the thigh of a leg; a share in a concern; a lot.
股肱 the legs and arms [of the monarch]; *i.e.*, his highest officers, "his right hand."
股肱心膂 the right hand and backbone [of Imperial power].
股分 a share in a concern.
股分票 a share certificate.
ku 穀 grain; substantial; wealthy.
ku 箍 a hoop.
ku 骨 a bone.

ku 谷 a valley; a ravine; difficulty; embarrassment.

ku 鼓 a drum; to drum; to stimulate.

鼓勵 to "drum to exertion:" to encourage.

鼓動 to rouse; to stimulate.

鼓浪嶼 the island of Kulangsu (Amoy).

ku 賈 to buy; to sell; a resident merchant, as opposed to 商 *(shang)*, a travelling merchant; a shopkeeper; price.

賈買 to buy.

賈售 to sell.

賈市 a market; a bazaar.

ku 僱 (or 雇) to hire.

僱覓 to seek to hire; to engage the services of.

僱船 to charter a vessel.

僱用 to hire; to charter (as a vessel).

僱工 to hire labourers.

僱定 to settle about an engagement; to hire; to engage (as an employé).

僱主 the employer of a labourer, vessel, etc.

ku 顧 to attend to; to be a customer; to visit; to look; to consider; to care for.

顧慮 to consider.

顧復 to remember kindly; to take protective care.

顧全大局 to look out for the best interests of a matter.

k'u 枯 decayed; rotten.

k'u 苦 bitter; distress.

苦不堪言 ineffable distress.

k'u 哭 to weep.

k'u 窟 a cave; a cavern.

k'u 庫 a depôt; a treasury; an armoury.

庫聽 an assistant treasurer in the Provincial Treasury, *i.q. ying* 盈庫天使 *(q.v.)*, of which it is the abreviated official form.

庫吏 a treasury clerk.

kua 瓜 cucumbers, melons, etc.

瓜子 melon seeds.

瓜哇 *(kua-wa)* Java; corrupted from 爪哇 *(chao-wa)*.

kua 刮 to scrape; to pare off.

kua 括 to include.

kua 寡 few; little; single; alone; a widow.

寡人 "I, the Emperor."

寡婦 a widow.

kua 卦 a prognostic.

kua 卦命 to tell fortunes.

kua 掛 to hang up; to suspend.

掛鐙 lanterns.

掛號 to provide with a number; to register.

掛旗望臺 a signal station.

掛心 suspense; anxiety.

掛念 to anxiously think of; to be in a state of suspense.

k'ua 誇 to boast; to brag.

kuai 乖 eccentric; strange.

乖巧 clever; artful.

kuai 拐 to swindle; to kidnap.

拐騙 to swindle; to beguile.

kuai 怪 strange; singular.

k'uai 快 glad; cheerful; quick.

快慰 pleased; glad.

快活 cheerful; lively.

k'uai 塊 a piece; a lump; classifier of wooden planks.

kuan 官 a Government officer; a mandarin; official; superior.

官員 Government officers.

官商 officials and merchants.

官民 officials and private people.

官守 to hold office; to have jurisdiction.

官欵 official moneys.

官設銀號 an official bank; a banker authorised by the Government to receive official moneys.

官用 for official use.

官差 official servants.

官銜 brevet rank; official rank.

官碼頭 a Government jetty; an authorised jetty (for the shipment of goods).

官書局 a provincial government printing office.

官監 an official jail.

官結 to be guaranteed by the authorities; to possess a certificate of character issued by a public office.

官天平砝碼 an official or standard set of scales and weights.

官燕窩 superior birds' nests.

kuan 棺 / 棺材 a coffin.

kuan 管 to control; a tube.

管轄 to regulate; to govern.

kuan 管理 to manage; to govern.
管下 under one's jurisdiction.
管束 to exercise supervision over; to restrain.
管押 to keep custody (as of a ship).
管事 a manager (as of a bank).
管銀房 a treasurer; an accountant.
管銅務 in charge of coinage matters.
管輪 an engineer of a steamer.
管船夥長 the first mate of a ship.

kuan 館 (or 舘) an inn; a lodge.

kuan 灌 to pour into; to drink; to assemble.
灌藥槍彈 cartridges.

kuan 觀 to look at; to see; to inspect.
觀望 to look on; remiss; negligent.
觀光 to view the glory; politely for "to meet you" (as in accepting an invitation).

kuan 關 to lock (as a gate); a Custom House; the Customs; to concern.
關閉 to close.
關口 a Custom House; a pass.
關汛 a post or guard station.
關吏 / 關役 } Custom House officers.
關大使 an examiner or an accountant in the Native Customs.
關哨 a Customs officer; tidewaiters; watchers.
關船 a Customs cruiser; Customs property: ships.
關房 Customs houses; Customs property: houses.
關憲 honorary title used in addressing a high Customs official; the Customs authorities.
關部 official designation of the Hoppo at Canton.
關卡 barriers.
關津 guard houses at fords.
關棧 bonded warehouses.
關板 printed by the Customs.
關照 to come to an understanding with each other; a sailing letter (for junks); a passport.
關照船 a registered junk.
關剝船 a registered cargo-boat.
關防 an official seal; concerns; consequences.
關防圖記 State seals and private seals; to affix one's seal or seals.
關章 a Customs regulation; Customs regulations.
關費 Customs fees.
關平銀 *lit.*, silver as per Customs weight; Customs money; Haikwan tael money.
關涉 to concern; to affect; to be implicated.
關係 / 關繫 } to concern; to be connected with; to result in; consequences.
關乎 to be connected with; to be the result of.
關東 Kuantung, or Manchuria.
關東人參 native (Manchurian) ginseng.

kuan 冠 a cap; the cap as a symbol of majority; the chief.

kuan 貫 a string (as of cash); to string; to connect.
貫串 to string; to connect.

kuan 慣 accustomed to.
慣習 to have routine in.

k'uan 寬 to extend; broad; wide; breadth; width; forgiving; leniency; to relax; to mitigate.
寬厚 breadth and thickness.
寬長 broad and long; dimensions; size.
寬窄 broad and narrow; breadth.
寬闊若干噸數若干 a ship's measurement and tonnage.
寬恩 to extend favour; benevolence.
寬緩 liberal; slowly.
寬免 to kindly exempt; to forgive.
寬貸 to let off leniently; to remit punishment; to show leniency.
寬予假期 to liberally grant a term of leave.
寬釋 to indulgently release.

k'uan 款 (or 欵) an item; a kind; a sort; also, a paragraph; an article (as in a Treaty); a section; items of money; means of existence; funds.
款項 items; expenditure.
款式 a pattern; a kind; a specimen.

kuang 光 brilliant; to shine; to give off light; bright; brightness; to illumine.
光臨 to honour one with a visit.
光緒 the period of reign of the Emperor KUANG HSÜ.

kuang 廣 broad; to make broad; to extend; (= 廣東) the province of Kwangtung; Canton; Cantonese.
廣曉諭 to give wide circulation; to make proclamation everywhere.
廣儲司 the Treasury of the Privy Purse.
廣糧廳 a departmental grain-collector at Canton.
廣貨 Cantonese goods.
廣東 the Kwangtung province; Cantonese.

kuang 廣東索 Canton hemp twine.
廣州省城 the city of Canton.
廣西 the Kwangsi province.
廣濟 Kuang-ch'i-hsien (a coal-producing district in Hupeh).
k'uang 筐 a basket.
k'uang 誆 to lie; to deceive.
k'uang 狂 mad; madness.
狂風 a gale of wind.
k'uang 況 more; moreover; still more.
k'uang 曠 to waste (as time); clear; bright.
kuei 歸 to revert to; to belong to; to be under the control of.
歸於 to come within the category of.
歸於至當 to attain to the highest degree of suitableness.
歸伍 to return to one's regiment or division.
歸併承辦 to revert to the conjoint management of.
歸另議 to become the subject of special negotiation.
歸中國入官 to become liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government.
歸官 to be confiscated.
歸畫一 to make uniform; to obtain uniformity.
歸償 to make compensation for; to indemnify; to pay back.
歸某人 to belong to such and such a person.
kuei 規 rule; usage; custom; customary.
規費 customary fees; gratuities.
規矩 custom; usage.
規模 a pattern; a rule.
規條 regulations; byelaws.
規平銀 / 規銀 } the local tael currency at Shanghai; the Shanghai tael.
kuei 桂 cassia: Kuei-lin-fu, the capital of Kwangsi.
桂皮 cassia lignea.
桂皮油 cassia oil.
桂子 cassia buds.
桂枝 cassia twigs.
桂圓 dried lung-ngans.
桂圓肉 lung-ngans without the stone; lung-ngan pulp.
桂帶 silk ribbons.
kuei 詭 to deceive; to blame.
詭譎 treacherous.

kuei 跪 to kneel down.
跪奏 to make a respectful representation to the Throne.
跪稟 to make an humble petition.
kuei 貴 dear; esteemed; "you," or that which pertains to the person addressed.
貴價 a high price.
貴客 esteemed merchants; "you" (when addressing merchants).
貴國 your country.
貴恙 your disease.
貴庚 your age.
貴業 your profession; your trade.
貴處 your office; you.
貴道 you, the Taot'ai.
貴稅務司 you, the Commissioner of Customs.
貴王 Your Highness.
貴王大臣 Your Highness (*i.e.*, Prince KUNG) and the other Ministers [of the Tsungli Yamên].
貴州 the Kweichow province.
kuei 櫃 a box; a counter.
k'uei 虧 to lose; to fail; a defect.
虧空 a deficit; failure in payment.
虧缺 a deficiency.
虧累 to involve in losses.
虧折 to suffer loss.
k'uei 揆 to surmise.
k'uei 葵 the sun-flower; the tree furnishing palm-leaf fans.
葵扇 palm-leaf fans.
k'uei 窺 to peep; to spy.
k'uei 傀 strange; extraordinary.
k'uei 愧 to be ashamed.
k'uei 魁 great; eminent; the head.
魁首 a head; a chief.
k'uei 饋 food; victuals; to present to.
kun 棍 a stick; a knave.
棍徒 sharpers; villains; *mauvais sujets*.
k'un 困 fatigued; weak; poor.
k'un 悃 real feelings or sentiments.
k'un 捆 to bind; to tie.
捆押 to bind and lock up; to put in irons.
k'un 綑 to bind; to cord up; to weave.
kung 工 work; to work; workmen.

kung 工人 a workman; a coolie.
工食 rations; food provided for a labourer.
工值 / 工銀 the price of work; wages.
工作 to do work; coolie labour; the work done (as at a dock).
工期 a period or term for doing labour (as entered upon by a coolie workman).
工課 job work; jobs.
工夫 work; labour; business.
工部 the Board of Works.
工部局 the Municipal Council (at Shanghai).
kung 功 merit.
功勞 merit; meritorious service.
功牌 a badge of merit; a medal awarded to soldiers.
功賜 to bestow on account of merit.
kung 攻 to attack; to assault.
kung 貢 tribute; superior in quality.
貢品 articles of tribute.
貢茶 tribute tea; superior tea.
kung 弓 a bow.
kung 躬 the body; one's person.
kung 公 just; correct (as standard weights); fair; public; a duke.
公正 public spirited and upright in character.
公允 just; fair.
公明 just and intelligent.
公署 a public office; a yamên.
公所 a public office; an agency; a trade union; a guild.
公館 the residence of an official or a literary man.
公會 a confederation; a union; a national assembly; a universal exhibition.
公欵 Government moneys.
公欵購辦 to buy from Government funds.
公用之物 articles for Government use.
公用之欵 moneys for Government use.
公項 public moneys.
公估 an assay office.
公估店 a silver appraiser's shop.
公費 public expenditure.
公事 / 公務 public affairs; official business; office work.

kung 公司 a public company; a mail steamer company.
公司輪船 a mail steamer.
公洋藥 / 公班土 / 公烟 Patna opium.
公冗 public business; official duties.
公立 to publicly draw up (as a protocol); to sign a public.....(as a protest).
公議 to discuss in public; a public meeting.
公同 conjointly; on joint account; in company.
公同商定 to conjointly agree upon.
公同商定准行 conjointly discussed and approved of (as by a body of officials).
公私 official and private.
公便 just and expedient.
公道 just; fair.
公侯 duke and marquess; *fig.*, high rank.
kung 共 all; in all.
共計 calculated to make in all; total.
共合 all united; grand total.
共同 all together; total.
kung 供 to deposit; the deposition (of a witness); to supply; to give.
供詞 to give evidence; to depose.
供養 to support; to nourish; to supply.
kung 恭 courteous; respectful.
恭敬 most respectfully.
恭叩 to respectfully pray; a respectful petition.
恭請 to respectfully request or invite.
恭錄 to respectfully copy or record.
恭摺 to respectfully memorialise.
恭賀 to congratulate.
kung 宮 a palace.
宮保 Guardian of the Heir Apparent (a title).
kung 肱 the arm; a support to the Throne; the right hand of.
kung 礦 a mine.
kung 鑛 ore; a mine.
鑛銅 copper ore.
k'ung 空 empty.
空瓶 empty bottles.
空船 an empty vessel; a vessel in ballast.

k'ung 空白 blank (as a form not filled up); a blank form.
空白式樣 blank forms.
k'ung 控 to strike; to accuse.
控告 to accuse.
k'ung 恐 to fear; to apprehend.
恐有未合 it is to be feared that it is not in order.
k'ung 孔 a hole; hollow; excellent.
孔雀 a peacock.
孔雀翎 the peacock's feather as a decoration of merit.
kuo 國 (or 国) a country.
國家 the Government.
國法 the laws of the country.
國費 Government expenditure.
國課 the Imperial revenue.
國計 Government plans; politics; finances of a country.
國會 a parliament; a national assembly.
kuo 鍋 a pan.
kuo 過 to pass; to exceed; too; after a verb, a sign of the past: have, has, having.
過關 to pass a Custom House.
過卡 to cross a Customs barrier.
過攔江沙 to cross the bar.
過秤 to pass the scales; to be weighed.
過載 to transfer cargo from one ship to another; to tranship.
過載輪船 to tranship to a steamer.
過船之准單 a permit to tranship.
過年 / 過節 } the new year.
過期 / 過限期 } to exceed a limit.
過時 beyond the stipulated time.
過帳 the Kwochang system, a speciality of banking business at Ningpo and other places.
過長 excessively long; too long.
過重 excess; too heavy.
過寬 too lenient; to go too far in being lenient.
過衆 too many; an excessively large crowd.
過慮 to care too much about; to trouble about.
kuo 果 fruit; really; truly; indeed.
果品 fruit.
kuo 菓 fruit.
kuo 裹 to wrap up; to fetter; a bundle.
裹足 to impede; to fetter.
k'uo 闊 open; wide.
k'uo 擴 to enlarge; to expand.
擴充 to carry out to the utmost.

L.

la 喇 to talk fast.
喇庄土 Benares opium.
la 拉 to pull; to drag.
拉司 (in imitation of the English sound "last") a last (English weight or measure).
la 臘 the winter month.
臘月 the twelfth moon of the year.
la 蠟 wax.
蠟燭 candles.
lai 來 to come.
來往 to come and go; to traffic; intercourse.
來家 to come to one's house.
來省 to come to the provincial capital.
來控 to lodge a complaint.
來信 an incoming letter.
來文 an incoming despatch; an official letter received.
來路 to come by a road; brought from abroad, like foreign goods; *provenance;* source; origin.
來年 next year.
lai 賚 to give; to bestow.
lai 賴 to rely on; to depend on.
lan 攔 / 攔擋 / 攔阻 } to stop; to obstruct; to intercept.
攔江沙 a bank or shoal barring the river; a bar; the Woosung Bar.
lan 欄 a railing.
欄杆 silk ribbons.
lan 爛 to break; to tear; over-ripe (as fruit); rotten.
lan 濫 to encroach; to intrude.
濫膺赴考 to become a candidate for examination without the necessary qualification.
lan 籃 a basket.
籃帽 a cage (top of a beacon made of basket-work).

lan 籃心 the centre of a cage or basket.

lan 藍 blue; (=法藍 *fa-lan* or 琺琅 *fa-lang*) cloisonné or enamelled ware.

藍翎 the "Blue Feather" as a distinction of merit.

藍靛 indigo.

藍白色旂 a blue and white flag; the rendezvous flag (MARRYAT's Code).

藍光 a blue light.

藍花 coarse chinaware (at Kiukiang); *lit.*, "blue pattern."

lan 覽 to inspect; to behold from a distance.

覽觀 to take a view; to witness a spectacle.

lan 攬 to grasp; to seize; to hoard up.

lan 橄 olives (Chinese).

橄仁 olive seeds.

lan 纜 a rope; a cable.

lan 婪 covetous; greedy; extortion.

lan 懶 idle; lazy.

lang 浪 waves; unsettled; dissipated.

lang 郎 a term of respect for officers and persons; clear; lofty.

郎中 a secretary in a metropolitan board.

lang 榔 betel-nuts.

lao 老 old; venerable; hard; dark in colour.

老鹿茸 old deer horns.

老爺 a term of respect: the Honourable; Mr., when applied to officials.

老幼 old and young; all; everybody.

老鈍無準 used up and inaccurate (as an old set of scales).

老實 honest; free from vice; genuine.

lao 勞 toil; exertion; merit; to exert oneself.

勞績 merit.

勞賚 to encourage by rewards.

lao 牢 / 牢監 } a prison.

lao / *lo* } 烙 to burn; to brand.

烙印 to emboss; to brand.

lê 勒 to coerce; to bind; to force.

勒索 to extort; to "squeeze."

勒死 to strangle.

lê 泐 to write.

泐此奉覆 I write this in reply.

lê 泐覆 to reply.

lê 樂 to be glad; joyous.

樂用 to gladly use; to like using.

lei 累 to involve; to implicate; trouble; troublesome repetition.

累次 repeatedly; again and again.

lei 儡 to injure; to destroy.

lei 壘 to pile up; reiterated; repeatedly.

lei 儽 idle; lazy; sickly.

lei 類 a category.

lêng 冷 cold; frigid; indifferent.

li 里 a hamlet; a village; one's native village; a Chinese measure of length equal to about a third of an English mile.

li 理 a theory; a rule; ought to; duly; to manage; to regulate.

理論 to discuss; to reason.

理應 / 理合 } duly; as in duty bound.

理合備文 to duly write a despatch.

理當 must; it is right (or proper) to; proper.

理船廳 a harbour master.

理船廳章程 Harbour Regulations.

li 裏 (or 裡) inside; within.

li 李 a plum; to prepare for a journey.

li 利 profit; interest; sharp; edged.

利息 interest (on money); profit on trade.

利益 advantage; profit.

利病 advantage and disease; *i.e.*, good and evil.

利器 edged tools; knives; cutlery.

li 梨 a pear tree.

li 璃 strass; glass.

li 離 to take away; to part; to leave; away from.

離開 to leave (a place); to start from; to be apart from.

離馬頭 to leave the jetty.

離家 to leave home.

離父母 to be separated from one's parents.

離卡不遠 not far from the barrier.

li 麗 elegant; graceful.

li 曆 astronomical calculation; a calendar; being a forbidden character, should be written 歷 or 歷 (*li*).

li 歷 (or 歷) a calendar (=曆); a succession of; to pass by; up to the present.

li 歷書 an almanac; a calendar.
歷經 to have [done] up to the present.
歷來 hitherto.
歷今年久 up to the present year.
歷年 for a number of years; in the lapse of years.
歷陳 to state events one by one, in order.
歷情 to narrate facts one by one, in order.

li 釐 (or 厘) a cash (the 1,000th part of a tael); the likin tax.
釐金 / 釐捐 } the likin tax.
釐稅 the likin tax; also, likin taxes *(li)* and ordinary duties *(shui)*. Cf. *shui* 稅釐.
釐務總局 a head Likin office.

li 禮 rites; ceremony.
禮儀 the ceremonial; politeness.
禮部 the Board of Ceremonies.
禮貌 polite; politeness.
禮物 presents.
禮單 a list of presents sent.
禮拜 a week; to worship.
禮拜日 Sunday; on Sundays.
禮拜五 Friday.
禮體 one's moral and physical condition.

li 履 to walk; to tread in the path of.
履德 to tread in the path of virtue.

li 立 to erect; to settle; to conclude (as a Treaty); to draft; to set up; (=立刻) immediately; at once; thereupon.
立定 to introduce (as an arrangement); to put into operation; to settle.
立定合同 to fix by contract.
立業 to establish in business; to work for a living.
立生意 to set up in business.
立案 to enter a plaint in court.
立據 to draw up a certificate, or a record, which is to have legal force; to place on official record; to lodge a protest; a protest.
立憑單 to draw up a certificate.
立此專條 to draw up this special rule.
立約 to conclude a Treaty; to make an agreement.
立傳 to send for at once; to summon one without delay.
立刻 immediately; instantly.

li 粒 a grain of rice; a classifier of bullets, cartridges, shells, etc.

li 勵 to animate; to encourage; to exert one's strength.

li 蠣 oysters.
蠣殼 oyster shells; sea shells.

li 栗 / 栗子 } the chestnut; chestnuts.

li 慄 fear; to fear.

li 力 strength; to be able to.
力量 vigour; ability; solvency.
方衰 weak; worn out (as by age).
力能 to be strong enough to.

li 荔 / 荔枝 } the lichee fruit; lichees.

li 戾 a crime; a fault; to stoop.

li 吏 a magistrate; a Government officer; a deputy.
吏部 the Board of Civil Office.

li 隸 official servants; attached to; belonging to.
隸卒 attendants in public offices.

li 例 rule; law; according to regulation.
例准 permitted by the regulations.
例不納稅之物 articles not subject to duty.
例應完稅之貨 merchandise subject to duty.

liang 兩 a tael; taels; two; both.
兩宮 the two Empresses.
兩歧 diverging; ambiguous; a double mode of dealing with a question.
兩歧辦法 two different methods of acting.
兩廣 the Two Kwang provinces (Kwangtung and Kwangsi).
兩江 the Two Kiang,—a viceregal district comprising the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Kiangsi. The two first named being formerly considered as one, under the name of Kiangnan, is the cause of only two divisions being named in the expression.
兩旁 on both sides.
兩造 / 兩造之處 } plaintiff and defendant; the two parties in a suit.
兩有裨益 to be of advantage in both respects.

liang 輛 a classifier of carts or carriages.

liang 量 to measure; to calculate; to consider.
量地 to measure land.
量船執照 a certificate of measurement (for a ship).
量加 to consider and add; to negotiate for additional stipulations in a Treaty.

liang 量減 to diminish; to lower.

liang 糧 (or 粮) grain paid to Government in lieu of taxes; grain; rations.

糧食 grain.

糧道 a grain collector.

糧臺 an army paymaster.

liang 良 good; goodness; very; in a high degree.

良辰 a lucky hour; a lucky time.

良法 a good method; a practical scheme.

良民 good, loyal subjects.

良深 very much; deeply.

良薑 galangal.

liang 梁 (or 樑) a beam; beams; piles; joists.

梁木 beams (timber).

liang 掠 to rob; to plunder.

liang 諒 to believe; to think.

liang 亮 clear; light; bright.

亮直 clear-headed and straightforward.

liao 僚 a colleague; a companion.

liao 寮 a stall; a country house; a fellow-officer; a comrade.

liao 撩 to grasp; to manage.

撩理 to manage.

liao 燎 a signal light; to illuminate.

liao 遼 remote; distant.

遼東 the province of Liaotung; Manchuria.

遼河 the river Liao, near Newchwang.

liao 料 to dispose properly; to consider; to think; materials; stuff; strass; coloured glass.

料理 to manage.

料器 glass, or vitrified ware.

料珠 glass beads.

料手鐲 glass bangles or armlets.

liao 聊 careless; dissolute.

liao 了 to finish.

了結 to settle (as a case); to finish; to bring to an end.

lieh 列 to enumerate; to class; a sign of the plural.

列下 enumerated below.

列稅則 enumerated in the Tariff.

列名冊報 to report names entered on a list.

列島 islands; the islands.

lieh 烈 ardent; fiery; impetuous.

lieh 裂 to split; to crack; to tear.

lien 連 to connect; to take all together; together with; with; and; *plus;* to be connected with; inseparable from.

連皮 the *emballage* connected with the goods.

連縛 to make fast to.

連號 a connected series of numbers; a series.

連日 for a number of days; on successive days.

連江縣 the district of Lien-chiang (Foochow).

lien 蓮 the water lily; the lotus.

蓮子 lily flower seeds; lotus-nuts.

lien 鏈 a chain; to lock together.

lien 聯 to join; to connect.

聯貫 to join; to bring into line (as several objects seen at a distance).

聯名 to sign conjointly (as several names signed by way of surety).

lien 臉 the face; the countenance; reputation.

lien 斂 (sometimes wrongly written 歛) to amass; to collect; to accumulate.

lien 煉 to separate dross by fire; to melt.

煉成 to burn; to make by burning (as coke by burning coal).

lien 練 to practise; to drill; to experiment.

練軍 to drill troops.

lien 鍊 a chain; to smelt; to refine metals.

lien 憐 to pity.

lin 林 a forest; a clump of trees.

lin 臨 at the point of; about to; whilst; to descend.

臨行 about to start.

臨……時 just at the time of; when about to……

臨御 to occupy the Throne.

lin 遴 to select; to walk; to desire.

遴派 to appoint; to select.

lin 鄰 near; neighbouring.

鄰國 the neighbouring countries.

lin 凜 (interchanged with 懍 *lin,* to fear) to tremble.

凜遵 to obey strictly.

凜之遵之 / 凜之慎之 "tremble and obey;" "be careful to observe these injunctions,"—a concluding phrase in proclamations.

lin 廩 a Government granary.

廩生 a literary title: an expectant *chü-jén.*

lin 檩 a cross-beam; hatch-combings (of a ship).

lin 吝 mean; niggardly.
吝嗇 stingy; sparing; frugal.
lin 賃 to rent; to hire.
ling 令 to order; to let; to call upon.....to.....; your.
ling 伶 clever.
伶巧 clever; ingenious.
伶便 convenient.
ling 翎 a pendent tail feather; the plume worn as a decoration of merit.
ling 聆 to hear; to listen; to obey.
聆教 to listen to one's teaching; "I shall be glad to listen to your conversation" (said in accepting the announcement of a visit).
ling 零 fractional; denotes a break in the decimal notation (corresponding to zero in a series of numbers).
零星 / 零星小件 / 零物 } miscellaneous things; odds and ends.
ling 齡 the front teeth; one's age.
ling 領 to receive; to issue (as a document); to govern; a collar.
領繳 to hand to; to issue to.
領回 to issue back; to hand back (as a document deposited); to re-issue; to renew, as a license handed in for cancelling.
領照 to issue a certificate.
領獲 to have received; to get issued (as arms from the Government).
領事官 a consul.
領港 to pilot; a pilot.
ling 靈 a spirit; spiritual; a soul; a coffin.
靈妙 ingenious; clever.
靈柩 a coffin with corpse.
ling 綾 thin silk cloth; damask.
ling 陵 Imperial tombs; high; eminent.
ling 另 extra; apart; separately; besides; again.
另外 besides.
另項 a different kind of.....; other.
另欵 separate items; the "Special Account" (= Customs Account *D*).
另欵之賬目 an account of extra receipts [= Customs Account *D*].
另照 having a separate certificate.
另冊 a list, or table, is separately given.
另日 another day.
另換 to exchange; to change for another.
ling 另換船載 to transfer [cargo] to another vessel.
另立合同 to renew a contract.
lio 畧 (or 略) to abridge; an abridged statement; a little; some.
畧同 about the same; alike.
liu 琉 strass; glaze; vitreous.
琉璃 glass; opaque glass; glazed.
琉璃瓦 glazed tiles.
琉球 *(liu-ch'iu)* the Lu-chu Islands.
liu 硫 sulphur; brimstone.
硫黃 sulphur and brimstone.
硫黃强水 sulphuric acid.
liu 流 to flow.
流通 to flow freely; to expand (as trade).
流弊 a standing nuisance.
liu 柳 the willow; striped.
柳條 stripes; striped.
柳條布 striped cottons; dimities; quiltings.
liu 留 to keep; to detain.
留難 to raise difficulties by detention; to delay and obstruct; obstruction.
留滯 to detain.
留住 to remain in a place; to detain.
留空 to keep open or unoccupied (as a berth for a ship).
留心 to be careful; carefully.
liu 六 (or 陸) six.
六部 the six Boards of Government.
lo 擄 to seize; to plunder.
lo 螺 a conch.
螺絲 a screw.
lo 羅 a net; a lace-like texture; thin silk; to arrange in order.
羅經 a compass.
羅經變差 the variation of the compass.
lo 鑼 a gong.
lo 駱 / 駱駝 } a camel.
駱駝毛 camel's hair.
駱駝絨 camel's wool.
lo 落 to fall; to drop; to go down (as the setting sun); to ship goods; to export.
落貨 to ship goods.
lou 樓 an upper story; a two-storied house; a tower.

lou 篶 a basket.

lou 漏 to leak; to evade (as payment of duty); to smuggle.

漏網 to escape (as out of a net).

漏稅滋弊 all the vicious modes of defrauding the revenue.

漏射 to flash through (as a ray of light through a gap in hills).

lu 路 a road; on the way; *en route.*

路上 / 路過 } on the road; *en route.*

路費 travelling expenses.

lu 露 dew; to disclose; to divulge; to show through.

露出 to be exposed; to be visible (as a sunken mast sticking out of the water); to disclose.

lu 錄 a record; to record; to enter.

錄摺咨呈 to submit a copy of.

lu 陸 dry land; (=六) six.

陸路 an overland road; dry land roads (as opposed to sea routes); land troops (as opposed to the navy).

陸路提督 a provincial Commander-in-Chief of Land Forces.

陸運 to forward by land.

陸續 successively (as a land road not interrupted by water); one by one.

陸溪口 *(lu-ch'i-k'ou)* Lu-k'i-k'ow (a port of call on the Yangtze).

lu 鹿 a deer.

鹿角 / 鹿茸 } deer horns.

鹿皮 deer skins.

鹿嶼 *(Lu-hsü)* Sugar Loaf Island, near Swatow.

luan 亂 to disarrange; confused; in confusion.

亂絲頭 silk refuse; waste silk.

亂礁 a number of reefs; extensive reefs.

lun 倫 relation; right; in order.

倫敦 *(lun-tun)* London.

lun 掄 to choose.

掄擇 to select.

lun 淪 lost, as in a whirl of water.

淪落 to be lost or ruined (morally).

lun 綸 to twist silk; to classify.

綸扉 the silken gate; the Imperial Palace; the Court.

lun 論 to discuss; to reason.

論及 to discuss.

論定 to settle by discussion; to decide about.

lun 輪 a wheel; round; rotatory; alternately.

輪船 a steamer; steamers.

輪派 to send on duty in rotation.

輪角稍闊 having rounded corners and rather broad surfaces.

lung 龍 a dragon; Imperial.

龍眼 lung-ngan.

龍眼肉 lung-ngan pulp.

龍旗 the "dragon" flag; the Chinese national ensign.

龍位 the Imperial Throne.

龍筆 the Imperial pencil; the Emperor's signature.

lung 隴 a dyke; to monopolise.

隴貨 to monopolise goods.

隴斷 to monopolise.

lung 隆 exalted; abundant; intense (as summer heat or winter cold); Imperial.

隆冬 the extreme of winter; very cold weather.

lü 屢 / 屢次 } repeatedly; often.

lü 縷 the threads of a texture; silk threads.

lü 呂 the spine.

呂宋 *(lü-sung)* originally, the island of Luzon; the Philippine Islands; Manila.

呂宋繩 Manila cordage.

呂宋票 a Manila lottery ticket.

lü 閭 a small village.

lü 慮 to think.

lü 旅 / 旅客 } a stranger; a traveller; a guest.

lü 膂 the backbone.

lü / *lu* } 綠 green.

綠茶 green tea.

綠膠 lü-kiao (a green vegetable dye).

綠皮 green leather.

lü 律 laws; statutes.

律師 a barrister-at-law; a lawyer.

律例 statutes; the law.

律條 statutes; laws.

律伯克 *(lü-po-k'o)* the city of Lübeck.

M.

ma 馬 a horse.

馬路 a road for riding or driving; used in Shanghai to express the roads suitable for general carriage traffic.

馬撥 an overland courier.

馬賊 mounted robbers.

馬口鐵 tinplates.

馬巷廳 the Magistrate of Ma-hsiang (Mahang).

ma 瑪 the agate.

瑪瑙 cornelians.

瑪瑙珠 cornelian heads.

ma 碼 weights; a yard; yards; figures or numbers written in the running hand style.

碼頭 a jetty; a wharf.

碼號 a number, or a distinguishing number added to the mark on packages of merchandise; No.

ma 罵 (or 嗎) to scold; to abuse.

ma 麻 (or 蔴) hemp.

麻袋 hemp bags.

麻繩索 hemp cordage.

麻栗木 teak-wood.

麻栗樹板 teak-wood planks.

麻蓮布 hemp sacking.

麻布 linen.

麻棉帆布 canvas and cotton duck.

麻子 hemp seed.

mai 麥 wheat.

mai 嘜 (pronounced *mák* in Cantonese) an unauthorised character used to represent the sound of the English word "mark."

嘜什貨 marked "Sundries."

mai 埋 to bury; to conceal.

埋藏 to conceal; to store up.

mai 買 to buy.

買賣 to trade; commerce.

買到 to have imported.

買土貨報單 a transit memorandum (authorising the purchase of goods in the interior).

買船准單 a license for buying a ship.

買船契 a certificate of purchase of a ship.

買主 the purchaser. Cf. *mai* 賣主.

買客 the purchaser.

買貨之人 purchasers of goods.

mai 買辦 a comprador.

買保險 to take out an insurance policy.

mai 賣 / 賣出 } to sell.

賣售 to sell off.

賣主 the seller. Cf. *mai* 買主.

賣與華人 to sell (or for sale) to Chinese.

賣契 a bill of sale.

mai 邁 to go; to walk; to disregard.

邁當 (*mai-tang*, in imitation of the French sound "mètre") a mètre; mètres.

man 滿 full; complete; Manchurian.

滿年 a whole year.

滿十年 at the end of 10 years; the limit of 10 years having expired.

滿漢 Manchu and Chinese.

滿洲 (*man-chou*) Manchu; Manchurian.

man 慢 slow; slowly.

man 漫 reckless; vague.

mang 忙 husy; hurried.

mao 貓 a cat.

mao 錨 an anchor.

錨鍊 anchor chains.

mao 毛 feathers; hair; wool; rough.

毛布 ginghams.

毛柿 camagon-wood.

毛病 a flaw; a blemish.

mao 冒 to make bold; blindly; rashly.

冒瀆 to venture troubling (as a superior with a petition).

冒充 to fraudulently take the place of; to falsely substitute.

冒昧 ignorant; headstrong.

冒犯 to offend inconsiderately.

冒告 to accuse falsely.

mao 帽 a hat; a cap.

帽頂 the top of a thing; the top of a beacon; a cap button.

mei 每 every; each.

每日 every day; daily.

每一分鐘時 every minute.

每次 each time; in each separate case.

每逢 whenever; when; at the time of.

每逢四個月 every four months.

mei 每於對仗之時 whenever fighting takes place.
mei 梅 a plum.
mei 沒. See *mo*.
mei 煤 coal.
煤炭 coal and charcoal.
煤灰 coal ashes.
煤礦 a coal-mine; coal mining.
煤窰 a coal-pit.
煤艙 the space allowed for coal on board a steamer; coal bunkers.
mei 美 beautiful; beauties; advantages.
美國 America; American.
美國揀凈參鬚參 American clarified ginseng.
美國參下 crude American ginseng.
mei 昧 dark; obscure in mind.
mên 門 a door; a gate; a classifier of guns, rifles, etc.
門面 the front side of a gate.
門牌 a census ticket.
門上 a gatekeeper; a private secretary in a yamên; a factotum.
mêng 蒙 to receive (from a superior); sign of the passive.
蒙恩 to receive favours.
蒙大人面允 to receive the Ta-jên's (*i.e.*, your) verbal promise; I have been promised by Your Excellency.
蒙古 Mongolia; Mongolian.
mêng 朦 to deceive; dull; obscure.
朦混 a misunderstanding.
mêng 盟 an oath; to swear; to vow.
盟誓 to swear; an oath.
盟約 a solemn agreement.
mi 米 rice.
米袋 rice bags.
米穀 / 米粮 } rice and other grain.
米麥雜糧 grain of all kinds.
mi 迷 to deceive; stupid; to lose.
迷失 to lose.
mi 靡 not; without.
靡涯 without limit; endless.
mi 弭 to stop; to put down.
mi 覓 to search; to seek for.
覓承工 to seek emigrants for coolie labour.
mi 覓醫生 to send for a doctor; to seek medical attendance.
mi 蜜 honey; sweet.
蜜餞 preserves; confectionery.
蜜餞糖菓 preserves; comfits; sweetmeats.
蜜蠟 beeswax.
蜜理邁當 (*mi-li-mai-tang*, in imitation of the French sound "millimètre") a millimètre; millimètres.
mi 密 secret; silent; close.
密札 to give confidential instructions to.
密力 (*mi-li*) a mille.
miao 妙 perfect; excellent.
miao 秒 a second.
miao 廟 a temple.
mieh 滅 to extinguish; to be dark; to eclipse.
mien 棉 (interchanged with 綿 (*mien*), downy) the cotton plant; cotton.
棉花 raw cotton.
棉絮 waste cotton; cotton rags.
棉紗 cotton yarn.
棉線 cotton thread.
棉布 cotton cloth; cotton piece goods.
棉被胎 cotton bed quilts; palampores.
棉帆布 cotton duck.
棉絨布 woollen and cotton mixtures.
棉羊褥 cotton and woollen mattresses.
棉洋毛 wool.
棉衣服 cotton clothes.
棉子 cotton seed.
mien 面 the face; a surface; personally; in person; verbally.
面前 in front of.
面諭 to give verbal instructions.
面見 to see personally; to interview.
面議 to discuss personally.
面爲商定 to consult in person.
面告 to inform in person.
面稟 to report to a superior in person; to speak to a superior (on business).
面拍 to bid at an auction.
mien 麪 (or 麵) wheat flour.
麪粉 flour.
麪餅 cakes; biscuits.

min 免 to avoid; to be exempt; to exempt; duty free.

免稅 to exempt from duty; duty free.

免稅執照 an exemption certificate.

免鈔 to be exempted from payment of tonnage dues.

免照 an exemption certificate; a duty-free certificate for rice in times of famine and short crops.

免其議罰 to remit a fine.

免拆驗 to exempt [packages] from opening for examination [of goods].

免傷損之累 to avoid damage.

免重徵執照 a certificate exempting from levying duty a second time; an exemption certificate.

免致 (the opposite of 以致 *i-chih*) so as not to; so that there may not be.

免致收稅不公 to avoid the duty being collected in an unjust manner.

免致滋生弊端 in order that it may not result in confusion and abuse.

免致後難更易 so that afterwards there may be no difficulty in altering.

mien 勉 to urge; to make an effort.

勉節 to endeavour to abridge.

勉加 to make an effort.

勉勵 to exert oneself; to urge.

勉强 to be forced against one's own will; to coerce.

勉强脅從 to follow against one's own will.

min 民 the people (not being officials or soldiers); people; subjects.

民人 one of the people; a subject.

民間 among the people; the people.

民食 the people's food.

民生 life, or maintenance, of the people.

民船 a "native boat" (as opposed to "foreign boats"); a "private or merchant junk" (as opposed to "Government vessels"); also, a registered junk plying between the ports of call on the Yangtze.

min 旻 melancholy; being a forbidden character, should be written 旻 (*min*) or 綿 (*mien*).

min 閩 / 閩省 } the Fukien province.

閩海關 the Foochow Customs.

閩浙總督 the Governor-General of Fukien and Chékiang.

閩江 the Min river.

min 敏 acute; grave; serious.

min 皿 porcelain or glass vessels (as cups, etc.); crockery.

ming 名 a personal name; a name; to name; named.

名號 a designation; a name; a title.

名單 a muster roll.

名目 denomination; description of kind.

名另具 "the name is separately furnished" (a concluding phrase in letters, meaning that one's card is enclosed).

ming 茗 the tender leaves of tea; superior tea.

ming 銘 to engrave.

ming 明 clear; bright; shining; it is clear that; this shows that; often added to verbs meaning to state, to inform, etc.; to light up (as a revolving or occulting light, which lights up and eclipses at intervals); to-morrow.

明沙 a sand bank or shoal above water.

明晰 clearly; to inform; to communicate.

明知 to clearly know; to be clearly known to.....

明訂 to clearly define.

明示 to give explicit instructions to.

明叙 to state.

明文 an unmistakable written passage; a stipulation in writing; there being a written understanding about.

明滅 to light up and eclipse.

明日 to-morrow.

ming 鳴 the cry of a bird; to cry; to sound.

鳴鑼 to sound a gong.

鳴鐘 to strike a bell.

鳴鼓 to beat a drum.

ming 命 to order; to cause to; human life.

命案 a case in which human life is concerned; a case of murder.

命駕 to order one's carriage; to get ready for a visit.

mo 莫 do not; not.

莫非 cannot but; bound to.

莫若 (=不如 *pu ju*) it is better to; we had better.....; *lit.*, not like.

mo 模 a mould; a pattern; a model.

模樣 pattern; style.

模令布爾額 (*mo-ling-pu-êrh-ngo*) Mecklenburg.

mo 末 the end; ends; leavings; dust.

末後 at the end; the last; finally; when all is finished.

末尾 the last; at the last.

mo 末尾一關 that Custom House which is at the end; the last Custom House [passed].

mo *mei* *mu* 沒 to sink in the water; to die; not; without.

沒藥 myrrh.

mo 默 silent; to think; thoughtful.

mo 墨 ink (in cakes); Chinese, or Indian, ink.

墨魚 cuttle-fish.

墨西哥國 *(mo-hsi-ko)* Mexico.

mou 某 certain (as in "a *certain* person"); so-and-so.

某某 so-and-so; such-and-such.

某國 a certain country; some [foreign] country

mou 謀 to plan; to plot; to devise.

謀殺 to plot a murder.

謀生 to carry on trade.

謀國 to make plans for one's country.

mou 貿 trade; to trade.

貿易 trade.

貿易行市 commercial usage.

mu 募 to invite; to enlist.

mu 墓 a grave; a tomb.

mu 幕 / 幕友 a private secretary.

mu 慕 to respect.

mu 暮 evening.

mu 母 a mother; female.

母丁香 mother cloves.

mu 牧 to pasture; a shepherd.

牧畜 to tend cattle.

mu 畝 a *mu* or *mou*; a Chinese land measure varying in dimensions, according to locality, but averaging about the sixth of an English acre.

mu 木 wood; wooden; a tree.

木浮 a wooden buoy.

木料 wooden materials (as of a ship); timber.

木器 woodware.

木植 timber.

木桅 a mast; a spar.

木板 a board; a plank (classifier, *kuai* 塊).

木杆 a spar.

木杆樁 a spar beacon.

木樁梁舵柱 piles, poles, and joists.

木牌 a wooden board.

mu 木鞋 wooden shoes; clogs.

木匠 / 木工 a carpenter.

木架 a wooden frame or stand.

木耳 fungus; agaric.

木香 putchuck.

mu 沐 to wash; to receive favours

沐恩 to receive favours.

mu 目 the eye; numbers.

目今 now.

目視 to see; to observe.

目錄 a table of contents; an index an inventory

mu 穆 majestic.

穆宗毅 Mu Tsung I (the dynastic title of the late Emperor T'UNG CHIH).

mu 睦 friendly.

睦和 friendly relation; being on cordial terms.

N.

na 那 how; where.

那有差錯之理 where is the reason for our having been at fault? *i.e.*, there is nothing to show that we were in the wrong.

na 拏 (or 拿) to take; to seize (as smuggled goods).

拏獲 to seize.

na 納 to pay (as taxes, duties, etc.).

納稅 to pay duty.

nai 乃 (or 迺) that is; to wit; also; and; but.

乃指……而言 that is to say; that is.

nai 奶 milk.

nai 奈 a remedy; a resource.

奈何 what resource? no resource; no help; no alternative (*i.q.*, 無奈, *wu nai*).

nai 耐 to endure; to bear; patient.

nan 南 south; southern.

南洋大臣 the Superintendent of Southern Trade.

南北洋通商大臣 the High Commissioners of Northern and Southern Trade.

南美國 South America.

南京 the city of Nanking.

南海 the district of Nan-hai (Canton).

南滙縣 the district of Nan-hui (province of Kiangsu).

nan 南臺口 the port of Nan-tai, *i.e.*, the foreign settlement at Foochow; the foreign community there.

nan 難 difficult; to make difficulties.

難易 hard or easy; the relative difficulty of a matter.

難甘 difficult to submit to cheerfully.

難安 difficult to appease.

難保 difficult to secure.

難辦 difficult to manage.

難行之處 questions difficult to settle; practical difficulties.

難容 inexcusable; unendurable; incompatible.

難以成功 / 難於成功 difficult to bring about.

nang 囊 a bag.

nao 撓 to pervert; to vex.

nao 惱 vexation; anger; annoyance.

nao 瑙 the cornelian stone.

瑙威國 (*nao-wei-kuo*) Norway; Norwegian.

nao 腦 brain; camphor.

nao 鬧 noise; to scold.

鬧事 a noisy disturbance; a quarrel.

nei 內 placed after a noun: in; within; inside; near to (as near to a matter or having a close knowledge of a matter).

內稱 / 內載 / 內開 / 內云 it is stated or said therein; in which it is stated or said that.

內地 the interior (of a country); all that pertains to transit from or to the interior; native, as "native opium" or "native salt."

內地湖河各口 inland lake and river ports.

內地貨物 goods carried to (入) or from (出) the interior; goods under transit.

內地稅項 transit dues.

內地稅單 a transit certificate (inward).

內地洋藥 opium grown in the interior; native opium.

內地商船 native merchant vessels; merchant junks.

內江輪船 a river steamer (as opposed to an "ocean steamer").

內外 inside and outside; native and foreign.

內外土產 native and foreign produce.

nei 內港 ports in the interior; ports not open to trade; inland waters.

內閣 the Grand Secretariat, or Imperial Cabinet; the Court Archives.

內輪器具 the engines (on board a steamer).

nêng 能 to be able; capable.

能出海堪用之船 a seaworthy ship.

能引火之油 inflammable oil (as kerosene, etc.).

能否 whether or not it is possible.

ni 呢 woollen cloth of foreign manufacture.

呢廓來業福斯克 (*ni-k'uo-lai-yeh-fu-ssŭ-k'o*) Nicolaievsk.

ni 溺 foolish; to drown.

ni 匿 / 匿藏 to conceal; to hide away.

匿單少報 to conceal the document and report less [than the proper quantity]; to make a false declaration while withholding the document.

匿過紅單 fraudulently omitted in the clearance document (as goods not declared at the Custom House).

ni 逆 rebellious; to oppose.

niang 釀 to ferment; fermented.

niao 鳥 birds.

鳥鎗 fowling-pieces.

nieh 揑 to work up; to feign.

揑報 a false report; to make a false report.

揑造 to counterfeit.

揑告 to accuse falsely.

nieh 湼 (=湟) to blacken; to dye.

nieh 臬 rule; law; to judge; a target.

臬司 / 臬台 a provincial judge.

nien 粘 to paste on.

粘貼 to paste up (as a public notice).

粘送 to forward (as an enclosure).

粘開款目 the items pasted on or annexed.

nien 年 a year.

年歲 a year; years; the age of a man.

年底 at the end of the year.

年限 a period; a term of years; a limit of time.

年節 New Year's day.

年號 the year (in dates, as such and such a year of an Emperor).

nien 念 to think of; thought; idea; to read aloud; to read; sometimes used to denote the number "twenty," and hence read *êrh-shih* (二十).

ning 寧 being a forbidden character, should be written 寧 or 甯 *(ning)*; to prefer; it is better to.....than .....(in which case *than* is expressed by a negation, as in "better die and not be disgraced"); repose; quiet; (=甯波) Ningpo.

甯死不辱 it is *better* to die *than* be disgraced.

甯缺而毋用 it is *better* to keep a vacancy open *than* to employ [a bad man].

甯幫 the Ningpo men (as a class).

甯紹台 the three departments of Ning-po-fu (*ning* 甯), Shao-hsing-fu (*shao* 紹), and T'ai-chou-fu (*t'ai* 台), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Ningpo.

甯國府 the prefecture of Ning-kuo-fu (in Anhwei).

niu 牛 cows; oxen; buffaloes.

牛皮 cow hides.

牛角 cow horns; buffalo horns.

牛角器 hornware.

牛骨 cows' bones.

牛骨器 boneware.

牛鹿筋 buffalo and deer sinews.

牛油 butter; also, animal tallow.

牛奶 cows' milk.

牛奶酥 / 牛奶餅 } cheese.

牛奶油 butter.

牛黃 cow bezoar.

牛莊 Newchwang.

niu 扭 to twist; to wrench.

扭摔 to wrench; to wrestle and throw down.

扭解 to arrest.

niu 鈕 buttons.

鈕扣 brass buttons.

鈕西蘭 *(niu-hsi-lan)* New Zealand.

niu 謬 erroneous; mistaken.

謬誤 an error.

no 挪 to shift; to transfer.

挪緻 to misappropriate funds.

挪爾爲國 *(no-êrh-wei-kuo)* Norway.

nu 奴 a slave.

奴才 a slave; Manchu officials use it for "I" when addressing the Emperor.

nun 嫩 young; soft; delicate; light, or pale (as colour); the opposite of *lao* (老), old, hard, dark in colour.

嫩鹿茸 young deer horns.

嫩藍 light blue.

nü 女 a woman.

O.

o 俄 hasty; Russian.

俄國 Russia; Russian.

俄呢 Russian cloth.

o 訛 wrong; a mistake.

訛誤 a mistake.

o 額 a fixed number; the forehead.

額外 outside the fixed number; supernumerary.

額設船隻 a fixed number of vessels.

o / *wu* } 惡 to hate; to dislike; vicious; bad.

ou 歐 to vomit.

歐羅巴 *(ou-lo-pa)* Europe.

ou 甌 a bowl; the book name of Wênchow.

甌海關 the Wênchow Customs.

甌河 the river Ou, near Wênchow.

ou 偶 accidentally; unforeseen; an image.

偶爾 accidentally.

P.

pa 八 (or 捌) eight.

八角 *lit.*, eight horns or corners; star aniseed.

八角渣 broken aniseed.

八角油 aniseed oil.

八角形 octangular.

八音琴 musical boxes.

pa 巴 to adhere.

巴圖魯 a *baturu* (military title of honour).

巴理京城 the capital city of *pa-li*, *i.e.*, Paris.

pa 把 a classifier of fans and other objects having a handle; to grasp.

pa 芭 a fence.

芭蕉 the plantain.

芭蕉山 *(pa-chiao-shan)* Sharp Peak, near Foochow.

pa 拔 to pull out; to raise; to excel.

pa 罷 to stop.

p'a 帕 a kerchief.

pa 怕 to fear.

pai 白 white.

白糖 white sugar.

白胡椒 white pepper.

白海參 white bicho de mar.

白酒 white wine; sherry.

白色布 white plain shirtings.

白提花布 white figured, brocaded, etc., shirtings; cotton brocades.

白點布 white spotted shirtings.

白鉛 spelter; zinc.

白丹 white lead.

白魚翅 white sharks' fins.

白礬 alum.

白蠟 white wax; insect wax.

白荳蔻 superior cardamoms.

白寶 "white bullion;" Tientsin white sycee.

白皮土 / 白洋藥 } Malwa opium.

白晝之間 during daytime.

白字 a wrong character in a printed text.

pai 百 (or 佰) a hundred.

百貨 goods of every description.

pai 擺 to expose; to arrange (as articles for sale).

擺設 to arrange; to set up.

pai 敗 to break; to spoil.

pai 拜 to worship; to visit; to salute.

拜候 to wait upon; to visit.

拜貼 a visiting card.

p'ai 牌 a board; a certificate (especially a ship's register); a despatch to an inferior; a Government notification; an official permit.

牌照 a ship's certificate of registry; the ship's papers.

牌票 a warrant.

牌示 a notification.

p'ai 排 to arrange in order.

排字 to set up type for printing; to "compose."

p'ai 派 to depute.

派役 to depute officers.

派丁 to depute servants; to get servants to.

派去 to depute.

派委員弁 to depute officers.

p'ai 派辦之人 a deputy.

派定 to allot; to decide (as on the site of a buoy to be laid down).

p'ai 掰 to break off.

掰拉 (*p'ai-la*) the city of Braïla.

pan 板 a board; boards; planks; bars (as of iron, etc.); to print on wooden blocks.

板木 planks (timber).

pan 般 manner; class; sort.

pan 搬 to move; to transfer; to tranship.

搬取 to move away; to shift.

pan 班 class; rank; to make known.

班貓 (or 斑蝥) cantharides.

pan 頒 to publish abroad.

頒發 to promulgate; to publish.

頒下 to send or issue to a subordinate (for his use or guidance).

頒賜 to confer.

pan 半 a half; "and a half."

半稅 half duty, *i.e.*, coast trade duty; also, transit dues.

半稅單 (=土貨出口半稅單) a coast trade duty [deposit] certificate.

半稅單照 a half-duty certificate; a transit certificate (inwards).

半絲綿 silk and cotton mixtures.

pan 伴 an associate; a partner.

pan 辦 / 辦理 } to manage; to buy.

辦貨 to buy goods.

辦外國機器 to buy foreign machinery.

辦妥 to manage satisfactorily; to settle.

辦賑 to manage the distribution of relief funds (in distressed districts).

辦公事 to do official work.

辦公房屋 office buildings; a public office.

辦事 to do official work; to be on duty; to work for the public.

p'an 盤 to move; to travel; a dish.

盤運各費 expenditure on account of transport.

盤川 travelling expenses.

p'an 番 / 番禺 } the district of P'an-yü (Canton). See *fan* (番).

p'an 判 to divide; to decide.

判定口界 to define the port limits.

p'an 判斷 to decide a case.

pang 邦 a kingdom; a state; a country.

pang 幫 (or 帮) to assist; a guild; a union of people.

幫助 to assist.

幫辦 an assistant.

幫買辦 a comprador's assistant.

幫錢 to assist with money.

pang 榜 a list of graduates; to publish a list.

榜示 to issue a public notice.

pang 艕 to board a vessel.

pang 謗 to slander.

p'ang 旁 the sides; by the side of; close to.

旁邊 by the side of.

p'ang 傍 by the side of; near; to depend on.

p'ang 磅 (in imitation of the English sound "pound") a pound; pounds.

pao 豹 a leopard.

豹皮 leopard skins.

pao 包 a bundle; a package; to wrap up.

包括 to bundle up; to contain; to be comprised in.

包封 to put into a sealed envelope; a sealed enclosure.

包皮 *emballage;* packing.

包皮鐵 metal trusses for binding bales of goods.

包攬 to manage; to mediate in business (as a broker).

包辦 to undertake the transaction of.

包藏 to store up; to conceal.

pao 胞 the womb.

胞弟 a uterine brother.

pao 鮑 pickled fish.

鮑魚 awabi; shell-fish.

pao 抱 to grasp; to feel; to have in the heart; to cherish.

抱歉 to feel uncomfortable about a matter; to feel regret.

抱歉之處希爲原恕爲禱 I pray that you will regard my regret as a proof of my original good intention.

pao 保 to protect; a ward; a guardian; to guarantee; to be surety for.

保衛 / 保護 } to protect.

保險 to protect against danger; to insure against (as fire, marine accident, etc.); insurance.

pao 保舉 to recommend; to recommend for promotion; to be security for.

保結 / 保單 } a bond; a guarantee.

保單執照 a bond certificate (for rice).

保人 a guarantee; a security.

保定 the department of Pao-ting-fu (in Chihli).

pao 薄 thin; poor; few.

pao 寶 valuable; precious; treasure; ycee; the Imperial Seal; in letters, "your," "your valuable."

寶砂 emery powder.

寶星 an order; the Chinese order of the *Pao-hsing.*

寶號 your signature.

寶山正頂 Paoshan Point (a locality in Shanghai Harbour).

pao 暴 fierce; passionate.

pao 爆 fire-bursting; fireworks.

爆竹 fire-crackers.

pao 報 to announce; to requite.

報知 to give notice to; to bring to the knowledge of; to report.

報卸 to declare goods as having to be landed.

報驗 to declare for examination.

報稅 to declare [goods] for payment of duty.

報餉人 a taxpayer; a payer of duties.

報單 an application for permission to land or ship goods; a report.

報卡 to report [goods] at a barrier.

報函 a written report; to report in writing.

報信之人 messengers; informers; reporters.

報警 to sound an alarm.

報應 to recompense.

報讎 to revenge.

報償 to repay; to requite.

報恩 to return favours; to show oneself thankful for favours received.

p'ao 炮 (used for 爆 *pao*) to crackle.

p'ao 砲 (or 礮) / 砲位 } cannon.

砲手 a gunner.

砲台 a fort; a battery.

p'ao 跑 to run; to race.

跑報 a courier; to announce by courier.

p'ao 拋 to throw away; to put down.

p'ao 拋棄 to throw away.
拋擲 to throw down.
拋費 to squander.

pei 卑 low; inferior; mean; as a term of modesty, "my."
卑職 my office; "I."

pei 俾 so that; so as to; to enable; to follow.
俾得 so that I may; so as to enable; so that; so as to.
俾得交還失主 so that it may be returned to the loser.
俾裕課恤商 so as to benefit the revenue and promote commerce.
俾免沿途阻滯 in order to avoid obstruction *en route*.
俾免漫無限制 in order to avoid abuse.
俾歸有著 so that it may serve as a pledge; as a substantial proof.

pei 裨 beneficial; to assist.
裨補 to assist.
裨益 advantage; profit; to benefit.

pei 被 a bed cover; to cover; to suffer; sign of the passive, when the word denoting the doer of an action stands between *pei* and the verb following.
被胎 a cotton bed quilt; a palampore.
被本關查拏 is, was, etc., seized by this office.
被……拏 to be seized; to be apprehended.
被殺 to be killed.
被傷 to be wounded.
被毀 to be broken to pieces (as a vessel by plunderers).
被搶 to be plundered.
被焚 to be burned; to be on fire.
被匪竊去 to be robbed of……by outlaws.
被告 to be accused; the accused; the defendant.
被告案件 cases of accusation; charges against.
被山遮蔽 to be kept out of view, or obscured by hills (as a light).
被風浪衝移 to be driven away by a storm (as a vessel from its moorings).
被水激刷 to be washed away by the water.
被風……收口 to put into a port for shelter.

pei 北 north; northern.
北闈 the northern side door of an examination hall; *fig.*, the examination for *chü-jên*.
北船 a northern vessel; *i.e.*, a vessel trading to the north of China.
北洋大臣 the Superintendent of Northern Trade.
北首 the northern end.
北京 Peking.
北海關 the Pakhoi Customs.
北河口 Pei-ho-k'ow (a Likin station on the Yangtze).
北椗 Dodd Island (near Amoy).
北德意志公會 the North-German Confederation.

pei 背 the back; behind the back; on the back (as of a document); to oppose.
背負 ungrateful; to carry on the back.
背約 to disregard an agreement.

pei 輩 generation; kind; people; when appended to a noun, expressing plurality, *e.g.*, *wo pei* 我輩, people of my kind, *i.e.*, we.

pei 倍……fold, as 五倍 fivefold or five times; to double.

pei 貝 pearls; valuable.
貝勒 a *bei-lê*, or prince of the 3rd order.

pei 備 to prepare; to provide; ready.
備辦 to prepare for managing a matter.
備試 to prepare for examination.
備考者 one who prepares for examination; a candidate for examination.
備呈 to submit; to supply (as copies of a document asked for).
備查 to file in the archives; to keep for reference; for inspection; for reference.
備全 to provide for the whole of.
備由 to provide for details; to prepare a statement.
備情 the complete details; "these are the facts."
備嘗辛苦 to experience hard times.

p'ei 棓 a flail; to strike.
棓子 nutgalls.

p'ei 賠 to indemnify.
賠補 to make up for; to compensate.
賠還 to repay.
賠禮 to return a call.
賠償 to compensate for; to indemnify.
賠墊 to make up (as a deficiency).
賠累 to involve in indemnification; to cause one to make up for a deficit.

p'ei 陪 to bear company; to assist.
陪助 to assist.

p'ei 披 to spread; to cover. See *p'i*.

p'ei 佩 a girdle; to respect.

佩帶 carried on the girdle; worn on the ribbon or the collar (as a decoration).

p'ei 配 to mate; to pair.

配合 to unite; to join together.

配鉛 to mix with lead.

pên 奔 to run; to hurry.

奔走 to run away.

奔波 to flee like billows; to run at great speed; to be in trouble about; to hurry.

pên 本 this, as in "*this* office"; the possessive pronoun of the person speaking or writing, as in *pên shui-wu-ssŭ* (本稅務司) = I, the Commissioner; root; source; original fund; capital.

本身 I; myself.

本處 this place.

本關 this Custom House.

本行 this firm; our firm.

本號 this bank.

本業 one's profession; my trade.

本國 my (the writer's) country; also his (another's own) country.

本地 native.

本年 this year; the present year.

本月 this month.

本結 this quarter.

本部堂 I, the Governor-General.

本部院 I, the Governor.

本道 I, the Taot'ai.

本屬商民 the merchants under one's jurisdiction.

本商 the merchant concerned (in a matter).

本人 the person concerned; oneself; in person.

本當 properly speaking, I ought to; ought; should.

本領 (=*pên-shih* 本事) able; competent.

本分 the duties of a man's occupation; one's business.

本事 ability.

本始 the beginning.

本末 beginning and end; the whole of; the essence of.

本來 originally.

本錢 capital; funds.

本利 the interest on capital; profit in trade.

pên 本利之盈虧 increase and decrease in profit.

pêng 浜 a side creek; a canal.

p'êng 朋 } a friend.
朋友 }

p'êng 棚 a shed.

p'êng 篷 a sail.

篷船 a sailing vessel.

p'êng 烹 to boil (as tea).

烹茗 to prepare good tea; to prepare for receiving a visitor.

p'êng 碰 to run against; to collide.

碰撞 to collide; collision.

碰壞 to wreck from collision; to damage by collision.

pi 逼 to press; to urge.

逼迫 to compel; to urge.

pi 鼻 the nose.

鼻烟 snuff.

pi 必 must; bound to.

必欲 to want; to wish.

必用 to be obliged to use; to be bound to use.

pi 比 to compare; than; to correspond; to accord with.

比例 to follow the rule; to refer to a rule by way of analogy; to treat analogously.

比較 to compare with; when compared with; may be compared with.

比照 according to; analogous to.

比如 for instance; if, for instance.

比擬 to compare; to treat analogously.

比體 of equal rank; on equal terms.

比國 (=比利時國, *pi-li-shih*), Belgium; Belgian.

pi 陛 the steps leading to the Throne.

陛下 Your Majesty.

陛見 to have an audience with the Emperor.

pi 妣 a deceased mother.

pi 璧 a princely gem.

璧斯瑪 *pi-ssŭ-ma* (the name of Prince BISMARCK).

pi 避 to flee from; to escape; to avoid; to shun.

避稅 to evade [payment of] duty.

避就 to shirk [one thing] and take [to another].

避匿 to abscond.

避諱 to avoid; to conceal.

pi 避諱之字 characters to be avoided in correspondence; forbidden characters, because they occur in the personal name or *shêng-hui* (聖諱) of one of the Emperors of the present dynasty, and are therefore avoided in official correspondence. According to Chinese ideas, it would show want of respect towards the sacred person of an Emperor if a character occurring in his personal name were used in its profane meaning, and it has become customary either to substitute another character of the same meaning or to slightly alter the shape of the character prohibited, unless special orders to the contrary are on record.

According to an Imperial Edict of 1846, the first character in an Emperor's personal name is to remain unaltered, and merely the second character is to be slightly altered (*see* "Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1875," p. 9). Authorities seem to disagree on some of the details regarding this question.

The following characters are considered to be forbidden:—

Characters prohibited.	Characters substituted.
玄 *hsüan*.....	In certain combinations the last stroke is omitted, *e.g.*, 眩 (*hsüan*); it appears, however, in 畜 (*ch'u*) and its compounds. Otherwise, 元 (*yüan*) is used as a substitute.
煜 *hsü*.....	煜 (*hsü*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.
胤 *ying*.....	胤 (*ying*), the first stroke being omitted, or 允 (*yün*).
禎 *chêng*.....	禎 (*chêng*).
弘 *hung*.....	弘 (*hung*); later, 宏 (*hung*). In certain combinations 强 (*chiang*) is used for 強 (*chiang*).
曆 *li*.....	歷 or 歷 (*li*).
顒 *yung*.....	顒 (*yung*), the two last strokes of the full character being omitted.
琰 *yen*.....	琰 (*yen*).
旻 *min*.....	旻 (*min*): later, 綿 (*mien*).
寧 *ning*.....	寧 or 甯 (*ning*).
詩 *chu*.....	詩 (*chu*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.
淳 *shun*.....	淳 (*shun*).
湉 *tien*.....	湉 (*tien*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.

pi 彼 that (as opposed to *tz'ŭ* 此, this); another; there.

彼時 at that time.

彼此 there and here; *i.e.*, on either side.

pi 敝 mean; poor; hence, as a term of modesty, "my."

敝署 my office or yamên; *i.e.*, I (if the writer be at the head of the yamên).

敝公館 my residence; my house.

敝前任 my predecessor.

敝國 my country.

敝官 I, the officer.

pi 弊 a malpractice.

弊混 irregularities; smuggling.

弊實 a mistake; a malpractice.

弊端 malpractices.

pi 蔽 to keep out of view.

pi 筆 a pen; a pencil.

筆跡 hand-writing.

筆墨 pen and ink; composition; to compose or write a letter.

筆墨紙張 writing materials; stationery.

筆誤 a slip of the pen; a clerical error.

pi 畀 to confer on; to give.

pi 蓖 a medicinal plant.

蓖蔴草 the castor oil plant.

蓖蔴油 castor oil.

pi 閉 to close the doors; to close.

pi 畢 to finish; the end; at last.

畢幾 (or 畢機 *pi-chi*) long ells.

pi 弼 to assist (as a statesman assists his monarch).

p'i 譬 to compare; if.

譬如 if, for instance.

p'i 皮 skins; hides; leather; *emballage*.

皮貨 skins of all kinds.

皮器 leather articles (as pouches, purses, etc.).

皮箱 / 皮槓 leather trunks.

皮膠 glue.

皮毯 hair or skin rugs.

皮蛋 preserved eggs.

皮包 *emballage*; packing.

p'i 披 to open; to unroll a scroll.

披閱 to open and read; to note the contents of.

p'i 疲 fatigue; loss of strength.

疲敝 weakness.

p'i 批 to write in reply to a petition; to endorse a petition.

批示 / 批迴 to reply officially to an inferior; an official reply.

批明 to endorse (as a certificate is endorsed by an official).

p'i 批註 to endorse; to comment upon.

批准 to be sanctioned; to sanction.

p'i 疋 a piece; a classifier of piece goods.

疋數 the number of pieces (as of piece goods).

piao 標 a signal; a mark; a brigade; a naval division; a squadron.

標記 marks; navigation marks.

標桿 a beacon pole (classifier, 根 *kên*).

標明 to endorse.

標布 *T*-cloths.

piao 表 to make known; a guide; a signal; a watch.

表角 *(piao-chio)* Cape of Good Hope, near Swatow.

p'iao 票 a money order; a warrant; a ticket (as a pawn ticket, a lottery ticket); *e.g.*, *fa-ts'ai p'iao* (發財票), a lottery ticket; *Lü-sung p'iao* (呂宋票), a Manila [lottery] ticket.

p'iao 飄 a whirlwind; to be driven about by a storm.

p'iao 漂 to toss about.

漂移無定 to drift away (as a ship from its moorings).

漂流水面 to drift about on the water; to be adrift.

漂撞 to be shipwrecked.

pieh 別 another; otherwise; to distinguish; to separate.

別口 another port.

別項 other kinds of.....

別項貨物 other goods; goods of a description not covered by a document.

別項華商 another Chinese merchant.

別力 (*pieh-li*, in imitation of the English sound "penny") a penny; pence.

pien 扁 flat; a tablet.

pien 匾 a signboard; a tablet.

匾額 a laudatory tablet.

pien 編 to arrange in order; registered under No. .....; to plait; to weave; to compile.

編列字號 to register (as a cargo-boat).

編冊 a register.

pien 遍 (or 徧) everywhere; to go round; small.

遍喻 to inform all; to notify the public.

遍處懸掛 to hang up, or exhibit, everywhere (as a proclamation).

遍運天下 to convey everywhere in the empire.

pien 便 convenient; convenience; to accommodate; to facilitate; cheap; (=即 *chi*) then; thereupon.

pien 便於 to meet with no difficulty in; to be expedient to; to facilitate; to be given facilities in.

便商 to accommodate merchants; to show due consideration to the convenience of trade.

便船 a convenient ship; a ship which happens to be on the berth, with destination to a port one may wish to send passengers or cargo to, but not chartered for the purpose.

便用 to use as one sees fit; for convenient use.

便附 to enclose in a letter.

便宜 advantageous; to be of advantage to; cheap; having full power to act without reference to a superior; to do as one pleases.

便宜行事大臣 a Minister having discretionary power to act according to the requirements of his office; a Minister Plenipotentiary.

便當 comfortable; convenient.

pien 緶 to plait.

pien 邊 a side; a border; an edge; the frontier.

邊沿 in the margin (of a document).

邊疆 the frontier.

pien 貶 to censure; to discharge (as an officer).

貶退 to discharge; to dismiss.

pien 弁 officers of an inferior grade; military officers.

pien 辨 to cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish.

辨明 / 辨認 } to distinguish.

pien 辯 to dispute; to argue; to discriminate.

辯駁 to contradict; to dispute; contradictory.

辯論 to argue; to discuss; to controvert.

pien 變 to change.

變通 to change; to make a change by way of accommodation or of compromise; for convenience sake; to accommodate.

變約 to change one's mind after having made a contract.

變價 to dispose of by sale; to sell.

變天風浪較大 bad weather at sea.

p'ien 片 a flat piece of something; a strip; a sheet.

片函 a note; a card.

片子 a visiting card.

p'ien 偏 inclined to one side; partial; to incline to a certain direction of the compass, *e.g.*, 西北偏北, north-north-west.

偏見 a one-sided view; partiality.

偏私 / 偏枯 / 偏累 } selfish; partial; partiality.

pien 偏重 to make a one-sided charge; to impose difficulty by partiality.

p'ien 篇 a section; a page; a leaf.

p'ien 諞 to boast; to impose upon.

p'ien 騙 to defraud; to delude; to inveigle.

騙往勉强脅從 to kidnap.

pin 殯 a funeral; funeral rites.

pin 賓 a guest; a stranger.

p'in 貧 poor; poverty.

p'in 品 degree; rank; the nine degrees of Chinese official rank; to arrange; delicacies.

品銜 rank.

ping 氷 ice; crystallised.

氷河時 when the river is covered with ice.

氷糖 sugar candy.

氷片 Baroos camphor.

ping 兵 a soldier; military.

兵船 a man-of-war; a gun-boat.

兵船廠 a naval yard.

兵勇 soldiers.

兵役 soldiers and runners.

兵營 a camp; a garrison.

兵械 arms; military stores.

兵部 the Board of War.

兵備道 a Taot'ai.

ping / *pin* 檳 (or 檳) / 檳榔 the betel-nut; betel-nuts.

檳榔衣 betel-nut husk.

檳榔膏 gambier.

ping 並 (竝 or 幷) and; or; also; at the same time; together with.

並未 not by any means. All negative particles—*pu* (不), *wu* (無), *wei* (未), etc.—may be reinforced by the addition of certain words, which need not be translated except where it seems necessary to emphasise negation, *e.g.*, when they correspond to the English "by no means," "not at all," etc. The following words and expressions are often so employed: *ping* (並), *tuan* (斷), *ch'ien* (千), *wan* (萬), *ch'ien wan* (千萬), *hao* (毫), *ssŭ hao* (絲毫), *chüeh* (決), *chüeh* (絕), *ch'ieh* (切), *tsung* (總), *chung* (終), *ch'iung* (迥), *ching* (竟).

並非 not at all; not. Cf. *ping* 並未.

並無 not by any means. Cf. *ping wei* 並未.

並無不合 by no means unjust; quite approvable.

ping 並經 having at the same time.

ping 併 (used for 並 *ping*) and; both; with; altogether; together with.

ping 餅 cakes; paste; pastry.

ping 病 sick; sickness.

病勢 the state of a disease.

病故 to die of disease.

ping 稟 a communication from an inferior to a superior; a petition; to petition.

稟詞 / 稟帖 / 稟書 a petition; a statement.

稟明 to inform in a petition; to apply to; to represent.

稟知 to inform (a superior).

稟報 to report (to a superior).

稟稱 to state in a petition; to report (to a superior).

稟訴 to petition the court in reply to an accusation; a counter-statement.

稟見 to wait upon a superior.

稟告 to inform in a petition; to accuse in writing.

稟控 to accuse; to make a written charge.

稟求 / 稟請 to apply for.

稟請賠補 to claim compensation.

稟假 to apply for leave of absence.

稟命 to apply for orders.

稟批 to decide in reply to a petition.

ping 秉 to uphold (as a principle).

秉公 upholding justice; impartially; to act fairly.

秉權 holding powers; plenipotentiary.

p'ing 平 even; level; weight; standard weight (as of sycee silver, *e.g.*, 關平, the Customs standard weight of the Haikwan tael); to weigh (as silver); cheap; tranquil; peaceful.

平等 of equal standing.

平行 of equal rank; on the same footing.

平允 just; fair.

平定 to arrive at a just settlement; to agree upon.

平常 common; usual.

平時 in ordinary times; ordinarily.

平準 to adjust.

p'ing 平兌 to weigh.
平糶 to sell grain at even (*i.e.*, fair) and reasonable prices; to sell cheaply (as grain bought up by Government for cheap sale in a famine-stricken district).
平安 peace.
p'ing 評 to discuss.
p'ing 瓶 a bottle; a vase.
p'ing 憑 to lean on; on the ground of; according to.
憑商人報明 to rely on (*i.e.*, to accept) the merchant's declaration.
憑碼均行 to ascertain the value (as of silver) according to weight.
憑單 "leaning [on this] bill;" "as per memo.;" also, a "duty proof;" a voucher; a certificate.
憑據 a written guarantee; evidence; proof.
憑證 proof; evidence.
po 玻 glass.
玻璃 glass; window glass.
玻璃片 window glass.
玻璃球 glass balls (used as paper weights).
玻璃器皿 glass vessels; glassware; crystal-ware.
po 波 a wave.
波斯 Persia; Persian.
波斯洋藥 / 波斯金花土 } Persian opium.
波羅菓 pineapples.
po 伯 / 伯爵 } an earl.
伯磊們 (*po-lei-mên*) the city of Bremen.
po 迫 to urge; to embarrass.
po 鉑 (for which 箔 and 薄 are used) metal leaf; foil.
po 泊 to moor; to anchor.
泊船 to anchor a ship.
泊設 to moor (as a new lightship).
泊界 the harbour limits.
泊船章程 regulations for the mooring of ships.
po 剝 to peel; to scrape off; to extort; used for 駁 *po*, to tranship.
剝船 (=駁船) a cargo-boat.
po 撥 to transfer; to send; to set aside for; used for 駁 *po*, to tranship.
撥交 to set aside and hand over; to appropriate.
撥給 to set aside for; to appropriate for.
撥用 to appropriate (as funds).
po 撥還 to re-appropriate; to recover [funds defrayed].
po 播 to disperse; to scatter; to winnow.
播棄 to reject.
po 薄 thin; thinness.
薄荷油 peppermint oil.
薄荷冰 peppermint ice; *i.e.*, peppermint oil crystallised.
薄荷葉 peppermint leaf.
po 跋 to walk through the grass; to travel.
跋涉 to travel far; far-travelled.
po 駁 to tranship; to dispute; to argue.
駁船 a cargo-boat.
駁貨 to tranship goods.
駁貨船隻 cargo-boats.
駁過別船 to tranship to another vessel.
駁運 to tranship; to carry goods (as in a cargo-boat).
駁復 to argue against; counter-argument.
p'o 坡 a slope; the side of a hill; a bluff.
p'o 破 to break; to tear.
破爛 torn; broken.
破爛鷹捧番銀 broken-dollar money.
破眼 to be broken and having holes.
破損 breakage; *i.e.*, the loss caused by breaking.
p'o 頗 rather; very; extremely.
頗願 to eagerly wish for.
p'o 拍 to beat; to slap a table; to bid; used for *po* 泊, to anchor.
拍賣 to sell by auction.
拍定 to settle a purchase at auction.
p'o 珀 amber.
p'ou 剖 to split asunder; to lay open.
剖別 to distinguish.
剖判 to decide a case.
pu 不 not.
不諳 not knowing; ignorant.
不成 incomplete; impracticable.
不即 not immediately; forthwith not.
不即.....而 forthwith not to ....., but to .....; instead of ..... (doing this), ... (doing that).
不及 not to reach; not to come up to; to be less than.
不及候駕 cannot wait.
不計 not counting; excepting.

pu 不識 ignorant; not knowing.

不識姓名 unknown by name.

不致 so as not to; so that there may not be; the opposite of 致 *(chih)* or 以致 *(i chih)*, so that.

不久 within a short time.

不出情願 without uttering a wish; not of one's own accord.

不揣冒昧 not able to detect signs of rash stupidity.

不准 not allowed; forbidden.

不准停輪之處 a place where steamers are not allowed to stop; a place not authorised as a landing-stage (on the Yangtze).

不拘 no matter whether.

不法 unruly.

不妨 there is no difficulty in.

不分 making no distinction between.

不分何處進口 without distinguishing the place of importation.

不符 to disagree.

不敷 not sufficient for; not to cover.

不合 it is not convenient.

不合銷 not all sold (as goods).

不洽 to disagree.

不休 not to stop or cease; unceasingly.

不一 not the same; different; more than one; several; not a few; many; many times; also, a very common concluding phrase in letters, which, like the corresponding phrases, 不宣, 不備, 不盡, and others, are mere expletives, but serve to show that a letter is finished.

不一而足 not confined to one; more than one.

不宜 must not; should not.

不然 not so; if not so.

不日 shortly.

不若 / 不如 it is better to; we had better.

不入等 unclassed.

不堪之實在情形 it is really impossible to bear this; the state of matters is indeed more than we can bear.

不肯 not willing.

不克 not able to.

不顧 not to care for.

不顧大局 not to care for the public interest; to have no regard for society.

不公 not just; incorrect (as the weights of a balance).

pu 不過 not exceeding; only.

不過……而已 only……and nothing more.

不樂於使用 to dislike using.

不領 not having been issued (as a certificate, etc.); *i.e.*, without (a certificate, etc.).

不論粗細 irrespective of quality.

不能不 bound to; cannot help being.

不便 inconvenient.

不便於民 inconvenient to the public.

不必 must not; need not.

不善 bad.

不稍 not in the least.

不稍寬貸 not the slightest leniency will be shown.

不勝詫異 very strange; quite incredible.

不勝感激 to be greatly obliged.

不勝其煩 it is attended with endless trouble.

不貸 without leniency; strictly.

不但……且…… not only……, but also……

不得 cannot; should not.

不得已 there is no help; inevitable.

不等 after two expressions, "and," "or," "or so"; *e.g.*, 輕重不等 light or heavy; light ones and heavy ones; 二三不等 two or three.

不妥之處 unsafe places; passages not quite in order and requiring correction.

不在列 unclassed; unenumerated.

不在此例 not covered by this rule.

不足 not enough; insufficient; incapable.

不足以礙其來路 not capable of discouraging importation.

不遵 to disobey; to disregard.

不端 improper; incapable.

不爲無見 to consider a matter to be reasonable enough.

不惟不……反…… not only not ……, but even……

不問自用出售 no matter whether for own use or for sale.

不無 to be bound to. (Note that two negatives combined make a strong affirmative.)

不無窒碍 cannot avoid difficulties; bound to be attended by difficulties.

不易 not easy to; difficult to; unchanged; unchangeable.

不易之規 an unchangeable rule.

不應爲之事 improprieties; misconduct.

pu 捕 to seize; to pursue.

捕獲 / 捕拿 } to seize; to arrest.

捕役 police runners.

pu 補 to assist; to supplement; to mend; to do afterwards what ought to have been done before.

補助 to assist.

補缺 to fill a vacancy.

補發之欵 a supplementary grant.

補領 to issue anew (as a document lost).

補請牌照 to apply for a new certificate of registry (to replace one lost).

補增 to add by way of supplement; to make a supplementary payment.

補交 to pay afterwards (what should have been paid before).

補具退稟 to send in a supplementary statement regarding one's resignation.

補用 employed as a supernumerary; supernumerary.

補水 (=補交紋水) when making a payment in dollars, to pay a premium on account of the difference in the price of pure sycee silver. See *wên* 紋水.

補足 to pay for difference in standard of silver.

pu 簿 a register; a ledger; an account book.

pu 僕 a vassal; a servant; your servant; "I."

pu 布 cloth; cotton, linen, etc., cloth; to spread; to diffuse; to inform.

布疋 cotton piece goods.

布衣服 cotton clothing.

布置 to place in order; to arrange.

布達 to inform.

布政使 a provincial treasurer or Fant'ai.

布國 (=布路斯國 *pu-lu-ssŭ*) Prussia; Prussian.

pu 佈 to extend; a public notice.

佈覆 to reply to a letter.

pu 部 tribe; class; one of the *liu pu* (六部) or Boards of Government.

部曹 member of one of the six Boards.

部堂 official designation of a President of a Board (as such the title of a Governor-General).

部院 official designation of a Vice-President of a Board (as such the title of a Provincial Governor).

部頒 issued by the Board [of Revenue] (as standard weights and measures).

pu 步 a pace; to pace; to move up and down.

步位 space.

p'u 鋪 bedding; a shop.

鋪蓋 bedding.

鋪田 factories and farms.

鋪戶 factory workmen; shop people.

p'u 匍 / 匍匐 } to be prostrate; to prostrate.

p'u 浦 a river; the Hwangpu at Shanghai.

浦東岸 the shore of the river opposite Shanghai; the Pootung shore.

p'u 舖 a shop.

舖商人 traders; merchants.

S.

sa 撒 to scatter; to let go.

sai 塞 to stop (as a hole); to hinder.

sai 賽 to emulate; to try who can make the best show.

賽奇公會 an industrial exhibition.

賽奇物件 exhibits (at an industrial exhibition).

賽馬 horse-racing.

賽馬之期 a race meeting.

san 三 (or 叁) three; thrice.

三角 three cornered; triangular.

三桅鐙船 a three-masted lightship.

三口通商大臣 the Minister Superintendent of the Three Ports (formerly the only ones open to trade).

三單 / 三連單 (or 三聯單) } a triplicate transit memorandum.

三抬頭 the raising of the column in a text by the space of three characters in the case of terms relating to a deceased Sovereign.

三思 to think three times; *i.e.*, to carefully consider.

三四月間新月後之禮拜五, the Friday following after the new moon in the third or fourth Chinese month; *i.e.*, Good Friday.

三奈 / 三賴 } capoor cutchery.

san 散 to scatter; to let go; to dismiss.

san 傘 an umbrella.

sang 喪 to mourn; a funeral; to die.

喪服 mourning clothes; to wear mourning.

喪禮 funeral rites.

sang 桑 the mulberry tree.

sao 掃 to brush; to sweep; to clear off.

掃門 to sweep before the door; *i.e.*, to keep one's house ready to receive a visitor.

掃數 to clear off an account.

sé 色 colour; to colour; to dye.

色樣 colour.

色布 dyed cloth.

色花點布 dyed, figured, brocaded, etc., shirtings.

sha 砂 gravel; sand; gritty, like sand.

砂仁 inferior cardamoms or grains of paradise.

砂穀米 sago.

sha 紗 gauze; untwisted thread; yarn; thin silk.

sha. 沙 sand; a sand or mud bank.

沙尾 a sandspit.

沙灘 a sand or mud bank; a shoal; a bar (as the Woosung Bar).

沙藤 rattans.

沙市 Shashih (a port of call on the Yangtze).

sha 裟 representing the Indian sound *sha* in 袈裟 *kasha*, the robe of a Buddhist priest; gauze.

sha 鯊 (or 鮫) the shark.

鯊魚皮 sharks' skins.

sha 殺 to kill; to murder.

shan 山 a hill; a mountain; an island; a promontory.

山羊 a goat.

山羊毛 goats' hair.

山羊皮 goats' skins.

山東 the Shantung province.

山西 the Shansi province.

山海關 the Newchwang Customs.

shan 汕 a spit of land.

汕頭 Swatow.

汕埠 the port of Swatow.

shan 訕 to slander.

shan 舢 (an unauthorised character) a small boat.

舢板 a sampan. Cf. *shan* 杉板.

shan 扇 fans.

shan 擅 arbitrarily; on one's own authority and without permission; without authority; to venture.

擅行..... to.....[*verb*] without authority.

擅便 to act on one's own authority.

擅加 to make unauthorised additions.

shan 杉 a kind of pine.

杉板 a sampan; a cargo-boat.

shan 衫 a shirt.

shan 刪 to cut out; to cancel; to revise and correct.

刪除 to expunge; to remove a name from a list.

刪改 to revise and correct.

shan 珊 / 珊瑚 } coral.

shan 閃 a flash; to shun; to peep.

shan 陝 / 陝西 } the province of Shensi.

shan 善 good; to make good.

善法 a good measure or method.

善後 to make good what comes after; to make rules supplementary to a set of rules originally not complete.

善後條約 / 善後條欵 / 善後章程 } the Supplementary Rules appended to the Tariff; the "Tariff Rules" or "Trade Regulations."

善後總局 a special commission for the revision of regulations; a provincial administrative board.

shan 繕 to write out; to copy.

繕立 to make out a document; to place on record; to note (as a protest).

繕立預據 to note a protest.

繕書 writers; copyists.

shang 上 above; superior; first quality; to go up; to ascend; to land.

上下 superior and inferior; first and second quality; clean and refuse; up and down; to land and ship; to communicate with the shore (as from on board a ship).

上中下 superior, middling, and inferior; first, second, and third quality.

上燕窩 first quality birds' nests.

上冰片 clean Baroos camphor.

上面 above; on it (as on a surface).

上司 superiors.

上憲 one's superior authorities; high Government officers.

上官 high officials.

上次 a first and a second time; of the first and second class; the last, *i.e.*, previous, time.

上大下小 broad above and narrow below.

上寬下窄 broad above and narrow below; (if round) an inverted frustum.

shang 上段 the upper limit (as of a harbour).

上旬 the first decade; the first to the tenth day of a month.

上堂 to proceed to the court-room; to come into court.

上船 to board a ship; to embark; to ship.

上岸 to land.

上水 to go up river.

上游 up the river.

上下游 up and down the river.

上駛 to sail, or steam, up the river.

上諭 an Imperial edict.

上稟 to hand up a petition (a concluding phrase in petitions).

上控 to appeal.

上稅 to pay duty.

上年 last year.

上結 the preceding quarter.

上午 the forenoon.

上屆 the last time; the last occasion.

上海 Shanghai.

上洋 *(shang-yang)* used locally for Shanghai (上海).

shang 尙 yet; still; to control; to esteem; to be fond of; to be inclined to.

尙有 there is still.

尙未 not yet.

尙爲周到 all is yet quite in order.

尙屬平允 it is yet fair.

尙詳洽 clear and satisfactory enough.

尙屬 it might be; I daresay it is.

尙書 the President of a Board; a Minister of State.

shang 裳 clothes.

shang 賞 to bestow; to confer (as a reward); to rejoice; to take pleasure in.

賞給 to give; to award; to make a present of.

賞賜 to bestow.

賞功 to distinguish merit; public rewards of merit, such as feathers, badges, or titles.

賞罰 rewards and punishments; to reward and fine.

賞還 to kindly return.

賞需之用 to give for one's use; to present; to give as a premium.

賞戴藍翎 wearing the blue plume or crow's feather.

shang 賞鑒 to enjoy a view or spectacle.

shang 商 trade; a merchant; to consider; to consult; to devise.

商販 to buy and sell; trade; traders; merchants.

商人 a merchant.

商戶 merchants.

商賈 merchants; travelling and resident merchants.

商旅 travelling merchants.

商夥 a partner in a firm; an agent.

商局 the "Merchants' Company"; *i.e.*, the China Merchants' Company.

商本 capital in trade.

商情 commercial interests.

商貨全書 the entire books regarding trade; *i.e.*, the Customs statistical publications.

商辦 to consider and act.

商量 / 商酌 to consider; to deliberate; to consult.

商定 to decide upon.

shang 傷 to wound; to injure.

傷損 to damage; to be damaged.

shao 少 little; in the least; the least amount; short of; young; junior (as opposed to *ta* 大 or *t'ai* 太, senior).

少於單 [a quantity of goods] less than [is stated in] the document.

少報 to declare short; to understate.

少保 a junior guardian of the Imperial Heir Apparent.

shao 哨 to whistle; a whistle.

哨船 a revenue cruiser.

shao 艄 the stern of a vessel.

艄工 the commanding officer on board a ship; a ship-master.

shao 梢 the top of a staff.

shao 稍 slightly; gradually; rather.

稍寬其禁 to slightly relax a restriction; to grant a facility.

稍有誤會 there is a slight misapprehension.

稍有不同 it is not exactly the same; there are slight differences in.

稍申 to explain somewhat; to show to a certain extent.

稍戢 to gradually lay aside.

shao 燒 to burn; to roast; to boil.
燒完 burnt off; consumed and finished (as coal on board a steamer).
shè 賒 to credit; to give credit.
賒賬 to credit.
shè 奢 extravagant; wasteful.
shè 涉 to ford; to wade; to concern; to be connected with; to be implicated in.
shè 舌 the tongue.
shè 舍 a cottage; as a term of modesty, "my."
shè 捨 to reject; to part with.
shè 射 to shoot out; to project (as a shadow).
射光 to shine; luminous.
shè 麝 the musk deer.
麝香 musk.
shè 設 to arrange for; if; supposing that.
設序 to arrange in order.
設傳文信 to arrange for the transmission of official documents and private letters; to undertake the forwarding of correspondence.
設立 to erect; to establish.
設浮樁 to lay down buoys and beacons.
設計 to contrive; to plan.
設法 to devise a plan; to see that.
設法籌辦 to adopt measures for.
設新章 to introduce new regulations.
設席 to prepare a banquet.
設使 / 設若 } if; supposing that.
shè 赦 to remit; to release.
赦免 to forgive.
shên 身 the body; in petitions, a modest term for "I."
身家 one's person and family.
身故 to die.
shên 申 to explain; to state to a superior; the book name of the city of Shanghai.
申文 a despatch to a superior; a report.
申稱 / 申詳 / 申報 } to report (to a superior).
申報咨行札委 to inform superiors, equals, and inferiors in rank.
申信 to convey news.
申明 to explain clearly; to state clearly (as to a superior).

shên 申覆 to reply (to a superior).
申請 to apply for (as for instructions).
申請查照施行 to request (a superior) to receive a document for action to be taken.
申請酌核示遵 / 申請核奪示覆 } to apply for instructions (in a despatch to a superior).
申江 Shanghai.
shên 伸 equal to; worth; to extend to; (= 申) to explain.
伸謝 to present one's thanks.
伸得 to be equal to; to be worth.
伸訴 to make a statement; to complain.
shên 紳 a sash; a girdle; the gentry.
紳士 a scholar.
紳耆 the gentry and elders.
紳商 the gentry and merchants; the community.
shên 深 deep; deeply; extremely; very.
深淺 deep and shallow; depth.
深沾 / 深荷 } deeply obliged; deeply indebted (as for benefits received).
深願 to wish sincerely.
深資 to be a great help.
shên 參 ginseng. Cf. *ts'an* and *ts'ên*.
shên 甚 very; extremely.
甚大 very large.
甚稀 very rarely.
甚屬公允 / 甚爲公允 } it is very fair; it is very just.
甚願 to wish ardently.
shên 愼 careful; to be careful.
愼勤 careful; diligent; diligence.
愼重 to carefully observe; to treat as important.
愼重之人 a careful and serious man.
愼選 to select with care.
shên 審 to examine; to try (as a legal case); to investigate.
審案 / 審訊 } to try a case.
審究 to investigate thoroughly.
審明 to investigate; to try (as a case).
審辦 to settle judicial cases.
審斷 to give judgment; to decide a case.

shên 審結 (or 審理) to decide and settle legal cases.
審判 to decide legal cases; to have jurisdiction.

shêng 生 raw; unmanufactured; unripe; to be born; to come into existence; to create.
生熟 raw and cooked; crude and prepared; unmanufactured and manufactured.
生菓 fresh fruit; unripe fruit.
生絲 raw silk.
生鐵 unmanufactured iron.
生鐵磚 pig iron.
生銅 unmanufactured copper; copper ore.
生牛皮 cow or buffalo hides.
生質 natural disposition.
生疎 raw; coarse; incomplete.
生生世世 one's offspring for many generations.
生計 to get a living; a livelihood.
生理 occupation; business.
生意 / 生涯 } trade; business.
生事 to make trouble.
生弊竇 to create malpractices; to commit an offence.
生流弊 to result in a standing nuisance.

shêng 笙 a pipe (for whistling).

shêng 勝 to be able to; adequate to; worthy of; to be superior to; to conquer.
勝防 to be able to ward off; to protect.
勝選 eligible; competent for election.
勝選憑照 a certificate of competency; a document certifying to the eligibility of a person for a certain post.
勝意 superior thoughts; *i.e.*, "your valuable opinion."

shêng 升 to rise; to raise; to hoist (as a flag); to rise in office; a Chinese grain measure, of which 10 are equal to a *tou* (斗) and 100 are equal to a picul (石).
升祉 [I wish you] promotion and happiness (a concluding phrase in letters).
升安 [I wish you] promotion and peace (a concluding phrase in letters).
升遐 to rise to the distant land; *i.e.*, to die.

shêng 陞 to rise; to be promoted.
陞官 to be promoted.
陛啓 *lit.*, to ascend [the steps of your door] to be opened; written after the name on the address of a letter, it means, "to be delivered into the hands of.....," in which sense it is more polite than 查收 (*ch'a-shou*), otherwise similarly employed.

shêng 聲 to make known; to report; to state; a sound.
聲明 to report.
聲稱 to state; to declare.
聲候 to make a personal statement.
聲聞 it is rumoured; report; to report.

shêng 繩 a cord; a string; to restrain.
繩索 cordage; the rigging of a ship.

shêng 省 a province; also, the provincial capital; to save; to diminish.
省城 / 省會 } the provincial capital.
省河 the river at the provincial capital.
省力 to spare one's strength.

shêng 盛 abundant; great; plenteous; to thrive.
盛恩 great kindness; your favour.
盛多 plenty.
盛業 prosperity; thriving trade.
盛情 kind feelings; kindness.
盛京 the Liaotung province; Shêngking; Moukden.

shêng 乘 to avail oneself; to multiply.
乘坐 to make use of a boat or carriage.
乘以一百 to multiply by 100.

shêng 剩 to remain (after deduction); a remainder; an overplus.
剩貨 remnants of goods.

shêng 聖 holy; sacred.
聖旨 an Imperial mandate.
聖覽 the sacred glance; an Imperial order.
聖鑒 the sacred glance; the Emperor's approval.

shih 駛 to hasten; to sail; quick.
駛赴 to sail to; to be bound for.

shih 使 if; supposing that; in the event of; to cause to; to let; so that; to send; a messenger.
使然 to cause to be thus; to bring about.
使令 to order; to cause.
使費 to lay out; to incur an expense for another; expenses; charges.
使用 to employ; to be employed; to lend one's services; an outlay; expenses.
使人 to send someone; a messenger.
使臣 an envoy.
使役 a servant.

shih 市 a market; a fair; exchange of produce; to trade.

shih 市價 the market price.

shih 柿 the persimmon fruit; persimmons.

shih 飾 to adorn; ornaments; to paint; to pretend; to make believe.

飾以紅色 to paint red; to be painted red.

飾詞偷漏 a pretext for evading payment of duties.

shih 師 an expert; a master; a patron; a brigade; military; naval.

師船 a naval boat; a man-of-war.

shih 侍 to accompany; to follow (as an attendant).

侍郎 a Vice-President of a Board.

侍衛 Imperial guards.

shih 時 time; at the time; then; thereupon; each time; at any time; an hour, both in the Chinese sense (*i.e.*, the twelfth part of a day, corresponding to two hours of our time) and in the foreign sense.

時分 time; hour.

時屆 at the time; at the proper time; punctually.

時刻 time.

時刻簿 a time-book; a [postal] delivery-book.

時辰 a Chinese hour.

時辰表 a watch; watches.

時辰香 joss-sticks.

時常 at any time; always.

時價 the market value.

shih 識 to know. Cf. *chih*.

shih 弛 to relax; to abrogate.

弛禁 to abrogate a prohibition; to rescind a law.

shih 施 to bestow; to relieve; to rescue.

施恩 to bestow a favour.

施及 to bestow on; to extend to (as a privilege).

施行 to grant that it be so; to comply with a petition; to carry out a scheme; to put into operation.

shih 濕 damp; wet.

shih 是 this; that; to be; this means that; the above amounts to this, that, etc.; that is; correct; satisfactory (as an explanation).

是非 to be and not to be; yes and no; positive and negative; right and wrong.

是否 whether or not.

是否可行 whether or not it may be done.

是否有當 whether or not it ought to be thus; whether it is the proper course to adopt.

是以 therefore; hence; thereby.

是日 that day; on the same date.

shih 是所至禱 this is what I very much pray for; I would urgently ask for this.

是爲至荷 I shall be much obliged thereby.

是爲至要 this is very important.

是荷 I shall thank you for; to be obliged.

是幸 I shall be pleased if you will; I shall thank you for.

是寔 the very truth; to be really true; really genuine.

shih 實 (or 寔) real; really; truly; indeed; true; the truth.

實情 / 實事 } the real facts; the matter of fact.

實在 really.

實係 to be in reality; to prove to be.

實屬 it really is; is indeed.

實存 the real balance; the net total.

實重 the real weight.

實心 sincerely; with the *bonâ fide* intention.

實據 documentary proof.

實估之價 the true value.

實則有損 in reality there is a loss.

實爲德便 it will be a real kindness or benefit.

實爲公便 / 實於公便 } it is really in the public interest; it will really be conducive to fairness.

shih 矢 an arrow; swift; to resolve.

shih 失 to lose; to miss; to fail.

失去 to lose; to have lost.

失落 to drop and lose (as goods dropping into the sea); to lose.

失事 to miss one's aim; to be shipwrecked.

失機 to miss an opportunity.

失信 to break one's promise.

失火 to catch fire; fire breaking out.

失主 the loser; the person whose property is lost, stolen, etc.

失防 to neglect guarding against; to fail to take precautions.

shih 示 to make known; to inform; a proclamation.

示知 to inform by proclamation; to make known; to inform.

示諭 a public notice.

示仰 to issue a proclamation with a view to.....

示禁 prohibited by proclamation; forbidden by Government.

shih 示路警船浮 a fairway buoy.

示覆 to give instructions in reply to an application.

示復飭遵施行 to issue instructions for one's guidance (in reply to a despatch).

示求救 to make signals of distress.

shih 視 to see; to take the bearing.

視爲 to look [at a matter] as; to consider as.

視爲具文 to regard as a mere document (said of rules which exist on paper only).

shih 嗜 to relish; to be fond of; to indulge in.

shih 十 (or 拾) ten.

十分 all; complete; completely; very.

shih 什 ten; sundry; miscellaneous.

什物 / 什貨 } miscellaneous goods; sundries.

shih 拾 to pick up; to collect; (= 十 ten).

shih 石 a stone; a rock; mineral; a picul (in this sense also read *tan* (担), when it is often written 石).

石礁 rocks.

石樁 a stone beacon.

石羔 ground gypsum; plaster of Paris.

石黃 hartall; orpiment; yellow lead.

石灰 lime.

石綠 malachite; copper ore; a kind of green paint.

石花菜 agar-agar.

石碑山 *(shih-p'ai-shan)* Breaker Point, near Swatow.

shih 碩 great; eminent.

shih 世 a generation; an age; hereditary.

世職 hereditary office.

世襲 a hereditary nobleman; an earl; hereditary.

世爵 hereditary nobility.

世世公侯 may your generation rise to the ranks of duke and marquess.

shih 食 to eat; eatables; food; provisions; to drink; to smoke.

食鹽 salt (ready for use); kitchen salt.

食物 provisions; eatables.

食言 to eat one's words, *i.e.*, not to keep one's word; to break one's promise.

shih 室 a house; a room.

shih 氏 after a name, denotes that the person is a woman; in petitions, "I," said by a woman; a clan; a clan or family name.

shih 始 first; the first time; then; not till then; the beginning.

始終 the beginning and end; a period taken altogether; the entire period.

shih 釋 to release; to explain; Buddhist.

釋放 to release.

釋義 to explain the meaning.

shih 式 pattern; type.

式樣 a pattern.

式類 class; category.

shih 試 to examine; examination; to try.

試驗 to examine; to test.

試用 to be employed on trial; to serve on probation; probationary.

試辦 to work as an experiment; provisional.

試辦再議 to work by way of experiment and then decide, *i.e.*, experimental and open to revision (as a regulation); provisional.

shih 事 a matter; a subject; business; a law case; trouble; service; to serve.

事情 an affair; a matter.

事由 circumstances; particulars.

事體 an affair; a concern.

事主 the prosecutor in a law suit; a master; an employer.

事務 business matters; affairs.

事務大臣 a Minister in charge of affairs.

事宜 that which properly pertains to the business of .....; affairs; matters; business.

事勢 the state of matters; circumstances.

事實 the matter of fact; the truth of a matter.

事權 authority; power.

事前 before matters [go wrong]; before something happens.

事如屬實 if the fact be true.

事出權宜 a course adopted as being dictated by circumstances.

事關約則 a matter concerning the Treaty and the Tariff.

shih 勢 power; condition; circumstances.

勢力 strength; prowess; influence.

勢難 under the circumstances it is hard to.

shih 士 a scholar; the literati; an able-bodied man; a soldier; a gentleman.

shih 誓 an oath; to swear; a vow.

shih 逝 to depart; to die.

shih 適 to suit; to accord with; just; just now; then.
適得其平 to obtain just one's equal share.
shih 謚 a posthumous title.
shou 收 to receive; a receipt; to take in; to rig in (as the swinging-boom of a ship).
收割 / 收成 to get in the crop; to reap the harvest.
收買 to take over on sale; to buy from another.
收賬 to collect bills.
收規 to collect fees.
收單 a receipt.
收稅 to collect duties.
收稅單 a duty-paid certificate.
收稅免照 an exemption certificate.
收釐單 a Likin receipt.
收據 a proof of receipt; a certificate of the reception of goods on board; a bill of lading.
收訖 having received; having been received; payments being cleared; to receive in full.
收訖紅單 a certificate showing that [duties] have been received; a clearance certificate.
收畢 to have received in full; all received; received.
收執 to receive and hold (as a document); to be placed in one's hands.
收領 to receive; [to deliver] into the hands of.
收納 to collect (as duties); to receive; to accept.
收到 "arrived, or come to hand, by receiving," *i.e.*, received; "received from" (in receipts).
收到字樣 the word "received"; the endorsement of a receipt.
收留 to receive and keep; to harbour (as a fugitive).
收存 to keep; to retain.
收取 / 收集 to collect together.
收辦 to receive; to appropriate.
收口 to put into a port (as a vessel in distress).
收口躲避 to seek shelter in a port.
收工 to quit work.
收藏 to store up; to lay by.
收拾 to repair; to gather up; to store up for keeping.
收進 to rig in (as a jib-boom).
shou 熟 ripe; cooked; tanned; manufactured; the opposite of *shêng* (生), raw or unmanufactured.
熟肉 preserved meats.
shou 熟菜 preserved vegetables.
熟膏 boiled or prepared opium.
熟鉄 manufactured iron.
熟銅 manufactured copper.
熟牛皮 leather.
熟驢皮條 ass leather in strips.
熟悉 to ripely know; to be well acquainted with.
熟思 to consider maturely.
熟識船隻之人 experts in nautical matters.
shou 手 the arm; the hand; a "hand"; a working man.
手中 in hand.
手執 to hold in the hand.
手槍 pistols.
手巾 a napkin; a towel.
手帕 handkerchiefs.
shou 守 to observe (as a rule); to guard.
守候 to wait; to attend to.
守法 to observe the law.
守分 to attend to one's duties.
守業 to attend to one's trade.
守鐙人 lightkeepers.
shou 首 the head; what is or ought to be done first; in the first instance; a direction towards which a thing lies.
首飾 head ornaments; jewellery.
首事 the leading man; the chairman of a company.
首尾 head and tail; beginning and end; the bow and stern of a ship; the two ends of a vessel.
首先 first; the first.
首告 an informer.
首功 first-class merit.
首報 to report first, or in the first instance.
首經之子口 the barrier first crossed *en route*.
首從 the principal and accomplices.
shou 受 to receive; to become; to suffer; sometimes a sign of the passive.
受雇 to be hired, engaged, etc. (as an employé).
受恩 to receive favour; to be favoured.
受辱 to be disgraced.
受難 to suffer distress.
受罰 to be fined; to be punished.
受損 to sustain damage.
受暑受瘧 to suffer heat and malaria.
受潮濕 to become damp (as goods on board ship).

shou 授 to deliver to; to grant.
授受 to give and receive.
shou 壽 old age; long life; longevity.
壽器 a coffin.
shou 售 to sell.
售價 proceeds of sale.
售賣 to sell off; to sell.
shu 書 to write; documents; books.
書寫 to write; to copy.
書明 to write legibly.
書吏 / 書辦 a copyist; a clerk; a book-keeper.
書院 a school; a college.
書籍 books.
書價開單 a list in which the price of books is stated; a list of books purchased; an invoice of books.
書箱 books in boxes. Cf. *i-hsiang* 衣箱, clothes in boxes.
書信 letters; postal matter.
shu 輸 to send in tribute; to tender (as taxes).
輸納 to pay (as duties).
輸稅 to pay duties.
輸稅期候 the term at which duties are payable.
shu 殊 distinction; difference; differing; unlike; very.
殊異 very different.
殊於華商生計窒碍 to materially interfere with the "bread and butter" of Chinese merchants.
殊屬費解 this is really not to be understood.
殊屬不成事體 this is most unsatisfactory.
shu 舒 open; to open; ease; comfort.
shu 孰 who.
shu 熟. See *shou*.
shu 述 to narrate; to state.
shu 屬 (屬, or 屬) to be; to belong to; all that belongs to the jurisdiction of; subordinates.
屬國 a tributary state.
屬官 a subordinate officer.
shu 贖 to redeem; to re-buy.
贖回 to re-buy; to buy back.
shu 暑 heat.
shu 署 a yamên; a public office; to act for another; acting.
shu 署內 in the yamên; in the office.
署中緊要公事 important office matters.
署任 to hold office provisionally; an acting, or officiating, appointment.
署理 to act for another; acting; officiating.
署公使 an acting envoy.
署大臣 an acting Minister of State.
shu 數 number; amount; several; a few.
數目 number; numbers; amount.
shu 恕 benevolent; loyal; to forgive.
shu 庶 all; many; so that; so that there be hope for; with a view to; about; nearly.
庶幾 nearly; almost; about; probably.
庶民 all people; the people; the subjects.
庶屬允當 so that it may be fair; for the sake of fairness.
庶不致於轇轕 so as to avoid confusion.
庶乎 almost; about; nearly.
shu 豎 vertical; upright; perpendicular.
豎線相間 vertical stripes (painted on a buoy or beacon); vertically striped.
shu 樹 / 樹木 a tree; trees.
shua 刷 to brush; to wipe away; to strike off a copy (as in printing).
shua 耍 to trifle; to gamble; to fence.
shuai 衰 weak; to decay.
shuai 率 to lead; to guide; the leading principle; generally.
率師 to lead an army.
率由舊章 to be guided by the old rule; to act according to precedent.
shuai 帥 a leader; a commander-in-chief.
帥旗 the flag of a commander-in-chief; an admiral's flag.
shuan 拴 to bind up; to fasten.
拴繫 to tie up; to fasten.
shuang 雙 a pair; double.
雙數 an even number.
雙眼鏡 opera-glasses.
雙眼花翎 the double-eyed peacock's feather (as a distinction of merit).
shui 水 water; liquid.
水烟袋 a water pipe; a hubble-bubble.
水脚 fare by water; freight (by ship).

shui 水脚費用等項 freight (or passage money) and other expenses.

水道 water road; sea road; the fairway channel for ships.

水路 by water; a water route (by sea or by river, as opposed to overland carriage).

水闊之處 a position with plenty of water or room [for sailing].

水師 belonging to the navy; naval; marine.

水師提督 / 水提台 a naval commander-in-chief; an admiral.

水師部 the Admiralty.

水巡捕 the river police (at Shanghai).

水手 a sailor.

水利 taxes on water industries (as fisheries).

水靛 liquid indigo.

水晶 crystal.

水銀 quicksilver; money paid on account of the difference or fluctuation in the price of sycee silver. See *wén* 紋水.

shui 誰 who; whose; whom.

誰是誰非 who is in the right and who is in the wrong?

shui 稅 duty; duties (on merchandise).

稅項 a duty class; duties.

稅款 kinds of duties; duties.

稅餉 duties; the revenue.

稅課 the duty taxation; the rates of the Tariff; duties; the revenue.

稅課司大使 an examiner in the Native Customs.

稅額 a fixed amount of revenue to be collected.

稅單 a duty-paid certificate.

稅則 a Customs Tariff; the Tariff.

稅則半稅 half the Tariff duty; *i.e.*, the coast trade duty or the transit dues.

稅鈔 duties on merchandise and tonnage dues; dues and duties.

稅鈔清摺 a return of dues and duties; a Customs revenue return.

稅務 duty matters; Customs matters.

稅務司 / 稅司 one who manages Customs matters; a Commissioner of Customs.

稅局 / 稅館 a revenue office; a Customs station.

稅釐 ordinary duties and Likin taxes.

shui 稅釐局 a native revenue office for likin taxes, etc.

稅捐 duties and other taxes; regular duties and extraordinary taxes; maritime duties and inland taxes.

shun 淳 pure; being a forbidden character, should be written 湻 (*shun*).

shun 順 to obey; going with, not against; to suit; to agree.

順潮 with the tide.

順流 flowing with the tide or current.

順風 with the wind; a fair wind.

順從 to comply with.

順輿情 to please public opinion; to act in accordance with public interests.

順候 / 順頌 / 順請 "I avail myself of this opportunity to present my kind regards," "with kind wishes," "accept my best wishes" (concluding phrases in letters).

順天府 the metropolitan department of Shun-t'ien, in Chihli; Peking.

shuo 說 to speak; to say.

shuo 朔 the new moon; the first day of a month; to commence.

朔望 new moon and full moon; the 1st and 15th of a [Chinese] month.

朔望潮落時 when the tide is low with the new moon and the full moon, *i.e.*, at low water spring tides.

shuo 溯 (or 遡) to trace up to a source; to carry one's thoughts back to. See *su*.

so 索 to bind; string; cord; twine; to ask for; to extort.

索結 connected.

索討 to demand; to extort.

索看 to be desirous to see; to ask for a copy of.....for inspection; to ask to be shown.

索賠 to claim compensation for.

索賠甚急 to ask for damages very urgently.

索賠延擱貿易銀兩 to claim damages for delay in business; to claim demurrage.

so 搜 to select; to infer.

so 唆 to make mischief.

so 瑣 petty; troublesome.

瑣屑 trifling (or vexatious) business.

so 鎖 a lock; to lock.

鎖禁 to lock up; to put in irons.

so 所 a place; (=公所) an office; an agency; the relative pronoun *who* or *which*; its use differs from that of our relative pronoun, *e.g.*, 船[1] 所[2] 載[3] 貨[4] = *huo*[4], the goods, *so*[2], which *ch'uan*[1], the ship, *tsai*[3], contains; and not "the ship which contains the goods."

所在 the place where; the position of.

所載 the passage quoted; this quotation.

所致 that which is the cause; that causes it.

所自 / 所從 that from which it comes; the source; the cause.

所有. If an individual or individuals are distinguished from others of the same class by some attribute (adjective, participle, relative clause, etc.), the phrase *so yu* 所有 (properly, a short relative clause meaning "the so-and-so that there is" or "that there are") often serves to express the English definite article; *e.g.*, 所[1] 有[2] 現[3] 約[4] 五[5] 條[6], [1]*so* *yu*[2], THE, [5]*wu*, five, [6]*t'iao*, articles of, [3]*hsien*, the present [4]*yüeh*, treaty; 所[1] 有[2] 商[3] 人[4] 採[5] 買[6] 米[7] 石[8], [1]*so* [2]*yu*, THE, [7]*mi*-[8]*tan*, rice, [3]*shang*-[4]*jên* [5]*ts'ai* [6]*mai*, bought up by the merchants.

所以 in order to thereby; by which means it is intended to; therefore; thereby.

所關 [all] that pertains to.

sou 搜 to search.

搜驗 to search; to examine.

搜拏 to search and seize (as smuggled goods).

ssŭ 司 to manage; to control; a controller; a Commissioner.

司官 a secretary at a board; a police magistrate at Peking.

司馬 literary designation for a sub-prefect.

司事 a manager; to manage an affair.

司事之人 an officer on duty; a managing man.

司簿 a book-keeper.

司理 to manage; to superintend.

司理筆札 writers or clerks (as in a bank).

司獄 a jailer.

司巡人等 managing and executive officers.

司平 the local scale for Haikwan tael money at Canton.

司道 the *ssŭ* and the *tao*. By the former the high provincial officials whose titles end in *ssŭ* (viz., the *Pu-chêng-shih-ssŭ* or Provincial Treasurer, the *An-ch'a-shih-ssŭ* or Provincial Judge, and the *Yen-yün-ssŭ* or Inspector of Salt Gabel) are understood; by the latter, the *Liang-tao* (糧道) or Grain Collector, and sometimes also territorial and other Taot'ais. These officials together form an administrative board which is sometimes shortly called the *ssŭ-tao*.

ssŭ 飼 to feed; to nourish.

ssŭ 嗣 hereafter; afterwards; to succeed; posterity.

嗣後 hereafter.

ssŭ 絲 silk; the hairy appearance of anything cut fine like silk, *e.g.*, Chinese prepared tobacco, vermicelli, wire.

絲經 thrown silk.

絲線 silk thread; sewing silk.

絲線帽頂 cap buttons of twisted silk thread.

絲帶 silk sashes; silk ribbons.

絲棉雜貨 silk and cotton mixtures.

絲斤 silk (as cargo); *lit.*, "silk catties." Cf. *yen chin* (鹽斤), salt; *t'ung-chin* (銅斤), copper; *yu-chin* (油斤), oil; *mei-chin* (煤斤), coal. The classifier placed immediately after the noun to which it usually belongs has the force of what in French grammar is called the "article partitif," *e.g.*, *ch'uan san chih* (船三隻), three ships, but *ch'uan-chih* (船隻), "*des* vaisseaux," ships; *yin ssŭ-liang* (銀四兩), four taels of money, but *yin-liang* (銀兩), "*de l'*argent," money. Similarly, *mi-tan* (米石), rice; *pu-p'i* (布疋) cotton piece goods, cloth (as cargo); *ma-p'i* (馬匹), horses.

絲毫 the least; in the least; used to enforce negations; "not in the least."

ssŭ 斯 this; that; these.

ssŭ 厮 a servant; a menial.

ssŭ 思 to think.

思慮 / 思維 to think; to consider.

思維再四 to consider very carefully.

ssŭ 死 to die.

ssŭ 俟 to wait till; not until; when.

俟候 to wait.

俟……即 / 俟……方 / 俟……再 as soon as....., then.....; wait till....., and then; not until.

俟十年再行更改 to alter after the lapse of 10 years.

俟船造畢 waiting till the vessel is finished being built; *i.e.*, *after* the vessel has, or shall have, been built.

ssŭ 祀 to offer sacrifices.

ssŭ 似 like; it seems that; it looks as if; as; as if.

似此 like this; thus.

似可照議辦理 it seems one may manage the matter as proposed.

ssŭ 似覺 it seems as if it may be considered; it might be thought.

似覺合宜 it looks reasonable enough.

ssŭ 四 (or 肆) four.

四結 the fourth quarter (of a financial year); the four quarters; the year.

四品銜 of the fourth class of rank.

四面 in all directions of the compass; all round.

四方 square; the four points of the compass; all round.

四方之式 square; rectangular.

四方若干 the circumference (in timber measurement).

四海 the four seas; everywhere.

四項清摺 a report to Government on "the four kinds" of account, *i.e.*, the Customs Quarterly Abstract Accounts *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*.

四川 the Szechwan province.

四川黃絲 Szechwan yellow silk.

四川寶 Szechwan sycee.

ssŭ 肆 reckless; dissolute.

肆擾 to infest [a place] with robbers.

ssŭ 私 private; oneself; one's own; selfish; clandestinely; to smuggle; smugglers; smuggled goods.

私心 one's own heart; my heart; partial.

私受 to receive secretly.

私帶 to carry clandestinely.

私下 / 私行下貨 } to ship [goods] clandestinely; to ship without a permit.

私起 / 私行起動 } to land clandestinely.

私行互撥 to clandestinely tranship goods from one vessel to another.

私運進口 to import clandestinely.

私赴別口 to clandestinely resort to another port.

私赴沿海別口 to clandestinely resort to another port (viz., a non-Treaty port) on the coast.

私鑄 to clandestinely cast; to make counterfeit coin.

私自 clandestinely and on one's own authority; privately.

私自藏匿 to conceal fraudulently.

私自過卡 to cross a barrier clandestinely.

su 俗 common; vulgar; manners and customs.

su 酥 curd; cheese.

su 蘇 plentiful; (=蘇州府) Su-chou-fu.

蘇木 sapanwood.

蘇合油 rose maloes; liquid storax.

蘇州索 Soochow hemp twine.

蘇松太 the three departments of Su-chou-fu (蘇 *su*), Sung-chiang-fu (松 *sung*), and T'ai-ts'ang-chou (太 *t'ai*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Shanghai.

su 疎 to discard; coarse; careless; distant; far.

疎忽 to forget; careless.

疎縱 laxity.

su 速 hasty; speedy; quick; at once.

速爲辦理 to manage with despatch.

速議具奏 to speedily deliberate and report to the Throne [upon a matter].

su 粟 maize; Indian corn.

粟米粉 Indian meal; oatmeal.

su 肅 respectful; to inspire awe; respect; reverence.

肅敬 respectful; respect.

肅復 to respectfully reply.

肅泐 to write respectfully; I respectfully inform you [of the above] (a concluding phrase in letters).

su 素 plain; formerly; usually; contented.

素色布 dyed plain shirtings.

素紅布 Turkey red cloths.

素守本分 to pursue one's business peacefully.

素服 ordinary mourning clothes (as worn after the term of strict mourning is over); half-mourning.

su 訴 to tell; to inform; to accuse.

訴狀 to accuse; to bring a charge against.

訴寃 to tell one's grievance; to complain.

訴病 to report sick; to complain of illness.

su 溯 to look back (as to a period of time); to trace up to a source.

溯查 considering the origin of a matter; [on going back to the beginning of the matter] I find that.

溯自通商征稅以來 ever since duties have been levied upon foreign trade.

suan 酸 sour; grieved; distressed.

suan 算 to calculate; to consider as.

算除 to deduct.

算清 to calculate the proper amount of.

算書 a calculator; a clerk.

suan 蒜 / 蒜頭 } garlic.

sui 歲 a year.

sui 雖 although (the "yet" following may be expressed by *jan* 然 or *êrh* 而).

sui 綏 to tranquillise; steady; quiet.

綏 靖 to tranquillise; to restore peace.

sui 隨 to follow; to accompany; enclosed in (as in a despatch); together with; (=隨 時) instantly; at the same time; in the sequel, etc.

隨 從 to follow; to accompany.

隨 帶 to carry with one's person; to accompany.

隨 帶 加 三 級 granted three steps of merit, and so recorded in the Board of Civil Office, which distinction attaches to the person of the promoted official (*sui-tai* 隨 帶, "taken along with him"), whereas steps granted as not *sui-tai* are lost when the official is transferred to another office, because they are attached to the *post* and not to the *person*.

隨 意 / 隨 便 } as one thinks fit; according to pleasure; as one pleases.

隨 勢 / 隨 事 } according to circumstances.

隨 事 酌 情 to decide according to circumstances.

隨 之 日 起 to increase day by day.

隨 時 in future; hereafter; at the same time; suiting one's time; in due course; at once; forthwith.

隨 即 forthwith.

sui 遂 afterwards; to follow; to accompany.

sui 碎 fragments; broken pieces or bits.

碎 銀 broken bits of silver; broken dollars.

碎 白 銀 broken sycee (so called in Chefoo).

sun 孫 a grandchild.

sun 損 to lose; to injure; to spoil.

損 害 / 損 傷 } to injure; to be damaged; damage.

損 壞 to be spoilt; to be out of order; to wreck.

損 壞 船 隻 vessels wrecked.

損 益 loss and gain; the relative advantages of.

sung 訟 to tell; to report; to accuse.

訟 師 a lawyer.

訟 告 to accuse.

sung 頌 to praise; homage.

sung 松 a fir tree; a pine tree.

松 香 resin.

松 香 油 turpentine.

sung 松 江 府 the prefecture of Sung-chiang, near Shanghai.

sung 鬆 loose; lax; dishevelled.

鬆 緩 to slacken.

sung 誦 to read in a murmuring tone (as prayers); to read (as a letter).

sung 送 to send; to accompany; to present.

送 去 to send away.

送 交 to send to; to hand over to.

送 貨 之 人 the person accompanying goods; a supercargo.

送 禮 to present; presents.

T.

ta 大 great; high (as in rank); first; principal; very; as pertaining to the person addressed, "your."

大 小 large and small; of all sizes; the size of a thing.

大 小 扣 布 *T*-cloths (all sizes).

大 原 布 *T*-cloth (the larger size).

大 呢 broadcloth; medium cloth.

大 黃 rhubarb.

大 洋 藥 / 大 土 } Patna opium.

大 頭 菜 salted turnips.

大 風 子 lucraban seed.

大 青 smalt.

大 麥 barley.

大 員 a high officer.

大 憲 the High Authorities.

大 學 士 a Grand Secretary.

大 使 a sub-commissioner (*e.g.*, in the Provincial Treasurer's or the Salt Commissioner's yamên).

大 關 the [Native] Custom House (at Chefoo).

大 臣 a Minister of State.

大 人 a *ta-jên* (honorary title used in addressing officials from the third rank upwards and members of the Censorate or of the *Han-lin* College).

大 老 爺 a *ta lao-yeh* (honorary title used in addressing officials of the fourth, fifth, or sixth grades).

大 風 a storm.

大 書 in large characters; large writing.

大 寫 a chief clerk; large writing; the *ta-hsieh* style of writing numerals.

大 半 the greater half; mostly.

ta 大行 the great journey; having gone the great journey; defunct (applied to an Emperor or an Empress).

大統 the great whole, *i.e.*, the charge of Empire; the Throne.

大喪 general mourning; the funeral of an Emperor.

大局 the great aims of society; public interest.

大會 a general meeting.

大副 a mate of a ship; the first mate.

大項 principal kinds.

大宗 a principal, or staple, article (as amongst goods).

大概 generally speaking; the general features of.....; chiefly.

大抵 on the whole; generally speaking.

大約 / 大略 } generally speaking; on the whole; about; probably.

大略相符 to agree in the main.

大移 your communication; your letter.

大教 the great instruction (politely for "your instructive conversation").

大才 the great talent; a polite phrase for "you."

大相懸殊 very different.

大不相同 very unlike each other.

大漸 to increase considerably.

大清 the Ch'ing dynasty, now ruling in China; the Chinese Empire; Imperial Chinese.

大清律例 the Chinese Penal Code.

大皇帝 the Emperor.

大英國 Great Britain; British.

大呂宋國 the kingdom of Spain.

大浪山嘴 South Africa (Cape Colony).

大沽 Taku (near Tientsin).

大通 Ta-t'ung (a port of call on the Yangtze).

ta 達 to inform; intelligent.

ta 答 to reply.

ta 搭 to add to; to engage (as a ship or a passage); to charter; to take passage in a ship; to ship.

搭解 to hand over or to pay in addition.

搭船 a passenger ship.

搭客 passengers.

搭客行李 passengers' luggage.

ta 打 to strike; to beat; (= 打臣) a dozen.

打臣 *(ta-ch'ên*, in Cantonese *ta-sun)* a dozen; dozens.

打開備查 to open for examination (as packages at the Custom House).

t'a 他 another; other; heterogeneous.

他貨 other goods.

他國 other countries; foreign countries.

他項 other kinds.

他故 other reasons.

他往 to proceed to another place.

他用 to use for other purposes.

t'a 塌 to fall down, or break away, as the banks of river.

t'a 塔 a pagoda; a tower; a lighthouse.

塔表 a light tower; lighthouses.

塔燈 (= 燈塔) a lighthouse.

t'a 獺 the otter.

獺皮 land-otter skins.

tai 歹 bad; vicious.

tai 呆 (or 獃) silly; foolish; idiotic.

tai 代 a generation; in place of another; for; acting for.

代其 on his behalf; for him (them, etc.).

代客 on behalf of a mercantile friend; a commission agent; a broker.

代理 to act for another.

代理領事 / 代領事 } an acting Consul.

代用 to use instead; to substitute.

代收 to receive for another; to collect (fees, etc.) on account of another.

代呈 to state on behalf of another.

代權 to hold authority for another; delegated authority.

代辦 to manage for another; to act as deputy.

代爲辦理 to act for another; to take action in a matter which another has not taken up.

代拆代行 to open letters and act for another; to do all the business of a post on behalf of another.

tai 玳 (or 瑇) / 玳瑁 } tortoiseshell.

玳瑁碎 broken tortoiseshell.

玳瑁殼器 tortoiseshellware.

tai 袋 a bag.

tai 貸 to lend on interest; to borrow; to give; to release; to let off.

tai 帶 a sash; a girdle; to carry; to take along with one; together with; to lead; to be in charge of troops.

帶有 to carry; to be provided with.

帶同 to take with one.

tai 帶回 to take back; to lead back (as troops).
帶縣 to take [a man] to the magistrate; to arrest.
帶赴領事官 to take [a man] to the Consul.
帶兵 to lead an army, or troops.
帶領 to conduct; to escort.
帶抽 to collect a tax conjointly with some other tax the collection of which is one's regular business.

tai 殆 to begin; nearly; about to.

tai 迨 till; until; to reach to.
迨今 till now.
迨至其時 up to that time.

tai 戴 to wear on the head; to uphold.
戴德 to uphold virtue, *i.e.*, to do a matter conscientiously; imbued with goodness.
戴頂 to wear the button.

tai 待 to treat; to wait.
待價 to wait for prices [to rise]; to watch the market.

t'ai 太 large; too; excessive; in certain titles, denotes respect.
太遠 too far.
太嚴 too strict; over-strict.
太后 the Emperor's mother.
太子 the Imperial Prince; heir to the Throne.
太子少保 a junior guardian of the Imperial Prince.
太子太保 / 太保 a senior guardian of the Imperial Prince.
太守 a prefect.
太傅 a Grand Tutor.
太倉州 the prefecture of T'ai-ts'ang (Kiangsu).

t'ai 臺 (or 台) eminent; exalted; a terrace; a term of respect entering into combination with certain titles and much used in petitions.
臺巡 Your Honour's searching officer.
臺電 in petitions, a respectful compliment alluding to the addressee's clearness of mind; "Your Honour's superior intellect."
臺端 / 臺下 / 臺前 in petitions, honorary titles given to officials; "Your Honour."
臺函 Your Honour's letter.
臺示 Your Honour's instructions; your letter.
臺命 Your Honour's orders.
臺灣府 the prefecture of Taiwan, Formosa.
臺灣關 the Taiwan Customs.
臺北府 the prefecture of Tai-pei (North Formosa).

t'ai 擡 (or 抬) to carry; to lift; to raise.
擡頭 to raise the head; to raise a column by the space of one, two, or three characters above the line, as a means of indicating respect.
擡雙頭 to raise a column by the space of two characters.
擡價 to raise the price.

t'ai 泰 great.
泰西 the great West; Western (as in "the Western calendar").

tan 單 single; a document consisting of a single sheet; a bill; a certificate; a memo.; a permit.
單身 a single body; alone; by oneself.
單桅 single-masted; one-masted.
單眼花翎 the single-eyed peacock feather (as a distinction of merit).
單擡 to raise a column by the space of a single character as a means of indicating respect.
單雙 odd and even; single and double.
單數 an odd number.
單式 a *pro formâ* document; a form.
單照 a certificate.
單據 a permit; a documentary proof.
單契牌照 permits (or licenses), bonds, and [ship's] certificates.
單貨不得相離 "this document is to accompany the goods which it covers;" the document is not to be separated from the goods.

tan 彈 a bullet; a shot; a shell.
彈子 shot.
彈壓 to suppress; to keep in order.

tan 躭 to prevent; to obstruct; to delay.
躭悞 / 躭擱 / 躭延 to delay.
躭延時日 to procrastinate; to delay.

tan 丹 cinnabar; red; carnation.
丹砂 cinnabar.
丹國 Denmark; Danish.

tan 但 only; merely; however.

tan 擔 (for which 担 is used) a load; a piecul; to bear; a pole. Cf. *shih* 石.

tan 膽 (or 胆) the gall; courage; bold.

tan 瞻玩 to play a bold game; to trifle with the law in an impudent manner.
瞻大 courageous; bold.
瞻大已極 the extreme of effrontery.
瞻小 cowardly.
瞻敢 to possess the boldness to; to dare to.

tan 淡 insipid; flat; dull (as trade); poor and deficient (as receipts of profit).
淡菜 dried mussels.
淡收 deficient receipts; a deficit.
淡水縣 the district of Tan-shui (Tamsui).
淡水關 the Tamsui Customs.

tan 蛋 an egg; eggs.

t'an 炭 charcoal.
炭碎 / 炭灰 charcoal ashes.

t'an 毯 rugs; druggets; druggetting; carpets.

t'an 痰 phlegm.
痰湧 to cough up phlegm.

t'an 談 to converse.
談論 to converse; to discuss.

t'an 探 to spy; to explore; to examine.
探詢 to inquire.

t'an 貪 to covet; covetous.
貪圖 to covet; to be greedy of.

t'an 攤 to contribute to; to subscribe (as money); to unfold; to spread out.

t'an 灘 rapids in a stream; an obstruction arising from rocks or sand-banks; a shoal; a beach.

t'an 坍 a bank breaking down; ruined.
坍塌 banks breaking down; to wash away (said of a river bank, etc.); to fall to ruin.

t'an 壇 an altar for sacrificing.

t'an 檀 / 檀香 sandalwood.
檀香器 sandalwoodware.
檀香山 the Sandwich Islands.

tang 當 to suit; right; proper; to act as; at the time; then; in due course; in the presence of; to pawn; to pledge.
當……之時 during the time when……; when.
當尚未……之時 before the time of……; previous to……
當今 at present.
當即 thereupon; at once.
當經 I have thereupon, or with reference thereto (denoting past tense and immediateness of action).
當已 (=當經 *tang-ching*) at the time; then; in due course.
當時 at the time; at that time.
當日 to-day; on the same day.
當中 in the middle.
當面 in one's presence.
當堂 before the magistrate; at the Consulate; in court.
當堂畫押 to sign before a magistrate, or before the Consul.
當舖 a pawn-shop.
當票 a pawn-ticket.
當手 a manager (of a bank, a firm, etc.).

tang 擋 to oppose; to impede; to stop.

tang 檔 a set of shelves; pigeon-holes for filing records.
檔卷 archives; documents pigeon-holed.

tang 黨 a band; an association; to club together.

t'ang 湯 broth; soup.
湯藥 broth and medicines.

t'ang 倘 (for which 儻 is used) if; suppose.
倘或 if perchance; in case of.
倘遇 if there is; in case of.

t'ang 堂 a hall; a court; a magistrate; a shop; a firm.

t'ang 儻 accidental; used for *t'ang* (倘), if.

t'ang 糖 sugar.
糖菓 preserved fruits; preserves.
糖薑 preserved ginger.

tao 道 a road; a circuit; an officer in charge of a circuit; a Taot'ai; principle; reason; idea; to speak; to say.
道路 a road; a route; the distance of a journey.
道台 a Taot'ai; an inspector of circuit.
道理 reason; principle.
道謝 to express one's thanks.

tao 導 to guide; to lead.

tao 刀 a knife; knives; a sword.

tao 島 an island.
島嶼 islands.

tao 到 to arrive; to go to; to come to.
到此 to arrive here; to arrive at this port; up to this time.

tao 到口 to arrive in port; to enter port.

到關 to come to the Custom House; to attend at the Customs Office.

到旗 to arrive at one's banner or at one's home (said of a Manchu soldier).

到道 it has come to my, the Taot'ai's, hands.

tao 倒 to upset; to pour out.

tao 禱 to pray; to entreat.

tao 稻 unhusked rice; paddy.

稻米 paddy and rice.

稻糧 grain.

tao 蹈 to tread on.

tao 悼 afflicted; to grieve for.

tao 盜 to rob; to steal; thieves; robbers.

盜賊 thieves; robbers.

盜風 the habit of robbing; thievish propensities (amongst the population).

t'ao 逃 to run away; to abscond.

逃人 fugitives; runaways.

逃犯 an escaped prisoner.

t'ao 濤 billows; a heavy sea.

t'ao 討 to demand; to ask for.

t'ao 套 an envelope; a book cover; a set (of books, clothes, etc.); a snare.

tê 得 must; to receive; to get; to obtain.

得手 to manage satisfactorily.

得確數 to ascertain the exact amount of.

得悉 to be informed of; to note the contents of (as of a note).

tê 德 virtue; kindness; benefit; favour.

德便 advantages granted; benefit.

德意志 (*tê-i-chih* = Deutsch) German.

德意志人 German subjects.

德意志各國 the States of the North-German Confederation; the German States.

德國 Germany; German.

德商 German merchants.

t'ê 特 special; especially; on purpose.

特旨 a special decree from the Emperor.

特劄 a special order (a concluding phrase in despatches from superiors).

特諭 / 特示 } a special order; a special proclamation.

特達 special intelligence.

特意 on purpose; intentional.

t'ê 特發准單 / 特准單據 } a special permit.

特撥之項 moneys specially set aside; special grants.

特動之工費 expenditure on account of special works.

特用各費 expenses for special use; extraordinary expenditure.

特奉准買 to be licensed for the purchase [of exceptional goods].

特此懇祈 I make this special petition.

特揀 / 特簡 } to select; to appoint; specially selected.

têng 登 to ascend; to enter (as in a book).

登山 to ascend a hill.

登舟 to get on board ship; to embark.

登岸 to go on shore; to land.

登簿 to enter in a ledger; to register.

登記 to enter (as in a register); to record.

登塡 to insert or to enter (as in a book).

登州 Têng-chow-fu, in Shantung.

登萊青 the three departments of Têng-chow-fu (登 *têng*), Lai-chow-fu (萊 *lai*), and Ch'ing-chou-fu (青 *ch'ing*), forming the circuit in charge of the Taot'ai at Chefoo.

têng 澄 clear; limpid.

澄茄 cubebs.

têng 鐙 a stirrup, now commonly used for *têng* (燈), a lamp; a light; lights (coast and river).

鐙塔 a lighthouse (tower-shaped); a light-tower.

鐙房 a lighthouse (house-shaped).

鐙樓 a lighthouse (being a house of several stories).

鐙亭 a lighthouse (pavilion-shaped).

鐙船 a lightship.

鐙架 a beacon with a light.

鐙火 the flame or centre of a light.

鐙籠 a lantern.

鐙草 lampwicks.

têng 等 to wait; class; rank; sign of the plural; after a single proper name it has a generalising force, as "and others," "etc.," "and the like," "such as"; after a series of names it simply denotes plurality, when it should be left untranslated.

等級 rank; degree.

等候 to wait.

têng 等因 such arguments; "and the like arguments;" "etc.," closing a quotation, when from a document written by a superior or an equal, but not used when quoting an inferior. The following expressions are similarly used: 等由 *(têng yu)*; 等情 *(têng ch'ing)*, "such circumstances" (should only be used when quoting an inferior); 等事 *(têng shih)*, "such matters." When the words used by another writer (or speaker) are quoted, the quotation may be closed by adding the words 等語 *(têng yü)*, "such words"; if an accusation is the subject of the quotation, by adding the words 等詞 *(têng tz'ŭ)*, "such charges"; after an enumeration of malpractices or nuisances we often find the words 等弊 *(têng pi)*, "such malpractices." Such concluding phrases need not be translated; they simply show that a quotation or an enumeration of arguments, circumstances, facts, charges, malpractices, etc., is concluded, and correspond to what in English writing is expressed by inverted commas. The phrase 等因 *(têng-yin)* is sometimes inserted in copies of documents when the tenor of another document, which in the original appears at full length, is omitted for the sake of convenience. Cf. *yün yün* 云云.

等類 such articles; "etc., etc."

t'êng 謄 to copy.

謄錄 to copy; a copyist.

謄清 to make a fair copy.

t'êng 籐 (or 藤) cane; rattan.

籐竿 rattans.

籐器 rattanware.

籐肉 split rattans.

籐黃 gamboge.

t'êng 騰 to ascend; to inform.

t'êng 疼 pain; painfully; painfully; sorely; intensely.

ti 低 low; to lower.

低昂 low or high (as price); a fluctuation in the rate of.

低處 a low place.

低稅 to lower the duty.

ti 底 the bottom; at the bottom of; end; at the end of; a rough draft.

底長 the length at the base.

底稿 a draft.

底簿 to enter in a book; a book entry; a book of drafts.

ti 抵 to act as; to perform the service of; to consider as equivalent; to substitute; to oppose; to arrive at.

抵充 to act as; to perform the service of.

抵換 to exchange; to substitute.

ti 抵賬 to settle an account.

抵押未清 pawned and not redeemed.

抵卡 to arrive at a barrier.

抵埠 to arrive in port.

抵滬 to arrive at Shanghai.

ti 隄 (used for *ti* 堤, a dyke) to guard against; an embankment; the bank of a river.

隄防 dykes; coast defences; to guard against.

ti 敵 an enemy; to compete with; to oppose.

敵私 to compete with smuggling.

ti 糴 to buy grain.

糴糶 to buy and sell grain.

ti 帝 an Emperor.

ti 弟 a younger brother; a junior; as a term of modesty, "I," "my."

ti 第 number; No.; but; however; merely.

第.....號 No. .....; Registered No. .....

第一子口 the first barrier.

ti 地 earth; ground; land; bottom.

地基 a foundation.

地方 a place. This noun is frequently added to local names, and need not then be translated.

地方官 the local authorities; *i.e.*, the prefect, sub-prefect, magistrate, etc., of a place.

地方公事 local business.

地勢 the particulars regarding a lot of land; the nature of a place.

地主 a land-owner.

地丁 the land tax.

地圖 a map.

地位 a situation; a site.

地甲 the tithing system, by which one man is made responsible for the behaviour of his district; an elder.

地保 a tithing-man; a *ti-pao*.

地蓆 matting.

ti 遞 to give; to hand to; to present (as a document).

遞貨單 to hand in a cargo list; to present a ship's manifest.

遞加 to add *pro ratâ*; to add a fraction of a certain amount.

遞奏 to address the Throne.

ti 的 true; certain.

的保 a true guarantee.

的筆 an autograph.

t'i 提 to raise; to bring forward; to mention; to send; to submit; to remit (as moneys).

提 淨 to extract the pure metal from an alloy.

提 及 to mention; to refer to.

提 關 to send to the Custom House (as an offender for examination).

提 案 to bring up a case in court.

提 究 to try a case; to examine into; to prosecute (for legal punishment).

提 項 remittances.

提 歸 to remit for.....

提 成 分 賞 to allot rewards.

提 台 / 提 督 a provincial general-in-chief or admiral-in-chief.

提 布 brocades.

t'i 題 to discuss; to bring forward.

題 升 to recommend for promotion.

t'i 蹄 hoofs.

t'i 替 to abolish; to substitute.

t'i 體 the human body; also the body as opposed to the extremities (as "the body of a structure"); to receive courteously; substantial; decent.

體 較 輕 鬆 the frame or body is weak and shaky.

體 恤 to befriend.

體 察 情 形 to investigate the circumstances.

體 面 respectable.

tiao 貂 the marten or sable.

貂 皮 sable skins; marten skins.

tiao 調 to remove to another post; to transfer; read *t'iao:* to harmonise; to restore harmony; to regulate; to mix or compound.

調 遷 to remove or transfer to another port or station.

調 閩 黔 軍 a Kweichow regiment transferred to Fukien.

調 治 a cure; to cure.

調 理 to nurse one's health.

tiao 雕 (剛, or 彫) to engrave; to carve.

雕 刻 to engrave; to cut in wood.

tiao 吊 (or 弔) to condole; to hang; a quantity of copper cash varying in number, according to locality, but generally representing about a thousand.

t'iao 挑 to carry.

挑 夫 a porter; a carrier.

t'iao 條 twigs; a paragraph; an article (as of a Treaty); strips (as of leather); a classifier of long, slender things, also of bags, roads, etc., and of rods (of iron, copper, etc.).

t'iao 條 編 twisted, or plaited, like basket-work.

條 約 an agreement containing a number of articles; a Treaty.

條 款 Treaty paragraphs; a Convention; articles; regulations.

條 規 regulations; byelaws.

條 例 rules for procedure; regulations.

條 理 reasonable; logical; well founded in detail: regulations; rules. Cf. 條 條 有 理 every section has its rules (WILLIAMS).

t'iao 糶 to sell grain.

糶 米 to sell rice.

tieh 迭 alternate; satisfactory.

迭 次 repeatedly.

tieh 牒 an official document; a despatch; a warrant; a genealogical table.

tieh 疊 to reiterate; repeatedly.

疊 次 repeatedly.

t'ieh 帖 a card; a billet; a document.

t'ieh 貼 to paste up (as a public notice); to make up for; to supply a deficiency.

貼 水 to pay the difference in price of sycee; *i.q.*, *pu* 補 水.

t'ieh 鐵 (鉄, or 銕) iron.

鐵 條 nail-rod iron.

鐵 板 bar iron; sheet iron.

鐵 磚 pig iron.

鐵 片 an iron plate.

鐵 片 條 hoop iron.

鐵 絲 iron wire.

鐵 釘 iron nails.

鐵 器 ironware.

鐵 刀 利 器 cutlery.

鐵 鍊 iron chains.

鐵 箍 iron hoops.

鐵 樁 an iron beacon.

tien 點 (or 点) a point; a dot; a stroke; to dot; to tick off; to punctuate; spotted; to light (as a lamp).

點 名 / 點 明 to tick off (as the names of soldiers when mustered, or of emigrants when shipped): to muster.

點 驗 to dot and examine; to tick off while examining; to check (as a list of articles).

點 鐘 an hour; hours; o'clock.

點 燈 to light a lamp.

點 照 to light (as a lamp); to exhibit a light.

tien 店 a commercial establishment; a shop.
店主 the owner of a shop.
店堂 in the shop.
店夥 a mercantile assistant; a partner.

tien 典 a standard; a law; a rule; authentic documents; statutes.
典當 to mortgage; a pawn-shop.
典賣 to mortgage; to pledge.
典主 a mortgagee.
典田 to mortgage land.
典史 an inspector of jails.

tien 佃 to work in the fields; a field labourer.
佃戶 agricultural population.

tien 靛 indigo.

tien 電 lightning; electric; glance; to glance at (said of a superior who investigates a matter); hence, in composition with various verbs, "may Your Honour be pleased to....."
電氣 electricity.
電線 an electric wire; a telegraph; telegraphic.
電線行 a telegraph company.
電報 a telegram.
電鑒 (an honorary style of addressing officials) "your enlightened mind."
電察 be pleased to investigate.

tien 殿 a palace; the Imperial Palace.
殿下 the Imperial prince.

tien 墊 to advance money; to fill up; to add to.
墊欵 advances (in accounts).

tien 奠 to offer libations to a god.
奠醊 to sacrifice to the gods.

t'ien 天 heaven; the sky.
天命 Heaven's decree; fate; destiny.
天良 Heaven's goodness; the good nature inherent in man.
天主 the Lord of Heaven, *i.e.*, God (so called by Roman Catholics).
天主教 the Roman Catholic creed.
天主堂 a Roman Catholic church.
天下 the empire; China; the world.
天下各國 all the countries in the world.
天平 a balance; a scale.
天津 Tientsin.
天津條約 the Treaty of Tientsin; the British Treaty concluded in 1858.

t'ien 天后宮橋 a bridge at the Quai de la Pagode, in the French Concession at Shanghai.

t'ien 添 to add; to increase; additional.
添改 to make additions and alterations (as in a document).
添註 to fill in.
添錨 to moor (a vessel).

t'ien 甜 sweet.
甜言 sweet words; flattering language.

t'ien 㴑 tranquil; being a forbidden character, should be written 㴑 (*t'ien*), the last stroke of the full character being omitted.

t'ien 塡 to fill up; to write up (as the blank spaces in a printed form).
塡築 to fill up (for building).
塡還 to return (as borrowed money); to pay a debt; to make up for a deficiency.
塡補 to make up for (as a deficiency).
塡簿 to insert in a book or register.
塡寫 to fill in by writing.
塡註英文 to fill in the English [version].
塡發 to fill up and issue; to make out (as a document).

t'ien 田 a field; land.
田庄 a farm house.
田地 landed property; land.
田賦 a tax on land; ground rent.

ting 定 to fix; to stipulate; it is stipulated; it is agreed that; it shall be the rule that.
定額 / 定數 a fixed amount; a fixed number.
定期 to name a day; to fix a time for; at fixed times; regularly.
定限 a fixed limit of time.
定制 a fixed routine; fixed rules.
定規 a fixed rule; to fix; fixed; to decide.
定式 having a fixed pattern; uniform; standard.
定地段 to divide the country into sections.
定爲 to fix as; to fix at (as at a certain rate).
定明 to settle; to decide.
定局 a fixed arrangement; to settle; to decide.
定立 to frame (as a rule); to settle.
定擬 to decide upon (as upon rules); to give judgment.
定斷 / 定案 to decide a case.

ting 定評 to decide; to have a casting vote.
定單 a contract.
定銀 earnest money; bargain money.
定海廳 the inferior department of Ting-hai.
ting 錠 an ingot of silver.
ting 丁 a nail; an adult male.
丁香 cloves.
丁役 official attendants; runners.
丁憂 to mourn for parents during the customary period.
ting 訂 to fix; to settle; to arrange; to adjust; to settle terms.
訂局 to decide.
訂定日期 to appoint a day.
訂問 to examine.
ting 釘 a nail; to nail; to bind (as books).
ting 頂 the crown of the head; the top; the vane (of a light tower); an official button; the top of anything.
頂戴 to wear a button; the wearer of a button.
頂德 imbued with virtue; "please your goodness."
頂替 a substitute.
t'ing 亭 a pavilion; a dome.
亭式 pavilion-shaped; dome-like.
t'ing 停 to stop; to delay; to anchor.
停輪 to stop a steamer.
停止 to stop; to abolish (as a practice).
停留 to delay.
停工 to stop work.
停辦公事 to close a public office; to stop work (as on a holiday).
停泊處所 a place for anchoring; a berth.
停船界 the harbour limits.
t'ing 廷 the Court.
t'ing 庭 a hall of audience; a house; a room.
t'ing 艇 a boat.
艇隻 boats.
t'ing 聽 to hear; to obey; to wait for; to yield to; to permit.
聽聞 to hear.
聽制 to be subordinate to; under the control of.
聽憑 to depend on; will depend on.
聽從 to yield; to give way; to comply with.
聽審 to abide by the decision of a court.

t'ing 聽任 to allow.
聽其便 at his, or their, option.
聽船主自便 at the option of the shipmaster.
聽商自便 at the merchant's option.
聽候 to wait; to await (as a decision).
聽稟 to entertain a petition; to consider a report (from an inferior).
t'ing 廳 an inferior department; a *t'ing*; a court of justice; a hall; a reception-room.
廳縣 territorial magistrates; *t'ing* and *hsien* districts.
tiu 丟 to lose; to throw away.
丟失 to lose.
to 多 much; many; several; too much; (after a number) more than.
多寡 quantity; how much.
多時 a long time.
多定 to fix upon a great number (as of holidays to be kept).
多有小暗沙 there are numerous patches of shoals.
多有價值漸減 the prices of various articles have gradually declined.
多傳各字號洋行 to summon a number of native and foreign firms.
多徵稅銀 the duty overcharged; an excess of duty.
多於單 more than [is stated in] the document.
多報 to overstate.
多報之數 an amount or quantity overstated; an excess.
多收 to receive too much (as a set of scales not properly balanced).
多出寬長若干 the excess in width or length.
多至 up to [so much] in quantity; at the most up to; not exceeding.
to 哆 representing the sound *to* in foreign words.
哆囉呢 *(to-lo-ni)* Spanish stripes.
to 度 to calculate; to consider; to think. Cf. *tu* 度.
度量 to measure (as a vessel).
to 奪 to criticise; to settle.
to 朶 a head of flowers; flowery; as a term of respect, "your."
朶翰 your flowery epistle; your note.
to 躲 to hide away; to escape from.
躲避 to seek shelter; to escape from.
to 垛 to pile up; a heap; a target.
to 舵 a ship's rudder.

to 舵工 a helmsman.
舵柱 wood poles used for ships' rudders; poles.
to 惰 lazy.
to 馱 to carry a burden; a beast's load.
t'o 妥 safe; proper; settled; steady.
妥員 a reliable officer.
妥當 safe; satisfactory.
妥便 safe and comfortable.
妥善 safe and good; properly managed.
妥協 in proper order; safely done.
妥速 safely and promptly; without delay.
妥定 to settle satisfactorily; well settled.
妥理 to safely arrange; to regulate; to manage.
妥辦 to manage safely; to take the proper measures in carrying out business.
妥議 to devise or draw up (as rules and regulations).
妥商 to consult; to negotiate about.
妥派巡船 to send out cruisers.
妥爲商辦 to deliberate upon.
妥設良法 to adopt the safest measures for.
t'o 陀 steep; dangerous; representing the sound *to*, or *dha*, in foreign [Sanskrit] names.
陀羅 (*t'o-lo* = 陀羅呢, *t'o-lo-ni*) the Sanskrit *dharani*, a Buddhist prayer.
陀羅經被 a pall with Buddhist prayers embroidered on it.
t'o 駝 a camel; to carry burdens.
駝毛 camel's wool.
t'o 托 (or 拓) to take up with the hand; the distance one can measure with the hands, *i.e.*, a fathom.
托付 to entrust to the care of.
t'o 託 to commission.
託買 to commission one to buy.
託帶 to ask one to bring.
t'o 脫 to take away; to retire; to escape.
脫身 to retire; to withdraw; to stay away.
脫免 to avoid.
脫除 to remove.
脫卸 to unload.
t'o 拖 to drag; to pull.
拖帶 to tow (as a ship).
拖帶船隻之輪船 a tug steamer.
t'o 拖船 a tug-boat.
拖船簿 a register of licensed steam tugs.
拖延 to cause delay.
tou 荳 beans; peas; pulse.
荳子 beans.
荳石 pulse. Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤.
荳餅 beancake.
荳腐 beancurd.
荳油 bean oil.
荳蔻 cardamoms; nutmegs.
荳蔻花 mace.
荳規銀 Shanghai tael silver (so called at the Yangtze ports).
tou 鬥 (or 鬪) to fight.
tou 斗 a Chinese grain measure, 10 of which are equal to a picul.
tou 陡 suddenly; to stop; to desist.
陡重 to aggravate suddenly (as a disease).
tou 竇 a hole; a mistake.
t'ou 頭 the head; the end, or an end, whether upper or lower (as the upper and lower points of a buoy); first; foremost.
頭等 of the first class.
頭尾 head and tail; first and last; beginning and end; both ends.
頭目 an overseer; a chief.
頭桅 the foremast.
頭白寶 pure sycee of the first class.
t'ou 偷 to steal; to pilfer.
偷漏 to fraudulently evade (payment of duty); to smuggle; thieves and smugglers.
偷漏稅課 to defraud the revenue.
偷稅 to rob the revenue; to smuggle.
偷竊 / 偷盜 } to rob; to steal; thieves.
t'ou 投 to deliver; to present to; to send in; to give up to (by sale or as a gift).
投報 to send in an application; to report (as for payment of duty).
投文 to present a despatch.
投帖 to send in one's card.
t'ou 透 to penetrate; transparent.
透鏡 dioptric.
透澈 to be thoroughly acquainted with.
tsa 雜 miscellaneous; to mix.

tsa 雜樣 miscellaneous sorts.
雜貨 sundries; miscellaneous goods.
雜藥 miscellaneous drugs.
雜糧 miscellaneous sorts of grain.
雜費 miscellaneous expenses.
雜亂 confused; confusion.
雜混 to get mixed up.

tsai 在 to be; in; at; in the written language, generally a preposition of place.
在江甯 at Nanking.
在關 in Customs employ; at the Custom House.
在地 on land (as opposed to the sea).
在置貨時 at the time of buying goods.
在事 to do service as; to be on duty; on service.
在事者 the members of a service or of an office; connected with business.
在案 "it is on record:" "as records show;" a concluding phrase showing that the facts stated are on official record; it need not be translated.
在逃 to have run away; to have absconded.
在坐 being seated; occupying a seat on the bench (in court).
在內 inside; included; inclusive of.
在外 outside; not including; exclusive of.
在即 speedily; quickly.

tsai 哉 an interrogative particle expressing doubt, or conviction, placed at the end of sentences.

tsai 載 to contain; as a vessel *contains* cargo, or as a document *contains* a statement; to be laden with; to contain; a year; years.
載客 to carry passengers (as a passenger boat).
載貨 to carry goods (said of a vessel).
載貨憑單 a bill of lading.
載運 to convey.
載在撥船 to be placed on board a cargo-boat.
載入總單 to enter on the cargo certificate.
載明 it is stated in.....
載回 to carry back; to provide a home passage.

tsai 儎 to stow cargo.
儎赴 to send by boat to.

tsai 灾 (or 災) a calamity; calamitous.

tsai 宰 to rule; a ruler; a governor; to kill cattle.
宰相 a Prime Minister; a Grand Secretary.

tsai 再 still; again; farther; besides; in addition to what has been stated before; often merely opens a new sentence.
再者 further; besides; in addition to this, it has to be stated that.
再三 / 再四 again and again.
再四熟思 / 再四思維 to consider over and over again; to consider ripely.

ts'ai 才 mental capacity; power; talent.
才拙 inability; incompetency.

ts'ai 材 / 材料 materials.

ts'ai 財 riches; funds.

ts'ai 裁 to cut (as clothes).
裁撤 to cut away; to do away with; to remove.
裁剪 to cut out (as cloth); to plan; to arrange.
裁酌 / 裁奪 to decide.
裁奪示遵 to decide and notify for guidance.

ts'ai 采 to pluck; to gather.

ts'ai 彩 bright colours; to adorn with colours.

ts'ai 採 to gather; to choose.
採買 to buy up.
採辦 to buy.

ts'ai 綵 coloured silk.
綵綴 coloured satin.

ts'ai 菜 vegetables.

ts'ai 猜 to guess; to suspect.

tsan 贊 to counsel; to assist; a counsellor.

tsan 讚 to commend; used for 贊 *(tsan)*, to counsel, etc.

ts'an 參 (or 叅) to counsel; to impeach. Cf. *shên* and *ts'ên*.
參贊 a Secretary of Legation; a Military Assistant Governor in Turkestan.
參奏 to memorialise the Throne.
參謀 a State Counsellor.
參軍 a military secretary.
參將 a colonel.
參酌 to consult.
參劾 to impeach; to denounce for dismissal.
參究 to impeach; impeachment.
參懲 to punish by impeachment.
參革 to deprive of office; to dismiss.
參拜 to visit a superior.

ts'an 讒 to slander; to criticise.

ts'an 殘 to injure; to destroy; deficient; cruel.

ts'an 蠶 the silkworm.

蠶子 silkworms' eggs.

蠶繭 / 蠶絲 } cocoons.

tsang 贓 (or 贓) to bribe; to loot.

贓物 plunder; the spoil carried away by robbers.

贓賊 a plunderer; a thief.

ts'ang 倉 a granary.

倉庫 granaries and treasuries.

ts'ang 艙 the hold of a ship.

艙口單 a ship's manifest.

艙底 at the bottom of a ship's hold.

艙房 cabins.

ts'ang 藏 / 藏匿 } to conceal.

tsao 早 morning; in the morning; early.

早晚 between morning and night; within short intervals (as daily fluctuations).

早晚不同 to change between morning and night (as the price of goods subject to frequent fluctuations).

tsao 皂 black; police runners.

tsao 糟 rotten; decayed.

tsao 遭 to meet.

遭遇 to meet with; to happen.

遭風 to meet with a storm; to be in distress.

tsao 棗 dates.

tsao 造 to make; to build; a party in a cause.

造冊 to prepare a list or table; to make statistics.

造冊處 the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs.

造屋物料 building materials.

造船 to build vessels.

造船局 a Government dock; the Foochow Arsenal.

造船准單 a permit or license for building a ship.

造具 to prepare.

造具清冊 to prepare statistics.

ts'ao 草 plants; grass; straw.

草帽 straw hats.

草帽纏 straw braid.

草字 running-hand characters; rough writing.

草稿 a rough draft.

草鞋 straw shoes.

ts'ao 曹 an official; order; class; a sign of plurality.

曹平銀 common sycee; the *Ts'ao-p'ing* or market tael.

ts'ao 漕 to transport by water.

漕糧 Government grain; tribute rice.

漕運 to convey by water.

漕船 a vessel carrying tribute grain.

漕河 the Grand Canal.

ts'ao 操 to take in hand; to manage; to drill.

操作 to do manual work.

操兵 / 操練 } to drill soldiers; to exercise troops.

tsê 則 a list; a tariff; then; a particle of inference, marking the apodosis of a sentence (see *chi* 即).

則例 regulations; a tariff.

tsê 責 to charge; to be responsible for; to punish.

責納 to charge a fee.

責罰 to punish.

責問 to interrogate; to hold responsible for.

責令 to charge with; to order; to let.

tsê 擇 to select; to choose.

擇選 to select.

擇吉日 to select a lucky day.

擇訂 to assign (as a berth to a ship).

擇取 to make a selection of.

tsê 澤 kindness; favour; a marsh.

ts'ê 策 a scheme; a proposition; a means of; to urge.

ts'ê 拆 to break open. *See* also *ch'ai* 拆.

拆開 to open (as packages for examination).

拆驗 to open for examination.

拆賣 to break up for sale.

拆賣船料 materials from vessels broken up for sale.

拆湊一處 to remove (as hoops from packages), and collect in one place.

ts'ê 測 to fathom; to measure.

測量 to survey (as a river).

ts'ê 冊 statistical, etc., tables; a list; an inventory.

冊簿 a list; a book for registry.

tsei 賊 robbers; to plunder; in warfare, the enemy.

賊類 / 賊匪 } robbers; thieves; banditti.

ts'ên 參 mixed; confused. Cf. *ts'an* and *shên*.

ts'ên 參差 *(ts'ên-tz'ŭ)* incongruous; to disagree; irregular; uneven; to make distinction between; to make a difference.

參差爭論 to disagree and quarrel.

tsêng 增 to add to.

增長 to increase.

增添 / 增益 } to add to; to increase.

增改新例 additional and modified rules; revised rules.

tsêng 贈 to give; to bestow.

ts'êng 曾 a sign of the past.

曾經 a sign of the past: have, has, had.

曾立 having been set up; drawn up.

ts'êng 層 a story; a tier; an item; a paragraph; a question or subject matter.

tso 作 to make; to do; before verbs, like *hsing* (行), gives a verb active force, *e.g.*, in the sentence 可作考選之人 (*i.e.*, "the persons who may examine, or may be members of the Board of Examination"), *tso* (作) has the effect of preventing the sentence being misconstrued as "the persons who may be examined, or may be admitted to examination;" (= 爲) to consider as; *i.q.*, *tso* 做.

作工 to work; to do coolie labour.

作成 to make ready; to complete.

作保 to be surety; to guarantee.

作証 to act as witness; in witness [thereof].

作速 to hurry; speedily.

作官 to be an official; a mandarin.

作一家糊口 to constitute the living or food for the whole family.

作抵 to substitute; to tender in lieu of (as duties of one kind for those of another kind).

作事 to transact business.

作文章 to compose essays.

作爲 to make; to manufacture; to act as; to consider as; to treat as.

tso 昨 / 昨日 } yesterday; the other day.

昨夜 last night; the other night.

tso 鑿 to bore; to dig; to sift a matter; to furnish evidence.

tso 左 the left side; the senior of two deputies where only two are employed; not agreeing.

左邊 the left side; the starboard side.

tso 左右 right and/or left; on either side of; more or less; about.

左堂 an Assistant Magistrate.

tso 佐 to assist; assistant.

佐領府 a military title (colonel or major).

tso 坐 to sit; to sit on the bench in a court.

坐視 to sit and see; *i.e.*, to look on without acting.

坐船 to go in a vessel; by ship.

坐艙 to sit in the ship's hold; to be in charge of the ship's hold.

坐艙司事 an employé in charge of a ship's hold.

坐堂 to sit in court.

tso 座 a classifier of houses, beacons, lighthouses, etc.; a seat; a throne.

tso 做 to do; to act; *i.q.*, *tso* 作.

做工 to do work; to be employed.

ts'o 措 to employ; to use; to publish; to give out.

措辦 to put into operation (as a Tariff).

ts'o 錯 confused; mixed; wrong; an error.

錯誤 a mistake.

錯雜 to mix up by mistake.

ts'o 鹺 brine; salt.

鹺政 / 鹺綱 } the Salt Administration; the Salt Gabel.

ts'o 撮 to bring together; to gather up.

撮要 to collect the important points; to make an abstract; a *résumé*.

撮合 to unite; to make a match; to reconciliate.

tsou 走 to walk; to go; to depart; to run.

走私 to smuggle.

走私漏稅 to evade payment of duty by smuggling; to smuggle.

tsou 奏 to address the Emperor.

奏請 to petition the Throne.

奏明 / 奏稱 } to state in a petition to the Throne.

奏書 / 奏摺 / 奏本 } a memorial to the Throne.

奏定 decided by the Emperor in reply to a memorial.

奏奉諭旨 to receive a reply from the Throne.

ts'ou 湊 to collect; to assemble.

tsu 助 to co-operate.
助救 to assist in rescuing; to come to the rescue.
tsu 祖 / 祖宗 } ancestors.
祖廟 an ancestral temple.
tsu 租 rent; to rent; to hire.
租銀 rent.
租費 expenditure on account of rent.
租契 a lease.
租雇 to hire; to charter (as a ship).
租界 land on which ground rent is paid; a concession; a settlement (as the British Settlement at Shanghai).
tsu 阻 to impede.
阻滯 to obstruct; to stop; obstruction; stoppage.
阻撓 to be vexatious.
tsu 卒 lictors; police runners; soldiers; suddenly.
tsu 足 enough; sufficient; the foot.
足數 enough; sufficient; the complete amount.
足色 sufficient colour; full standard silver; pure sycee.
足色紋銀 / 足紋 } full standard silver; pure sycee.
tsu 族 a clan; a family; a class; a sort.
ts'u 粗 (or 麤) coarse.
粗細 coarse and fine; the quality.
粗磁器 coarse chinaware.
粗夏布 coarse grassclothe.
粗麻布 coarse linen.
粗斜紋布 drills.
粗葵扇 untrimmed palm-leaf fans.
tsui 嘴 the lips; the mouth; a beak.
tsui 最 very; extremely; most; sign of the superlative.
最西之處 in the extreme west; the westernmost point.
最後子口 the last barrier; the barrier nearest a Treaty port.
最優之禮 the most courteous treatment (such as is granted to the representatives of the most favoured nation).
最關緊要 most important in connexion with [this subject].
tsui 罪 crime; punishment; to punish.
罪犯 a criminal.
tsui 醉 intoxicated.
ts'ui 催 to urge.
ts'ui 翠 / 翠毛 } kingfishers' feathers.
tsun 尊 honoured; honourable; to honour; as a term of civility, "your."
tsun 遵 to obey; to comply with; to follow.
遵照 in compliance with; in obedience to; to be guided by; for the guidance of.
遵依 to comply with; to obey.
遵行 to comply with orders; to be guided by; for one's guidance.
遵守 to observe; to be guided by.
遵悉 to be apprised of for one's guidance.
遵斷 to abide by the decision in a case.
遵繳 to submit to paying (as a fine).
遵奉 to obey; to observe.
遵奉之日 days to be kept as holidays.
tsun 蹲. See *chün*.
ts'un 寸 an inch, the tenth part of a *ch'ih* or foot.
ts'un 忖 to consider; to conjecture.
ts'un 村 a village.
ts'un 存 to keep; to keep as a balance.
存行 to keep in one's hong or store (as for sale).
存棧 to store goods in a godown; to keep in store.
存庫 to keep on deposit (as funds paid into a treasury).
存查 / 存案 } to file in the archives; to keep on record.
存根 a butt; a counterfoil.
存關 to file in the Customs archives.
存票 a drawback.
存留 to keep; to detain.
存欵 a balance.
tsung 宗 kind; description; class.
宗廟 an ancestral temple.
宗室 the Imperial family.
宗人府 the Imperial Clan Court.
tsung 綜 to arrange threads in weaving; to collect.
綜算 to estimate; to calculate.
綜紛緒 to collect the confused threads of a texture; to arrange in order.
tsung 椶 coir.
椶色 brown.
椶繩 coir rope.
tsung 鬃 (interchanged with 鬈 *tsung*, dishevelled hair); bristles; a wig; a cue.

tsung 縱 to loosen; to allow; making allowance for; although.

縱不知情亦應革換 although they did not know the circumstances, yet they are to be removed from office.

tsung 總 all; general; central; chief; collective.

總須 all must; must on any account.

總口 a central Customs station.

總卡 a principal barrier; a head barrier office.

總署 a head office.

總單 a cargo certificate.

總釐單 a cargo certificate issued by the Likin office at one of the Yangtze ports of call, for delivery at a Foreign Custom House.

總名 a general designation; a term.

總目 a synoptic table; a table of contents.

總冊 a general list; a general table; a statistical summary.

總數 totals.

總簿 a book for general entries; a ledger.

總例 a general rule.

總管 to have the general control of; a general manager.

總辦 to superintend; a chief manager.

總理 to have the general management of.

總理各國事務衙門 the Yamên having the general control of matters connected with foreign countries; the Tsungli Yamên.

總理委員 a deputy in general charge of matters.

總督 a Governor-General.

總兵 a brigadier-general; a *chên-t'ai*.

總稅務司 an Inspector General of Customs.

總營造司 an engineer-in-chief.

總信差 a chief letter-carrier.

總不 not on any account. Cf. *ping* 並 未.

總不能 not at all able to; in no case shall.....

總是 after all; finally it is; generally speaking.

總期 it is expected to be; hoping that; with the general aim of.

ts'ung 從 to follow; liable; to agree with; to yield; (= 自) from (local and temporal); since; (= 從來) hitherto; so far; read *tsung*, a clan; to be attached to, as one of secondary rank.

從便 to follow one's convenience.

從繁 to follow, or to cause to follow, many (as many restrictive rules); to impose a great many (as holidays to be kept).

ts'ung 從旁 to be present at.

從重 severe; strict (as punishment).

從重議罰 liable to be severely punished.

從重治罪 to be severely punished.

從輕 yielding and light, *i.e.*, lenient (as with punishment); to mitigate.

從輕減罰 to mitigate a fine.

從優 liberal; considerate.

從豐 liberal; plenteous.

從寬 to remit (as punishment); to treat with leniency; to mitigate.

從給照之日起 to date from date of issue (of a certificate).

從此以後 after this; from henceforth.

從前 formerly.

從衆爲定 the [absolute] majority decides.

從新另議 to negotiate anew and separately; to renew negotiations.

從品 (*tsung-p'in*) the second or *B* division of any of the nine degrees of Chinese rank.

tu 杜 to restrict; to prohibit; to stop; to prevent.

杜私運 to stop secret traffic.

tu 肚 the belly; the stomach.

tu 覩 to look; to see.

tu 賭 to gamble; to play; to bet.

賭博 to gamble.

tu 都 a metropolis; all.

都統 a lieutenant-general.

都察院 the Court of Censors; the Censorate.

都御史 a President of the Censorate.

tu 督 to superintend; a superintendent; a Governor-General.

督管 to have control over.

督率 to superintend; to direct; to have under one's orders; to lead (as soldiers); to place oneself at the head of; to direct (as a body of workmen).

督理 to superintend; to govern.

督辦 to manage.

督憲 the Governor-General or Viceroy.

督撫 Viceroy and Governor.

督撫司道 the provincial authorities, viz., Viceroy, Governor, Treasurer, Judge, Salt Commissioner, and Grain Collector (or Tao-t'ais). Cf. *ssŭ* 司道.

督糧道 a provincial Grain Collector.

tu 瀆 to trouble another (as with a petition).

tu 牘 documents; archives; registers.

tu 讀 to read; to study.

讀書 to read books; to study; a literary man.

tu 篤 very much; highly; true; real.

篤念 to keep in high memory.

tu 獨 single; alone; only; on one's own account.

獨樹 a single tree.

獨身一人 a single person; alone.

tu 度 degrees of a circle or a sphere; degrees of latitude or longitude; to pass over; a rule; a limit. Cf. *to* 度.

度數 degrees.

tu 渡 to cross; to ferry over; to make a passage by water.

渡船 a ferry-boat; a passage-boat.

tu 鍍 / 鍍金 to plate; to gild.

鍍銀 to wash with silver; to plate.

t'u 土 earth; raw opium, so called owing to its earthy appearance; land; native; local.

土產 native produce.

土貨 native goods; local produce.

土煤 native coal.

土布 native cotton cloth; nankeens.

土染洋布 native-dyed foreign cottons.

土絲 silk from the Canton district; fine raw silk.

土靛 dried indigo; a kind of Prussian blue made in China.

土茯苓 china-root.

土人 the natives; aborigines.

土妓 a local prostitute.

土匪 local robbers.

土耳基國 *(t'u-êrh-chi-kuo)* / 土耳國 *(t'u-êrh-kuo)* Turkey; Turkish.

土耳基洋藥 / 土耳基金花土 Turkish opium.

t'u 途 a road.

途間 / 途中 on the way; *en route.*

t'u 塗 mud; dirty; to besmear.

塗朱搽粉 to besmear one's face with cosmetics; to paint faces with rouge and chalk.

t'u 突 abruptly; unexpectedly.

t'u 兎 a hare; a rabbit.

t'u 兎皮 hare skins; rabbit skins.

t'u 徒 a foot-soldier; a follower; a rowdy; a pupil; a disciple; to banish.

t'u 圖 to plan; to covet; a map; an illustration; a seal.

圖記 a private seal.

圖書 a seal; an illustrated book.

圖利 to be covetous of profit.

圖免 to try to evade (as payment of duties).

圖們江 *(t'u-mên chiang)* the River Tumen, near Vladivostock, on the Corean and Russian boundary.

tuan 短 short; not sufficient.

短少 to be curtailed; to decrease.

短絀 a deficit; deficient.

tuan 端 upright; correct; serious; also, matters; affairs; a paragraph; a passage; the head; the end; a terminus; a spot.

端正 upright; correct.

端莊 modest; grave; serious.

端裕 upright and generous.

端裕康慶昭和莊敬 *(Tuan-yü K'ang-ch'ing Chao-ho Chuang-ching)* the honorary name (*hui-hao*, 徽號) of the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-AN.

端佑 an upright help; a true help.

端佑康頤昭豫莊誠 *(Tuan-yu K'ang-i Chao-yi Chuang-ch'êng)* the honorary name (*hui-hao*, 徽號) of the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-HSI.

端陽節期 the dragon-boat festival.

端陽 (or 端午) the dragon-boat festival (5th day of 5th moon).

tuan 段 a lot; a section; a paragraph; a band; a limit; a section of the coast line, comprising a distance of 10 *li*; a classifier of rocks, shoals, etc.

tuan 緞 silk cloth; satin; thick silk.

緞布 cotton damasks.

tuan 斷 to break asunder; to cut off; to decide; very (used to enforce negative particles).

斷半 to halve a thing.

斷令交出 to decide that payment is to be made; to order, by way of decision in a case, that payment be made.

斷難 very difficult; decidedly difficult; impossible.

斷不 not at all; by no means. Cf. *ping* 並未.

斷而不連 by no means connected with.

t'uan 團 to collect together; a ball; a lump.

團聚 to accumulate; to collect together; to keep order among a crowd.

t'uan 團練 to drill soldiers.

tui 對 to compare; to check; to agree; a pair; opposite.

對徑 opposite.

對面 opposite to; off.....

tui 堆 a heap; to heap up; to accumulate.

堆積 to heap up.

tui 兌 to weigh; to weigh silver; to pay in silver or sycee.

兌收 to receive weighing (sycee); *i.e.*, to receive cash or bullion.

兌換 to exchange (as sycee).

tui 隊 an army; a company.

隊伍 rank and file.

t'ui 退 to retire; to refuse.

退去 to withdraw; to retire.

退還 to return.

退回 to shut out goods (from a ship); to retire.

退辦 to throw up the management of.

t'ui 腿 a leg; a thigh.

t'ui 推 to shirk responsibility; to refuse; (=推算) to reckon.

推辭 / 推却 } to decline; to refuse.

推諉 to retract what one had agreed to; to shirk responsibility; to back out.

tun 敦 sound; generous; honest.

敦崇和誼 to be pervaded by the honest feeling of peace and friendship.

tun 墩 a hillock; a beacon mound.

tun 鈍 dull; blunt.

tun 頓 to lay down; to store; to part with; to injure; a ton.

tun 噸 a ton (weight or cubic measure).

噸數 tonnage (amount of).

噸鈔 tonnage dues.

tun 躉 a storehouse; to store.

躉船 a receiving ship; a hulk.

躉關 stored under bond, as in a bonded hulk or godown; "bonded."

t'un 吞 to swallow; to usurp.

吞佔 to usurp.

tung 冬 winter; the end.

tung 東 east; eastern; (=東家) the master of a household; a ship-owner, etc.

tung 東西 east and west; eastern and western.

東西洋各國 the countries of the eastern and western seas; foreign countries.

東北首 towards the north-east.

東家 a master; a host.

東洋 the eastern sea; Japan; Japanese.

東洋車 a Japanese carriage; *i.e.*, a jinricsha.

東閣大學士 one of the four Chinese Grand Secretaries.

東門小河 the East Gate Creek (Shanghai).

東海關 the Chefoo Customs.

tung 動 to move; to work; to carry out work; to change; to meddle with; to appropriate (as funds); to use.

動工 to commence work.

動手 to move hands; to go to work.

動身 to get up; to start.

動履 to move about.

動撥 to tranship goods.

tung 董 to manage; (=董事) a senior employé; an expert.

董事 a senior in a firm; a manager.

tung 懂 to understand.

t'ung 同 with; the same as.

同此 the same as this; to the same effect.

同前由 / 同前因 } particulars being the same as the former; "to the same effect as the former."

同時 at the same time.

同意 of the same opinion.

同重 an equal weight; the same weight.

同樣 of the same kind.

同樣三紙 triplicate copies (of a document).

同列 / 同等 / 同類 } belonging to the same category; of the same class.

同類之貨 goods of the same denomination.

同坐 to occupy the bench with another.

同行 to do together; to co-operate; to go together.

同霑 to participate in favours, or privileges, granted to others.

同鄉 a countryman; a fellow-townsman.

同商 a mercantile friend; a fellow-merchant.

同一 in conformity with; in every respect the same.

t'ung 同是一貨 it is the same cargo.

同功絲 silk reeled from dupions.

同知 a sub-prefect.

同治 the period of reign of the Emperor T'UNG CHIH (1862 to 1875).

同安 T'ung-an-hsien (near Amoy).

t'ung 銅 copper; brass.

銅板 bar copper.

銅條 copper rods.

銅磚 copper, in slabs.

銅片 sheet copper; copper sheathing.

銅箔 brass-foil.

銅釘 copper nails.

銅帽 percussion caps.

銅絲 copper wire; brass wire.

銅器 copperware; brassware.

銅料器 copper material and articles; unmanufactured copper and copperware.

銅鈕釦 brass buttons.

銅錢 copper cash.

銅盆 a copper basin.

銅務 copper business, *i.e.*, mint matters; business connected with the coining of copper cash.

t'ung 桶 a cask; a barrel.

t'ung 通 all; to communicate with; to bring about; a classifier of documents.

通知 to inform through another; to notify.

通報 to report, through the channel of an inferior, to a higher officer; to announce.

通悉 to make generally known; to inform by circular or proclamation.

通達 to inform; well versed in a matter.

通明 clear; intelligible; perspicuous.

通曉 to inform the public; to make generally known.

通行 for general circulation; general; current.

通行曉諭 to make known to the public.

通行出口入口 to traffic inwards and outwards at a port.

通劄 to issue circular instructions to.

通用 in, or for, general use; used by all; in common use.

通用旗號 the Commercial Code signals.

通寶 currency; copper cash.

通書 a calendar.

t'ung 通事 an interpreter; a linguist.

通判 a deputy sub-prefect.

通商 to communicate by trade; to traffic; foreign trade.

通商後 after the opening up of trade.

通商和約 a Commercial Treaty.

通商稅則 the Customs Tariff (according to Foreign Treaties).

通商章程 Trade Regulations under Foreign Treaties; the Rules appended to the Tariff.

通商各款 the articles regarding trade.

通商各口 the Treaty ports.

通商別口 another Treaty port.

通商各關 the foreign Custom Houses.

通商事務 foreign trade matters.

通商大臣 a Minister Superintendent of Trade.

通商總局 the Board of Foreign Trade (at Foochow); a Chamber of Commerce.

通商稅務公會 the German Zollverein.

通志 a local (provincial, etc.) gazetteer.

通共 total; complete.

通共章程 complete regulations; in particular, the Revised Yangtze Trade Regulations; also, the Five Rules regarding Transit Trade, called 通商各口通共章程.

通同 to be connected with.

通同舞弊 to take part in the commission of an irregularity.

通融 to befriend; to accommodate; by way of accommodation or compromise.

通融辦理 to make an arrangement by way of accommodation or compromise.

t'ung 草通 / 草通草 } the pith-paper plant; the *Aralia papyrifera*.

草通紙 pith-paper; rice-paper.

草通紙畫 pictures on pith or rice paper.

t'ung 統 all; uniformly; total; the beginning.

統共 / 統計 } total; a grand total.

統轄 to be in general charge of.

統帶 to bring with oneself (as witnesses to court).

統帥 a commander-in-chief.

tzŭ 子 a child; a son; affiliated; added to nouns as an ending, as it were, which usage is generally borrowed from the colloquial language; children; seed.

tzŭ 子口 a small port affiliated to a larger port; a Customs barrier.

子口稅 transit dues.

子棉花 seed cotton.

tzŭ 字 a written character; a number, inasmuch as it is expressed by a character.

字樣 style; phrase; "the words" ..... in a document.

字號 a mark (as on a package of merchandise).

字據 a license.

字據費銀 a license fee (as paid by pilots).

tzŭ 紫 purple; brown.

紫黃銅器 copperware and pewterware.

紫梗 sticklac.

紫竹林 *(Tzŭ-chu-lin)* the local name for the site of the Foreign settlement at Tientsin.

tzŭ 資 (for which *tzŭ* 貲 is used) commodities; necessaries; capital in trade; to assist in.

資貨 goods; stock.

資送 to assist in forwarding; to send with presents of money, etc. (as a destitute to his home).

資給 to provide by way of assistance (as a destitute with means of support).

tzŭ 咨 a despatch; to address in a despatch (used among Chinese correspondents and equals).

咨文 a despatch; an official document.

咨明 to inform in a despatch.

咨請 to request in a despatch.

咨請核復 to ask in a despatch for a reply.

咨稟 to petition; to address a superior in writing.

咨行 to address in a despatch; to address an equal.

咨覆 to reply in a despatch.

咨商 to deliberate; to consult by correspondence.

tzŭ 茲 this; these; now.

茲者 now.

tzŭ 滋 numerous; great; much; very; to increase.

滋深 very deeply; severely.

tzŭ 自 self; spontaneous; of course; must; from.

自己 oneself.

自備 to prepare oneself; self-made; self-owned (as foreign ships owned by Chinese); to provide oneself; to furnish.

自用 to use oneself; for own use.

自著 to wear oneself; for own wear.

自報 one's own declaration; to declare oneself.

自赴 to proceed in person to.

tzŭ 自造 / 自作 self made; own manufacture.

自辦之事 matters to be managed by oneself.

自願 by one's own wish; with one's own consent.

自行出洋 to emigrate from one's own free will.

自行赴卡 to go to the barrier office of one's own accord.

自鳴鐘 a striking clock; clocks.

自鳴風笙 an automatic whistling apparatus.

自能爆開 inflammable; explosive.

自來火 lucifer matches; also, gaslight; gas.

自來水 water from the waterworks.

自存 to support oneself; to be able to do without help.

自盡 to commit suicide.

自應 / 自必 / 自宜 / 自當 must; must of course; bound to.

自然 of course; spontaneous; natural.

自然銅 native copper.

自…起至…止 from *(such a date)* to *(such a date)*.

自日落起至日出止 from sunset till sunrise.

自古以來 from ancient times up to now.

自……之後 from after .....

自接函之時 from the date of notice being given; from the date when the letter was received.

自通商征稅以來 ever since duties have been levied on foreign trade.

自外觀之 to look at from outside; from a superficial point of view.

自沙市以至大通 between Shashih and Tat'ung.

tz'ŭ 次 second; the next in order; a time.

次日 on the following day.

次序 to arrange in order; *seriatim*.

tz'ŭ 此 this; here.

此照 "this is [hereby] certified."

此佈 "this is a public notice;" for general information; "I beg to inform you of this" (of the above).

此致 "this is what I wanted to address you with" (a concluding phrase in letters).

此致順頌升祉 "while communicating to you the above, allow me to express my best wishes," etc. (a concluding phrase in letters).

tz'ŭ 此頌升祺 "with best wishes;" "with kind regards" (a concluding phrase in letters).
此項 this kind of; such; this.
此項貨物 this class of goods; such goods.
此項公文 this document.
此等 of this class; *i.e.*, such.
此等案件 such cases.
此誠關乎事勢使然 this has really become thus through the influence of circumstances.
此端 this affair.
此時 during such time; at this time; now.
此日 the same day; this day.
此次 this time.
此外 besides this.
此去 from here; from this (place).
此後 after this; hereafter.
此八月十九日 on this, the 19th day of the 8th moon.

tz'ŭ 差 irregular; uneven. Cf. *ch'a* and *ch'ai*.

tz'ŭ 祠 an ancestral hall; to offer sacrifice to ancestors.

tz'ŭ 詞 to write; to declare in writing; to accuse; a rhyme; a rhythmical sentence; tales; empty phrases.

tz'ŭ 辭 to decline; to refuse; to deny; to use as a plea for not complying.
辭退 to refuse.
辭官 to resign office.
辭工 to leave one's work; to come off duty.

tz'ŭ 慈 kindness; mercy; the standing epithet for mothers; just as *yen* (嚴), stern, is the epithet for fathers; hence, 慈母, "my mother;" 嚴父, "my father."
慈躬 my mother's body.
慈愉 kind and joyful.
慈安 the late Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-AN.
慈禧 the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-HSI.

tz'ŭ 磁 porcelain.
磁器 chinaware.
磁商 a trader in chinaware.

tz'ŭ 賜 to confer; to bestow.
賜予 to grant; to bestow.
賜覆 to bestow an answer; to favour one with a reply.
賜祭 to bestow sacrifices (so as to honour the spirit of a deceased).
賜教 to bestow instruction; to communicate one's opinion.

tz'ŭ 賜恩 to bestow favour.
賜卹 to grant special rewards [to the family of a deceased official].

W.

wa 瓦 tiles; earthen.
瓦甎 tiles and bricks.
瓦器 earthenware.

wa 凹. See *ao*.

wa 挖 to dig; to scrape out.
挖補 to erase and cover with a new patch of paper on which the amended reading is written; to correct by erasure.

wai 外 outside; besides; extraordinary; in correlation with *ch'u* 除 (which see), besides.
外國 a foreign country; foreign.
外國人 a foreigner; foreigners.
外國煤 foreign coal.
外國酒 foreign wines or spirits.
外國烟 foreign tobacco.
外國月分 the foreign calendar; the month according to the foreign calendar.
外邦 foreign countries.
外洋口 a port across the sea; a seaport; a foreign port; the port of destination (for a ship about to leave).
外洋別地 other countries abroad.
外需情事 extraordinary requirements; under exceptional circumstances.
外獎 an exceptional reward; *i.e.*, a reward not granted by the Emperor, but by the provincial authorities.

wan 玩 trifles; to trifle; to play with.
玩物 playthings; toys; curios.

wan 頑 thick-headed; obstinate; stupid.

wan 完 to end; to finish; to settle (as an account, a payment, or a case).
完工 to finish work.
完結 / 完竣 to complete an affair or a job; to wind up; to settle.
完稅 to pay duties.
完清 to pay the full amount; to settle an account.
完過 has paid; having paid (duty).
完娶 / 完婚 / 完姻 to marry.

wan / *yüan* 宛 to yield; to give in; accommodating.

宛轉 yielding to circumstances.

wan 碗 a bowl; a basin.

wan 灣 a bay; a gulf.

wan 挽 to revert to the former state; to restore; to pull; to draw.

wan 晚 evening.

wan 萬 ten thousand; a very large number; all; used to enforce negation. Cf. *ping* 並 未.

萬一 one in ten thousand; perhaps; probably.

萬壽 *lit.*, the "Ten Thousand Ages"; the Emperor's birthday.

萬代 ten thousand generations; "your offspring."

萬國 all nations; international.

萬國公法 international law.

wan 丸 anything round; a pill; pills.

wang 王 a prince; a King.

wang 旺 much; in a high degree; prosperous.

wang 枉 a wrong; a grievance; to force; *e.g.*, 枉駕, to force oneself (as to pay a visit to an inferior); in vain.

枉顧 to honour one with a visit.

wang 往 to go to; towards; to; formerly.

往來 to come and go; traffic; correspondence.

往來信件 correspondence exchanged.

往日 constantly; usually; on a former day.

往常 constantly; usually.

往年 in former years.

往世 formerly; former generations.

往往 always; constantly; repeatedly.

wang 亡 to perish.

亡故 dead; deceased.

wang 妄 irregular; what is not in order; falsely.

妄告 to accuse falsely.

wang 忘 to forget; to disregard.

wang 望 to look to; to see; to hope; full moon; the 15th day of a Chinese month.

望見 to see; to observe; to be within sight.

望準 to take the bearing of.

望臺 / 望樓 a look-out; a signal station; a light-station; a beacon or house visible at a long distance.

望示 to look forward to [the receipt of] instructions.

wang 望切望速 hoping for strict and speedy attention [to the matter].

望日 the 15th day of a Chinese month.

wang 罔 not; without.

罔極 limitless; illimitable.

wang 網 a net; to catch (as in a net).

wei 爲 (read in the *shang-p'ing* tone): to make; to consider; to hold that.....; (read in the *ch'ü-shêng* tone): because of; on behalf of; in matters of.

爲善 is good; recommendable.

爲證 in witness thereof; as a voucher.

爲業 as my business.

爲憑 as a voucher.

爲此 on account of this [matter]; therefore.

爲此照會 this despatch is written, or addressed, to.....

爲此移請查照 writing a despatch on this account, please take official notice; "I shall be obliged by your noting the subject of my despatch."

爲此叩稟 on this account I make a petition.

爲何 on what account? for what reason? why.

爲.....事 in the matter of.....

爲照覆事 in the matter of a reply.

爲咨請事 in the matter of an official request (introductory phrase to a despatch).

wei 僞 to counterfeit; false; fictitious.

僞造 to counterfeit.

僞錢 counterfeit money.

wei 圍 to surround; stands for 闈 (*wei*), "the side doors of the palace where candidates once underwent their examination" (WILLIAMS); the public literary examinations.

圍姓票 Wei-sing lottery tickets. The *Wei-hsing*, or "literary examination surnames," lottery is a kind of betting on the surnames of successful candidates. Being regarded as a form of gambling, it was until lately forbidden by law, and the tickets were liable to seizure.

wei 幃 curtains.

wei 緯 the woof of a texture; parallel lines; to weave; fringes; tassels.

緯度北 northern latitude.

緯線 silk tassels.

wei 違 to offend against; to oppose.

違避 to abscond; to avoid.

違命 to disobey an order.

違章 to offend against regulations; to break the rule.

wei 違此例 to offend against this rule.

違禁 offending against prohibitory rules; prohibited.

違禁貨物 prohibited goods; contraband.

違犯 to offend against.

違背 to disobey orders; to disregard a rule; to break a contract.

違背合同躭擱船事 demurrage payable under charter party.

違和 to become unwell; to fall sick.

wei 闈 the door of an examination hall; hence, examination for a degree generally. See *wei* 圍.

wei 衛 to escort; to guard; the country of Wei, an ancient feudal state comprising parts of Honan and Chihli; stands for "Tientsin."

衛閭閻 to guard the villages and hamlets; to keep peace within the country.

衛護 to guard; to escort.

wei 畏 / 畏懼 to fear; to dread; to be alarmed.

畏途 to fear the road; to avoid the transport of goods from fear of difficulties.

wei 委 to depute; really; indeed; to bend down; to do injustice; a grievance.

委員 to depute officers; a deputy; a delegate.

委員代辦 to depute an officer as one's agent.

委實 truly; in reality.

委屈 an injustice; wrongful oppression.

wei 諉 to shirk one's duty; to back out.

wei 謂 to speak of; to mean.

wei 威 majestic; dignified; stern.

wei 微 small; trifling.

微物 a small matter; a trifle.

微利 small profit.

微碍之處 obstructions of small extent.

微細之事 the details (as opposed to the general features of an affair).

wei 危 / 危險 dangerous; danger.

危險之處 an obstruction.

危險防碍之物 articles of a dangerous nature; *e.g.*, gunpowder and other explosives.

wei 桅 masts; spars.

桅木 masts or spars (timber).

桅梢 on the top of a mast.

wei 唯 excepting; but.

wei 帷 / 帷帳 a curtain; curtains.

帷屏 a screen.

wei 惟 to consider; to hold that; only; but; except.

惟某人自行認理 / 惟某人是問 So-and-so will be held responsible.

惟照 "direct your thoughts to this note" (a concluding phrase in letters).

wei 維 to tie; to help; (= 惟) to consider, etc.

wei 尾 a tail; a spit of land; any pointed shore, if quite flat; what is left behind; a balance.

尾隨 to follow close after.

尾隨其後 to follow close after one.

尾數 unsettled items; moneys to be recovered; recoveries.

wei 未 not; not having; not being; the opposite of 已 *(i)*, having (sign of the past).

未善 not good; not properly.

未便 inconvenient.

未能 cannot; impossible.

未獲 cannot; cannot manage to.

未蒙緝獲 I have not yet been favoured with the capture [of the robbers who stole my property].

未免 cannot avoid; is bound to.

未完 not settled; unsettled; outstanding.

未然 not so; that which has not occurred yet, *e.g.*, 防患於未然, to take steps against calamities before they occur.

未盡事宜 matters not exhausted, *i.e.*, not completely settled.

未列 not enumerated.

未領執照 without a license; without a bond certificate.

未經 have not; has not; not yet; not having.

未經完稅 not having paid the duty.

未曾 have not; has not; not having; without having.

未撤之先 before being removed.

未領紅單之先 before the issue of the port clearance.

未士 in Cantonese pronounced Mi-sze; the pidgin-English word for Mister, Mr.

wei 味 taste; flavour; style.

wei 位 position; place; a throne; a gentleman.

wei 慰 to soothe; to console.

wei 䟦 to crook; to bend.

䟦法 to pervert the law.

wên 文 a despatch; an official letter; a text; a passage in a text; a cash; a copper cash.

文內 in the despatch.

文件 despatches; documents.

文書 an official letter; a document.

文憑 a documentary proof; a protocol.

文武地方官 civil and military local authorities.

文宗顯 Wên Tsung Hsien (the dynastic title of the late Emperor HSIEN FÊNG).

文安縣 the district of Wên-an, in Shun-t'ien-fu.

wên 紋 streaks.

紋銀 silver with streaks (refers to the corrugated appearance common to the outside of a shoo of pure sycee, as contrasted with the smoother surface of an impure shoe); pure sycee.

紋水 the difference or fluctuation in the price of sycee silver.

wên 溫 warm.

溫州府 the prefecture of Wênchow.

wên 瘟 / 瘟病 } an infectious disease; an epidemic.

wên 問 to ask; to hold responsible.

wên 聞 to hear; it is rumoured.

聞報 to receive a report.

wên 穩 firm; safe; steady.

wo 我 our; we; I; me.

wo 倭 Japan; Japanese.

wo 窩 a nest; birds' nests.

wu 五 (or 伍) five.

五棓子 nutgalls (so called in the Customs Tariff); gallnuts.

wu 伍 a body of soldiers; a military division.

wu 吾 I; my; we; our.

吾兄 my elder brother; *i.e.*, "you," when addressing a senior.

吾弟 my younger brother; *i.e.*, "you," when addressing a junior.

吾友 my friend.

wu 晤 to see face to face; to meet in person.

晤會 to meet in person.

wu 汚 filthy.

wu 烏 black.

烏木 ebony-wood.

烏煙 opium.

wu 檇 / 檇木 } ebony-wood.

wu 誣 to deceive; to lie.

誣揑 to accuse falsely; to forge an account.

誣告 to accuse falsely.

誣證 false evidence.

wu 屋 a room; a house.

wu 握 to grasp; to hold tight; to have proper control of, as in *pa-wu* (把握), to have sway over.

wu 武 military.

武官 a military officer.

武備院 the Imperial Armoury.

武穴 *(wu-hsüeh)* Wusüeh (a port of call on th Yangtze).

wu 吳 the ancient state of Wu, comprising the country about Soochow.

吳淞 Woosung (an out-station at the mouth of the Shanghai river).

wu 悞 delay.

wu 誤 wrong; a mistake; to delay; to neglect.

誤會 to misapprehend; a mistake.

誤認 to erroneously take as; to mistake for.

誤疑 to erroneously suspect.

誤罰 to punish in error.

誤犯 to unintentionally break the law.

誤入險途 to enter a dangerous road by mistake; to run into danger.

wu 無 not; the opposite of *yu* (有), having; not having; without; *nil.*

無非 cannot but; bound to; by all means.

無不合 bound to agree; certainly not at variance with.

無論 no matter whether.

無論遠近 no matter whether far or near; irrespective of distance.

無論多寡 irrespective of quantity.

無論貴賤 irrespective of price or value.

無事 no business to; not necessary to; no trouble; peace.

無虞 there is no cause to fear; without danger.

無虧 there is no loss arising from.

無照 without a certificate.

無花 having no ornament; plain.

無花布 drills and jeans.

無旗 without flag (as a vessel).

無既 / 無極 } without end; infinitely; endless.

wu 無訛 without mistake; correct.

無力 not having the power of; being unable to; incapable.

無款 having no funds; insolvent.

無準可憑 there is no reliable standard; inaccurate and unreliable.

無理 unreasonable.

無見 without experience; unreasonable.

無奈 there is no help for; no alternative.

無從 not able to follow; not able to.....; there is no way to.....; there is no opportunity to.....; there is no help for.

無干 / 無涉 } not affecting; not concerned in; not connected with; to have nothing to do with.

無足重輕之舉 a matter of insufficient importance.

無足爲示引之處 not apt to show the course a ship ought to steer; to be of no use as a guide to shipping.

無大用處 not of much use.

無異言 of the same opinion; expressing oneself to the same effect.

無異議 to be of the same opinion.

無出入 it causes no increase or decrease; it makes no difference.

無恥之輩 shameless people.

無約各國 non-Treaty Powers.

無慮影射 not to fear false statements.

無所適從 there is no means to follow [a rule].

wu 蕪 / 蕪湖 } Wuhu.

蕪湖關 the Wuhu Customs.

wu 舞 to dance; to fence; to play tricks.

舞弊 to wink at a malpractice; hoodwinking; secret malpractices; irregularities.

wu 毋 do not; not.

毋違此諭 do not disobey this order.

毋違特札 special instructions not to be disobeyed.

毋違特示 a special order not to be offended against; a proclamation to be obeyed strictly.

毋令一名漏網 do not let one man escape.

毋任違背 do not stand opposition.

毋須遽議訂章 you must not make regulations in a hurry.

毋庸 need not; not necessary to.

wu 毋庸議 need not take into account; to except.

wu 午 a horary character; noon; the time from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

午刻 before noon, say between 11 A.M. and noon.

午後 afternoon.

wu 勿 not; do not.

勿論 no matter whether.

勿須 must not.

勿忘 be not forgetful; keep well in mind.

勿忽 do not disregard; be very careful about.

wu 物 things; articles.

物件 packages.

wu 惡 to hate; to dislike. See *o*.

wu 務 must; business; matters.

務須 must.

務希 it is much to be desired that.

wu 霧 mist; fog.

Y.

ya 牙 a tooth; ivory.

ya 呀 to wrangle.

呀嘶治木 kranjee-wood.

呀嘶米 cochineal.

ya 鴉 a raven; a crow.

鴉片煙 opium.

ya 押 to sign; to affix a seal; a seal; in copies of documents, represents the place where the seal appears in the original: "L.S."; to keep under supervision; to guard (as a ship or goods); to escort; to pawn; to mortgage; a pawn-shop; stands for 壓 (*ya*), to press down.

押註 to seal and sign; to endorse.

押解 / 押送 } to escort prisoners.

押案追比 to arrest one for criminal prosecution.

押封 to place under seal, as a godown, a boat, etc.

押載之物 ballast.

押載噸數 the tonnage of a vessel which is used for cargo; the registered tonnage; the net tonnage.

ya 壓 to press down; to impress.

壓載 / 壓載重物 } ballast.

壓載鐵 kentledge iron.

壓載沙土石塊 ballast of sand, mud, and stones.

壓印戳記 to impress a seal or mark.

ya / *yai* 涯 a limit; a shore.
涯涘 the banks of a river; limits; limited.
ya 衙 / 衙門 / 衙署 a *yamên*; a Government office; a public court.
衙役 yamên runners; the lower employés in Government offices.
yang 羊 a sheep.
羊毛 sheep's wool; woollen.
yang 恙 sickness; grief; sorrow.
yang 洋 the sea; the ocean; foreign; foreign coins.
洋面 on the open sea; the sea; waters.
洋人 a foreigner.
洋行 a foreign firm.
洋商 a foreign merchant.
洋商船隻 foreign merchant vessels.
洋船 a foreign vessel.
洋式 foreign type.
洋式船隻 foreign-type vessels.
洋藥 opium; *lit.*, the foreign drug.
洋藥土 raw opium.
洋藥膏 / 洋藥熟膏 boiled or prepared opium.
洋藥釐局 a tax office for likin on opium.
洋米 foreign rice.
洋酒 foreign wine.
洋鎗 foreign guns.
洋鐵箍 foreign iron hoops.
洋標 *T*-cloths.
洋紗 muslins.
洋布 foreign cloths.
洋燭 foreign candles.
洋貨 foreign goods.
洋土各貨 foreign and native goods.
洋錢 / 洋銀 foreign coins; foreign currency; foreign silver (as Mexican dollars).
洋例銀 the local currency at Hankow (1 Hai-kwan tael = local tael 1.0875).
洋番 foreign; foreign dollars.
洋法 the foreign method.
洋文 a document, or a despatch, written in a foreign language; foreign writing.
洋信 foreign letters.
yang 洋正月初 the beginning of January.
洋稅新關 the foreign Customs.
yang 樣 a sort; a kind; a pattern.
樣式 a pattern.
yang 養 to nourish.
養生 to support oneself or one's family; to support life.
養家之費 expenses for the maintenance of one's family.
yang 央 to invite; to entreat.
央求 to solicit; to urgently ask for.
yang 陽 the male principle; the sun.
yang 仰 to look up to; to rely on; to expect.
仰蒙 to receive respectfully.
仰懇 to respectfully pray for.
仰求 to respectfully ask; *lit.*, looking up, to ask.
仰祈 to humbly pray for.
仰沐 to look forward to receiving kindness.
仰望 to hope for; to expect.
仰即遵照辦理 you will be guided by these instructions.
yao 要 must; must be; important.
要務 important business.
要故 an urgent reason.
要緊 important.
要端 important matters; essential points.
要隘各口 the important approaches (of traffic).
yao 腰 the loins; the waist.
腰牌 a belt ticket; a ticket worn by soldiers a their sides as an authority.
yao 邀 to iuvite.
邀請 to invite; to engage for service.
yao 搖 to shake; to wave to and fro.
yao 窰 a kiln; a pottery.
窰貨 / 窰器 pottery; earthenware.
yao 謠 rumour; lies; falsehood.
yao 遙 remote; distant; distance.
yao 藥 / 藥材 / 藥料 medicines; drugs.
藥局 a dispensary.
yao 鑰 a key; a lock.
yeh 夜 the night; at night.

yeh 夜晚 in the evening; at night.
夜中 at night; "after hours."
夜間 during night-time; at night.

yeh 腋 the armpits; pieces of fur taken from under a fox's legs (such as are sewn together into coats and jackets).

yeh 爺 a father; a term of respect: a gentleman.

yeh 頁 the leaf of a book; a folio; the head.

yeh 也 a final particle; also.

yeh 野 wild; savage; uncultivated.
野粗絲 wild and coarse silk.
野蠶絲 wild raw silk.
野蜂釀蜜 wild uncleaned honey.

yeh 業 land; property; trade; occupation; "my trade or business;" hence a modest term for "I," used by trades-people; a sign of the past: have, has.
業等 a modest term for "we," used by trades-people in petitions.
業經 / 業已 } a sign of the past: has, have; already.

yeh 葉 a leaf.

yen 言 to say; words; what is said.
言明 to state distinctly.
言狀 to describe; to state.
言及 to say with regard to; to mention.

yen 咽 to swallow; the throat; a narrow pass.
咽喉 the throat; an important pass; a thoroughfare of traffic.

yen 烟 (煙, or 菸) tobacco; smoke; opium.
烟葉 leaf tobacco.
烟絲 prepared tobacco.
烟捲 cigars.
烟台 Yen-t'ai (=Chefoo).
烟台條款 / 烟台會議條款 } the Chefoo Convention of 1876.

yen 胭 the throat; rouge.
胭脂 rouge.

yen 厭 to reject; to dislike.

yen 焉 an interrogative particle: how.
焉敢 how could I dare? (=I dare not).

yen 燕 a swallow.
燕窩 swallows' nests; [edible] birds' nests.

yen 掩 to screen; to conceal.
掩敝 to shelter.

yen 琰 a gem; being a forbidden character, should be written 琰 (*yen*).

yen 沿 to go along; along.
沿海江巡查 to cruise along the coast and the river; "coast" service.
沿海各處 the places on the sea-coast.
沿江 along the river; on the river; on the Yang-tze.
沿途 on the road.
沿途子口 the barriers *en route*.
沿途私賣 to sell clandestinely on the road; unauthorised sale [of goods] *in transitu*.
沿途情形 [a record of] occurrences on the road; the log of a ship.

yen 延 to invite; to protract; to delay; dilatory.
延請 to invite; to engage the services of (as of a lawyer).
延未繳銀 to delay payment.
延擱 to delay.
延抗 to be renitent.
延祺 a long period of happiness.

yen 筵 a mat; a feast; a banquet; a dining-hall.

yen 嚴 strict; stern; to respect; the standing epithet for fathers, just as *tz'ŭ* (慈), kind, is the epithet for mothers; hence 嚴父, "my father."
嚴密 strictly secret; confidential.
嚴拿 to seize strictly; to arrest.
嚴拿偷漏 [to have authority for] arresting thieves and smugglers.
嚴傳 to summon.
嚴加告誡 to add strict warnings.
嚴加逐察 to subject to strict and detailed examination.
嚴防偷漏 / 嚴查漏稅 } to prevent the revenue from suffering by fraud or smuggling; to prevent smuggling.
嚴令 to give strict orders to.
嚴禁 to strictly prohibit.
嚴察 to examine strictly.
嚴比捕役 to deal strictly with the police runners (in order to ensure the proper discharge of their duties).
嚴肅 solemn; grave; dignified.

yen 顏 colours; the countenance.
顏色 colour.
顏料 dyeing materials; dye-stuff.

yen 鹽 salt; to salt; salted.
鹽池 salt-cellars.
鹽魚 salt fish.
鹽廠 a salt manufactory.
鹽商 a salt merchant.
鹽運使司 an inspector of salt gabel; a Salt Commissioner.
鹽大使 a sub-inspector in the Salt Commissioner's yamên.
yen 宴 repose; a banquet.
yen 眼 the eye.
眼前 before one's eyes.
眼同 together with another (so that both parties may see); conjointly and before one's eyes.
眼同閱看 to participate in the inspection of.
眼目 the eyes.
眼科 an ophthalmist.
眼鏡 spectacles.
yen 演 to practise; to exercise; to drill.
yen 黯 pitchy; black.
黯滅 to extinguish (as a light).
yen 驗 (or 驗) to examine.
驗單 a duty memo. (debit note for duties to be paid, issued after the examination of goods and hence called "examination bill").
驗明 to examine; to ascertain (by examining).
驗收 to examine and receive; to accept (as a document); to take delivery of.
驗看 to examine; to inspect.
驗估核稅 to assess duties according to value; to charge *ad valorem* duty.
驗貨 to examine goods.
驗貨廠 a Customs examination shed.
驗貨手 an examiner.
驗貨人役 officers charged with the examination of goods; examiners.
驗訖 examination being finished; "examined."
驗訖完餉 to pay duties after examination.
驗試事由 the particulars or results of an examination.
yen 讞 to decide in judicial cases.
讞局 a court of justice.
yen 贋 spurious.
贋製 to imitate; to counterfeit.
yen 閻 a hamlet.

yi. See *i.*
yin 音 sound.
音語 language.
音聞 report; rumour.
yin 因 on account of; to cause.
因爲 because of; on account of.
因而 therefore; on which account he.....
因事故而斥革 to be dismissed from office for some reason or other.
因何 the reason why; on what account?
因此 thereby; therefore.
因公 on public business.
因風收口 to put into a port in distress.
因時 on account of the time; at the proper time.
因時制宜 to take the necessary steps, as circumstances may require.
因別故 for some other reason.
因循 remissness; delay.
因制 (in imitation of the English sound "inch") an inch; inches.
yin 姻 (or 婣) to marry; a bride.
yin 殷 abundance.
殷實 having ample means; to be solvent.
yin 霪 continuous rain.
yin 銀 silver; money; treasure.
銀礦 a silver mine.
銀硃 vermilion.
銀線 / 銀絲 silver thread; silver wire.
銀兩 silver in taels; money.
銀箔 silver leaf.
銀錢 silver coins.
銀員 dollars; Mexican dollars.
銀洋 foreign coins; Mexican dollars.
銀單 / 銀票 a money order; a bank note; a cheque.
銀局 a mint; a bank.
銀匠 experts in melting silver.
銀號 a bank; *the* Bank; the Customs Bank.
銀數 a sum of money.
銀鼠 the ermine; also, the squirrel.
銀鼠皮 ermine skins; squirrel skins.

yin 引 to lead.

引水 a pilot; pilotage.

引水董事 a senior pilot.

引水船 a pilot boat.

引水章程 the Pilotage Regulations.

引水字據 a pilot's license.

引費 pilotage fees.

引務 pilotage business.

引見 to introduce; to have an audience with the Emperor.

引誘 to entice.

引火 to strike fire; to inflame.

yin 飲 to drink.

飲食之銀 maintenance expenses.

yin 隱 dark; to avoid; to conceal; to keep out of view.

隱漏 to avoid, to evade (as payment of duties); to defraud the revenue by concealment of facts.

隱匿干咎 to be guilty of concealing (*e.g.*, a document to be delivered).

yin 印 to print; a seal; to stamp.

印信 a seal; credentials.

印官 an official holding a seal, *i.e.*, an official appointed by Government direct, and not a deputy or *wei-yüan* (委員).

印照 a sealed certificate; a passport; a bond certificate.

印牒 a sealed document; a license.

印發 to seal and issue; to hand back (as a petition is sealed and handed back with sealed endorsement).

印簿 books to be sealed; books containing duplicates of documents sealed (as a "Protest Book").

印務 the affairs of an office so far as they concern the sealing of documents; responsible affairs.

印花布 printed cotton cloth; chintzes; chintzes, furnitures, and cotton prints.

印花袈裟布 jaconets, cambrics, lawns, and muslins.

印字 to print characters; to print.

印字之役 a printing-office employé.

印書 to print books.

印度國 (*yin-tu-kuo*) India; Indian.

印度牛黃 Indian cow bezoar.

yin 胤 posterity; generations; being a forbidden character, should be written 乿 (*yin*), the first stroke being omitted, or 允 (*yün*).

ying 迎 to meet; to welcome.

ying 盈 to be full; overflowing; increase; gain.

盈餘 an overplus.

盈虧 abundant and deficient; profit and loss.

盈庫大使 an assistant treasurer; a treasury keeper.

ying 應 (read in the *hsia-p'ing* tone) must; (read in the *ch'ü-shêng* tone) to answer; to respond to.

應該 / 應當 / 應須 } must; ought to.

應稅 / 應征 / 應徵 / 應完 } having to pay duty; dutiable.

應完正稅 the full duty due.

應完稅之貨 dutiable goods.

應免 / 應行免稅 } liable to exemption from duty; duty free.

應值 liable to be valued at .....

應照 ought to reflect or shine; to be visible (as a light).

應如何酌量 in what manner it is to be settled.

應否 whether or not it is necessary to.

應否免稅 whether duty free or not.

應允 to consent to.

應試 to respond to the call for examination; to report for examination.

ying 膺 to undertake.

ying 鷹 an eagle; a falcon; a hawk.

鷹銀 / 鷹洋 / 鷹捧番銀 } eagle money; Mexican dollars.

ying 營 military; a camp; a subdivision of a *hsieh* (協) or regiment; a battalion commanded by a *yu-chi* or major, or an officer of similar rank; to do; to make; to devise mechanical plans.

營汛 a guard house; a military station.

營造 engineering; public works.

營造尺量 the official measure of the Board of Works.

營造司 the "Office of Works," a sub-department of the Imperial household; an engineer (for lighthouses, etc.).

營造處 an engineer's office.

營哨 a patrol; a division of a battalion.

ying 營私 to practise smuggling.

營口 / 營子 Yingtzŭ; the port of Newchwang.

ying 英 excellent; brave; English; British.

英吉利 (*ying-ki-li* = English) English; British.

英國 England; Great Britain; British.

英船 a British ship.

英民 British subjects.

英文 English writing; in English.

英德兩商 both British and German merchants.

英捧 wrongly for *ying* 鷹捧 [番銀], *q.v.*

ying 鸚 a parrot.

鸚鵡洲 Ying-wu-chou (a Likin station on the Yangtze).

ying 影 a shadow; a delusion.

影射 a shadow projecting; false statements; false declarations.

影射之弊 the malpractice of spreading lies; false statements.

ying 硬 hard.

硬木 hard-wood.

yo 籲 to pray; to implore.

籲懇 to entreat; to invoke.

yo 躍 to leap (as for joy); to exult.

yu 有 to have; to be; there is.

有無 whether there is; whether there was.

有之 there is; there are.

有花 having ornaments; figured (as piece goods).

有花無花色布 dyed figured and plain cotton piece goods.

有賞 to be rewarded.

有罰 to be attended with punishment.

有功 meritorious; there is merit in.....

有益 to benefit; there is an advantage in.

有碍 to obstruct.

有所窒碍 there are difficulties; to be fraught with difficulties.

有條約各國 the Treaty Powers.

有船被焚之旗 a fire-alarm; a signal flag hoisted when a ship is on fire.

有便商情無虧稅課 to serve commercial interests while causing no loss to the revenue.

有礙收稅 to interfere with the collection of the revenue.

yu 有干未便 to be guilty of some disorder.

有涉 to be connected with.

有理 there is reason in; sensible.

有當 there is necessity for.

有異 / 有別 there is a difference; to be different.

有虧 to entail loss.

有餘 more than; there is a surplus.

有限 there is a limit; limited; few.

有零 and a fraction; and odd.

有年 a number of years.

有日 some day; there is a day or term fixed for it.

有時 sometimes; at any time.

yu 宥 to forgive; to assist.

宥罪 to forgive an offence; to remit punishment.

yu 憂 sorrow; sadness.

憂愁 to be full of sorrow.

yu 優 to excel; excellent; competent; excessive; complaisant; tranquil; gentle; fully.

優待 to treat with consideration; to treat civilly.

yu 攸 a relative pronoun, *i.q.*, *so* (所); commonly used in phrases like *yu-chi* (攸繫) or *yu-kuan* (攸關). "that which concerns."

yu 幼 young.

幼弟 a young brother.

幼兒 young children.

yu 猶 more; further; if; like; still.

yu 由 circumstances; details; from; by way of. It is frequently used to denote the doer of an action, or the logical subject of a sentence if it is not inanimate; *e.g.*, 由[1]領[2]事[3]官[4]飭[5]該[6]商[7], [1]*yu* (expressing that the term following is the subject of the sentence) [2]*ling*-[3]*shih*-[4]*kuan*, the Consul, [5]*ch'ih*, orders, instructs, [6]*kai*, the said, THE, [7]*shang*, merchant; 先[1]由[2]委[3]員[4]中[5]報[6]司[7]道[8], [2]*yu* [3]*wei*-[4]*yüan*, the Deputy, [must] [1]*hsien*, before, first, [5]*shên*-[6]*pao*, report to, [7]*ssŭ*, the high provincial authorities and, [8]*tao*, the Taot'ais.

由水道 by sea.

由陸路 by land.

由驛 by post; by courier.

由是 from there.

由厦至漢 from Amoy to Hankow.

yu 柚 the pumelo.

柚皮 pumelo peel.

柚子 pumeloes.

yu 油 oil.
油斤 oil (as merchandise). Cf. *ssŭ* 絲斤.
油漆 oil paint; paints.
油漆畫 oil paintings.
油紙 oiled paper.
yu 尤 furthermore; still more; more; particularly.
尤爲緊要 it is still more important; it is of special importance.
yu 游 (or 遊) to wander about; wandering; to travel; to float; to swim.
游歷 to wander about; to travel; to cruise about.
游擊 / 游府 a major.
yu 又 further; moreover; and; often answering to *ditto* or *idem*.
yu 友 a friend; friendly.
友邦 a friendly state.
yu 誘 / 誘令 to entice; to induce.
yu 右 right; that which is on the right; after a document: the above; the junior of two deputies where only two are employed.
右邊 the right side; the port side.
右照 the above certificate.
右照會 the above despatch.
右貨 the goods (enumerated) on the right hand, *i.e.*, the above goods.
右堂 an assistant magistrate.
yu 佑 to assist.
yung 用 to use.
用示 by means of a proclamation; to show, or express, thereby.
用人 employés.
用功 to make an effort.
用心 to be attentive.
用寶 provided with the Imperial Seal.
yung 勇 brave; a brave; a soldier.
yung 踴 to leap; to exult.
踴躍 to leap for joy; to gladly fall in with an idea.
yung 湧 to bubble; to rise.
yung 庸 to use; to have use for.
yung 傭 to hire (as a workman).
傭役 a coolie hired for work.
yung 鎔 to melt.
yung 顒 being a forbidden character, should be written 顒 *(yung)*, the two last strokes of the full character being omitted.
yung 融 clear; intelligent; harmony.
yung 永 everlasting; eternal.
永爲定式 to regard as a permanent standard.
永無相左之處 never any disagreements.
永行弗替 to be always so and not be changed; so it shall always be.
永遠 everlasting; for ever.
永嘉縣 the district of Yung-chia.
yü 魚 fish.
魚網 a fishing-net.
魚肚 fish maws.
魚皮 fish skins.
魚翅 sharks' fins.
魚膠 isinglass.
yü 漁 to fish; fishermen.
漁戶 fishermen.
yü 於 (or 于) in; at; on; through; by; after an adjective, than.
於是 after this; thereupon.
於是日 on the same day.
於此 here.
於後 in the sequel; as follows.
於商人有便 it is a convenience to merchants.
於稅餉無甚出入 it makes no great difference in the revenue.
於貿易有損 to be detrimental to trade.
yü 與 with; to; or; and; to give.
與否 whether.....or not; .....or not.
與.....同 the same as; equal to.
與平日不同 not as usual.
與國課有關 to concern the Imperial revenue.
與.....無關 to have nothing to do with; not to be one's business.
與德國無涉 it has nothing to do with Germany.
與商情攸繫 to be connected with commercial interests.
yü 輿 the earth; mankind; the public.
yü 寓 a dwelling; to lodge.
寓居 to reside; residence (at a place).
yü 愚 stupid; simple minded; "I;" "my."

yü 愚民 the stupid people; the common people; the ignorant; the masses.
愚人 the common people.
愚見 I am of opinion; my humble view.
yü 遇 to meet; to happen; happening; whenever.
遇見 to meet (as a person in the street).
遇卡 to pass a Customs barrier.
遇有缺出 when a vacancy occurs.
遇大霧時 during foggy or thick weather.
遇……之時 at the time when; when the time for……has arrived.
yü 喻 (interchanged with *yü* 諭) to manifest; to proclaim.
yü 愈 to get the better of; to recover; more; the more (as in the phrase "the more the better").
愈……愈…… the more…… the more……
愈多愈好 the more the better.
愈甚 still more; much more.
yü 覦 to desire; to covet.
yü 諭 an order; to order; to proclaim; a proclamation.
諭示 to proclaim; a proclamation.
諭令 to order.
諭旨 an Imperial rescript.
諭飭遵辦 to give orders for the guidance [of those concerned].
諭知 to inform by proclamation.
諭止 to proclaim the stoppage of; to order a subordinate to discontinue a certain mode of action.
諭阻 to decree prevention; to interfere.
yü 逾 (or 踰) / 逾過 to exceed (as a limit); to pass over; beyond.
逾限 to exceed a limit.
逾於五年 to exceed five years; more than five years.
yü 虞 apprehension; danger; accident.
yü 餘 a surplus; the remainder; the remaining ones; profits in trade.
餘銀 a balance; surplus money.
餘財 surplus funds; savings.
yü 羽 wings; feathers; wool.
羽翼 wings; helps; to assist.
羽扇 feather fans.
羽布 alpaca; bunting.
羽紗 English camlets; crape, *lit.*, woollen gauze.
羽緞 Dutch camlets; lastings.
yü 羽綾 woollen lastings.
羽絹 crape lastings.
羽綢 imitation camlets; bombazettes.
yü 雨 rain.
雨霖 rain without end.
雨遮 kittysols; umbrellas.
雨傘 umbrellas.
yü 語 words; language; statements.
yü 玉 jade; precious; Imperial; "your."
玉石 jadestone.
玉器 jadestoneware.
yü 獄 / 獄牢 a prison; a jail.
yü 裕 to enrich; abundance; liberal.
裕課 to benefit the revenue.
yü 欲 to wish; about to; also a sign of the future tense.
欲要 to want to.
yü 慾 to desire; to covet.
yü 御 Imperial.
御醫 an Imperial physician.
御覽 the Emperor's view; for His Majesty's inspection.
御前 in the Imperial presence.
御前大臣 a Grand Chamberlain.
御筆 the Imperial Pencil; *i.e.*, the Emperor's endorsement.
御筆批准 to be sanctioned by the Emperor.
御批 a reply from the Emperor.
御河 the Imperial Canal; the Grand Canal.
yü 禦 to oppose; to stop.
yü 尉 to soothe; to tranquilise.
yü 育 to rear; to maintain; to bear.
育嬰堂 a foundling hospital.
yü 予 to give; to bestow; to grant.
予假 to grant leave.
予免稅 to grant exemption from duty; to pass [goods] duty free.
予謚 to confer a posthumous title.
予正法 to apply capital punishment.
予以 to grant (以 *i*, introducing the object of the verb 予 *yü*).
yü 預 (or 豫) to prepare; beforehand.
預據 to note a protest.

yü 預爲錄示 to prepare and publish a list.
預爲詳訂 to provide for a clear understanding.
預爲籌計 to calculate beforehand.
預爲言明 to declare clearly beforehand.
預行知會 to give official notice.
預定 to fix beforehand; to settle (as by contract).
預支 payments made beforehand; advances.
預料 to foresee.
預先 beforehand.
預先備辦 to keep ready (as documents for issue).
預備 to prepare.
yü 馭 to drive a horse; to rule over.
yüan 原 original; origin; source; really.
原報 originally declared.
原訂 originally fixed upon; drafted.
原勘地方 the site originally inspected; the original site.
原恕 originally sympathising.
原所以杜.....by which means it was originally intended to prohibit.....
原包 original packages.
原貨 the original goods.
原價 the original price; the prime cost.
原照 the original certificate.
原稿 an original copy; a draft.
原委 the original grievance; the details of an accusation.
原本 original; the original value; origin; root.
原告 he who originally accuses; the plaintiff.
原布 plain cotton cloth; shirtings.
原色布 grey shirtings; unbleached and undyed cotton piece goods.
原粗布 sheetings.
原細斜紋布 jeans and twills.
原由 circumstances; particulars.
yüan 願 to wish; to be willing.
願望 to hope; to desire.
願從 to be willing.
yüan 怨 ill-will; resentment; hatred.
yüan 寃 to oppress; injustice.
寃苦 a grievance; an injustice.
寃枉 an injustice; a grievance; to accuse falsely; to ill-use.

yüan 員 a classifier of officers; an officer; wrongly used for 圓 *(yüan)*, a dollar.
員弁 officers (of low rank, both civil and military).
員外郎 Second Class Secretary of a Board.
yüan 圓 round; a globe; a ball; a circle; a round coin; a dollar.
圓形 round.
圓球 a ball.
圓頂 a ball-shaped top (as a wicker ball on the top of a beacon pole).
圓徑 the diameter (of a circle).
圓徑作爲方徑 to convert round measure into square measure (as of timber).
圓梁木 round beams; beams other than square.
yüan 緣 as; because; cause; origin; circumstances.
緣故 a cause; a reason.
緣由 circumstances; particulars.
緣簿 a register.
yüan 遠 far.
遠近 distance; far and near.
遠見 to see from afar.
遠涉 to come from afar; far-travelled.
yüan 元 the beginning; the first; No. 1; commonly used for 圓 *(yüan)*, a dollar.
元旦 New Year's day.
元年 the first year of a reign.
元寶 round ingot sycee.
yüan 院 a court; a hall; a college.
yüan 援 to assist; to rescue; to put forward; to quote by way of analogy; to claim (as privileges granted to others).
援救 to rescue.
援引 to quote.
援照 on the ground of (as a Treaty paragraph); according to.
援照成案 according to precedent.
援免 to apply (an exceptional rule) to the exemption (of goods from payment of duty); to claim exemption.
援以爲例 to quote [a fact] as a precedent so as to constitute a rule.
yüeh 月 the moon; a month.
月滿時 at full moon (*i.q.*, *wang* 望).
月初生時 at new moon (*i.q.*, *shuo* 朔).
月初 at the beginning of the month.
月底 at the end of the month.

yüeh 曰 to say; says; it is said.

yüeh 悅 to rejoice; pleased; delighted; gladly.

悅 從 to gladly comply with.

yüeh 閱 to inspect; to peruse; to read.

閱 看 to inspect; to review.

閱 核 to inspect and examine.

yüeh 越 to exceed; to transgress; to encroach on.

越 過 to pass over; to cross (as a barrier).

越 獄 to break out of prison.

越 南 Annam.

yüeh / *yo* 約 to agree; an Agreement; a Treaty.

約 與 / 約 同 to consult with; to agree upon a matter with.

約 束 to restrain; to keep in order; to exercise a proper control over.

約 國 (or 有 約 國) a Treaty Power.

約 外 not in the Treaty; not provided for by the Treaty.

約 章 Treaty regulations.

約 條 the paragraphs of a Treaty; a Treaty; an Agreement.

yüeh 粵 Kwangtung and Kwangsi; Canton.

粵 東 Kwangtung.

粵 西 Kwangsi.

粵 省 the Canton province.

粵 海 關 the Canton Customs.

粵 海 關 部 official designation of the Haikwan or Hoppo of Canton.

粵 南 Annam.

yün 云 to say.

云 云 used in quotations when, for the sake of brevity, the tenor of a document is either wholly or partially omitted; "etc., etc." Cf. *têng* 等因.

yün 雲 a cloud.

雲 母 石 talc.

雲 母 殼 mother-of-pearl.

yün 雲 母 殼 器 mother-of-pearlware.

雲 石 marble slabs; marble.

雲 集 to assemble in great numbers.

雲 南 the Yünnan province.

yün 運 to transport.

運 來 to move inwards; brought from; imported.

運 往 carried outwards; exported.

運 入 to transport into (the river or the interior).

運 出 to transport out of the interior.

運 到 to have imported; to be consignee for.

運 抵 to arrive (as goods at the place of destination).

運 回 to send back; to remove.

運 動 to move about; to circulate (as goods in the country).

運 帶 to convey (as a boat conveys passengers).

運 照 a transit pass.

運 粮 to transport grain.

運 粮 船 a grain or rice junk.

運 河 the Grand Canal.

運 米 執 照 a special certificate for the transport of rice.

運 貨 之 人 a person attending the transport of goods.

運 脚 the cost of transporting goods; freight.

運 臺 / 運 司 an inspector of salt gabel; a Salt Commissioner.

yün 允 to agree; to promise; to allow; sincere; what is proper.

允 定 it is agreed.

允 服 to agree to; to be willing.

允 從 to agree with; to permit; to consent.

允 許 to promise.

允 准 to sanction; to grant; to consent.

允 行 to give authority to.

允 當 just; fair.

允 協 harmonious; perfect; effective.

APPENDIX.

SELECTED TRANSLATIONS.

APPENDIX.

SELECTED TRANSLATIONS.

1.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo.

Now whereas the German merchants *Shên-ch'ên hang* [*i.e.*, Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.] report that the British ship No. 18,468, named *Yangtsze*, carries import cargo—

		Piculs.	*Tls m.c.c.*
2 packages	Bicho de Mar, Black	3.24	4.8.6.0
1 „	Birds' Nests, 2nd Quality	0.67	0.3.0.1
2 „	Cloves	1.52	0.7.6.0
1 „	Fish Maws	1.35	1.3.5.0
1 „	Elephants' Teeth	0.48	1.9.2.0
3 „	Cow Hides	2.42	1.2.1.0
	TOTAL IMPORT DUTY	*Hk.Tls.*	10.4.0.1

The holder of this Memo. may proceed to the [Customs] Bank to hand in the amount in pure sycee silver and take delivery of a Bank Receipt. This is hereby certified.

Issued on the 13th day of the 6th month of the 8th year of KUANG HSÜ.

2.

Shanghai Customs Import [Duty] Bank Receipt.

Received from Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. on the following goods [*same as in above Duty Memo.*], which have been reported as for the British ship No. 18,468, named *Yangtsze*, the full duty payable, ten taels four mace and one cash only.

This Bank, having weighed and received the amount of money as specified in the Customs Duty Memo., duly issues this receipt, which the said merchants may deliver to the Customs Authorities for examination. This is hereby certified.

Issued by the Shanghai Customs Bank on the 13th day of the 6th month of the 8th year.

3.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo.

Now whereas the Chinese merchants *Chao-shang-chü* [*i.e.*, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company] report that the Chinese ship, Shanghai Series, No. 4,283, named *Kiang-piao*, carries export cargo—

			Piculs.	*Tls.m.c.c.*
4	packages	Chinaware, Fine	3.64	3.2.7.6
3	„	Cotton, Raw	2.42	0.8.4.7
5	„	Dates, Black	4.84	0.7.2.6
2	„	Tobacco, Prepared	1.65	0.7.4.2
4	„	Paper, 1st Quality	2.28	1.5.9.6
3	„	Curios, *value Tls.* 240	—	12.0.0.0
6	„	Beancake	4.68	0.1.6.4
		TOTAL EXPORT DUTY	*Tls.*	19.3.5.1

The holder, etc. [*as in Document No. 1*, mutatis mutandis].

4.

Shanghai Customs Export [Duty] Bank Receipt.

Received from the C. M. S. N. Co. on the following goods [*same as in above Duty Memo.*], which have been reported as for the [Chinese] ship, Shanghai Series, No. 4,283, named *Kiang-piao*, the full duty payable, nineteen taels three mace five candareens and one cash.

This Bank, etc. [*as in Document No. 2*, mutatis mutandis].

5.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo. for Coast Trade Duty.*

Now whereas the American merchants *Ch'i-ch'ang hang* [*i.e.*, Messrs. Russell & Co.], [on account of ship] Registered No. 10,213, report [their] having brought from the port of Foochow the following goods, being Native produce, viz.:—

		Piculs.	*Tls.m.c.c.*
4 packages	Olives	3.42	0.3.0.8
5 „	Oranges (value, Tls. 5.2.0.0)	4.32	0.1.3.0
3 „	Indigo, Liquid	3.60	0.3.2.4
2 „	Lung-ngans, Dried	1.54	0.1.9.2
1 „	Lotus Seed	1.20	0.3.0.0
4 „	Dates, Red	4.65	0.2.0.9
	Total Coast Trade Duty Payable	Tls.	1.4.6.3

The holder, etc. [*as in Document No. 1*].

* *Lit.*, half duty for Native produce again moved for import.

6.

Shanghai Customs Bank Receipt for Coast Trade Duty collected.

Received from the American merchants Messrs. Russell & Co., [on account of ship] Registered No. 10,213, on goods, being Native produce, imported, viz., [*same as in above Duty Memo.*] the Coast Trade Duty payable, one tael four mace six candareens and three cash.

This Bank, etc. [*as in Document No. 2*].

7.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo. issued for Coast Trade Duty on Native Goods carried into the Yangtze River.

Now whereas the British merchants *Tai-ku hang* [*i.e.*, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE], [on account of ship] Registered No. 23,684, report [their] carrying into the Yangtze River the following Native goods, viz.:—

			Piculs.	*Tls.m.c.c.*
2	packages	Ground-nuts	1.84	0.0.9.2
1	„	Glassware	0.86	0.2.1.5
4	„	Hams	2.38	0.6.5.4
2	„	Lead, Red	1.92	0.3.3.6
5	„	Iron, Manufactured	4.28	0.2.6.7
6	„	Sugar, White	3.52	0.3.5.2
		TOTAL HALF DUTY payable for re-importation at Kiukiang, over and above the full Export Duty to be charged . .	*Tls.*	1.9.1.6

The holder, etc. [*as in Document No. 1*].

8.

Shanghai Customs Bank Receipt for Coast Trade Duty collected on Native Goods carried into the Yangtze River.

Received from the British merchants Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, [on account of ship] Registered No. 23,684, on Native goods carried into the Yangtze River, viz., [*same as in above Duty Memo.*] the Coast Trade Duty for re-importation at Kiukiang, payable over and above the full Export Duty to be charged, viz., one tael nine mace one candareen and six cash.

This Bank, etc. [*as in Document No. 2*].

9.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo. for Goods under Transit.

Now whereas the British merchants *I-ho hang* [*i.e.*, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.] report [their] sending to the interior [the following] goods, viz. :—

	Pieces.	*Tls.m.c.c.*
Shirtings, Grey	15	0.6.0.0
T-Cloths, 34 ins. × 48 yds.	21	0.8.4.0
„ 34 ins. × 24 yds.	23	0.4.6.0
Drills, 30 ins. × 30 yds.	25	0.9.3.7
Shirtings, Dyed	24	1.8.0.0
Damasks	40	4.0.0.0
Chintzes	22	0.7.7.0
TOTAL DUES	*Tls.*	9.4.0.7

The holder, etc. [*as in Document No. 1*].

10.

Shanghai Customs Bank Receipt for Goods under Transit Inwards.

Received from the British merchants Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., for [goods] sent to the interior, viz., [*same as in above Duty Memo.*] the duty payable, nine taels four candareens and seven cash.

This Bank, etc. [*as in Document No. 2*].

11.

Shanghai Customs Duty Memo. for Goods under Transit.

Now whereas the British merchants *I-ho hang* [*i.e.*, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.] report [their] transporting from the interior [the following] goods, viz.:—

	Piculs.	*Tls.m.c.c.*
Silk, Fine Raw	4.80	24.0.0.0
„ Refuse	2.60	1.3.0.0
„ Cocoons	1.40	2.1.0.0
Lily Flowers, Dried	31.00	4.1.8.5
TOTAL DUES	*Tls.*	31.5.8.5

The holder, etc. [*as in Document No. 1*].

12.

Shanghai Customs Bank Receipt for Goods under Transit Outwards.

Received from the British merchants Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., for [goods] transported from the interior, viz., [*same as in above Duty Memo.*] the duty payable, thirty-one taels five mace eight candareens and five cash.

This Bank, etc. [*as in Document No. 2*].

13.

Quarterly Revenue Return.

Hankow Customs: 87th or December Quarter, 1882.

	Foreign Flags.	Native Flag.
	Hk.Tls.m.c.c.	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*
1. Import Duties	21.0.7.0	*Nil.*
2. Export "	147,528.9.3.1	84,125.2.1.8
3. Coast Trade "	1,885.6.8.3	76.3.2.6
4. Opium " : Foreign and Native Drug, Crude and Prepared:—		
Total	3,469.3.5.0	3,677.7.0.0
5. Tonnage Dues	797.3.0.3	275.2.0.0
6. Yanotze River Steamer Coast Trade Duty Deposits:—		
Balance on 31st December	26,709.6.5.5	24,114.8.2.7

	Foreign Flags.	Native Flag.
	Hk.Tls.m.c.c.	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*
Import	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Export	3,469.3.5.0	3,677.7.0.0
Coast Trade	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total amounts collected on *Native Drug*, included in above, are:—	3,469.3.5.0	3,677.7.0.0

	Foreign Flags.	Native Flag.
	Hk.Tls.m.c.c.	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*
Deposited 1st January to date	91,036.0.5.8	52,793.6.6.9
Refunded " "	64,326.4.0.3	28,678.8.4.2

	Hk.Tls.m.c.c.
Total Foreign Flag Collection	180.411.9.9.2
" **Native** " "	112 269.2.7.1
7. Transit Dues:— Inwards, *Hk.Tls.* 24,487.0.1.6; Outwards, " 2,206.1.3.1	26,693.1.4.7
Total Collection: Foreign, Native, and Transit *	319,374.4.1.0

* Drawbacks marked for cash payment during quarter, to be deducted from total collection ..... *Hk.Tls.* *Nil.*

8. NATIVE FLAG: *Special Exemption Account:—*

Government Grain carried ..... : 140 catty *shih*.....*Nil.*
Merchandise exempted from ..... duty: 120 catty *shih*.....*Nil.*
Amount of.....duty remitted: *Hk.Tls*.....*Nil.*

Chinese version prepared by

T. W. L.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Submitted by

P. S. C.,
Commissioner.

HANKOW CUSTOM HOUSE, *8th January* 1883.

Forwarded in Despatch No. 1.

Examined and passed.

T.,
Commissioner [*Statistical Secretary*].

Forwarded [to Inspector General] in Despatch No. ..... .

Submitted [to Tsungli Yamên] by the Inspector General *H. T.* on [*date*].

14.

Canton Customs (Export) Cargo Certificate.

CH'UNG, by His Imperial Majesty's commands Superintendent of Customs [Haikwan or Hoppo] at Canton, issues [the following] Export Cargo Certificate.

Whereas the British merchant ship No. 181 has reported for examination and exportation to Shanghai [the under-mentioned goods], this Cargo Certificate is duly issued for the Foreign and Native goods which are contained in the said ship, in order that it may be taken to the Customs at Shanghai and presented for examination. A necessary Cargo Certificate.

No. of Application.	SHIPPERS.	GOODS.	Packages.	Weight (Pieces, etc.).	Value.	Document granted.
				Taels.		
...	Government Paymaster HUANG.....	Treasure [Silver]	41	122,300	...	Free.
		Clothing, Boxes	22	...	...	"
		Books.....	14	...	...	"
		Luggage.....	1	...	...	"
		Coffin and Corpse.....	1	...	...	"
...	SSŬ MEI.....	Foreign Spirits.....	1	...	...	"

The remaining goods not enumerated in this Certificate have been entered in due order on the special Certificates herewith enclosed, viz., 25 Exemption Certificates, 12 Duty Paid Certificates, and 23 Full Duty Proofs, [for which reason] a detailed description of goods and number of packages need not be repeated in this Cargo Certificate. The above is duly stated.

[*Date.*]

15.

Tientsin [Foreign] Customs (Export) Cargo Certificate.

The Superintendent of the Tientsin Foreign and Native Custom Houses, in charge of Foreign trade matters in the province of Chihli and Taot'ai with Coast Defence and Military Authority, issues [the following] Export Cargo Certificate.

Whereas the Chinese merchant ship No. 94 has reported for examination and exportation to Shanghai [the under-mentioned goods], this Cargo Certificate is duly issued for the Foreign and Native goods which are contained in the said ship, in order that it may be taken to the Customs at Shanghai and presented for examination. A necessary Cargo Certificate.

No. of Application.	Shippers.	Goods.	Packages.	Weight (Pieces, etc.).	Value.	Document granted.
					Tls.	
...	China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's Manager	Rice Bags	200	...	...	Free.
		Coffins with Corpses	2	...	...	"
33	Wan Shun	Ch'ing-lien [Dye-stuff]	1	*Pls.* 0.37½	50	To pay.
...	Kao Lin	Empty Bottles	18	...	...	Free.
...	Pao Ch'ang	Hemp Bags	10	*Pcs.* 1,000	...	"
...	Kao Lin	Empty Bottles	10	...	...	"

The remaining goods not enumerated in this Certificate have been entered in due order on the special Certificates herewith enclosed, viz., 1 Exemption Certificate, 27 Duty Paid Certificates, and 5 Full Duty Proofs, [for which reason] a detailed description of goods and number of packages need not be repeated in this Cargo Certificate. The above is duly stated.

[*Date.*]

16.

Value of the Trade carried on between the Chinese Treaty Ports and each of the Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	1882.	
	Hk.Tls.	*Total, Hk.Tls.*
Great Britain:—		
Imports from	18,755,582	
Exports to	22,309,071	
		41,064,653
Hongkong (including Trade with Foreign Countries *viâ* Hongkong):—		
Imports from	29,063,006	
Exports to	16,487,573	
		45,550,579
India:—		
Imports from	18,264,372	
Exports to	477,114	
		18,741,486
Singapore and Straits (British Settlements):—		
Imports from	1,565,387	
Exports to	1,027,730	
		2,593,117
Australia (British Colony):—		
Imports from	530,072	
Exports to	2,044,967	
		2,575,039
New Zealand (British Colony to the east of Australia):—		
Imports from	...	
Exports to	177,924	
		177,924
South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, British Colony):—		
Imports from	...	
Exports to	111,246	
		111,246
Canada (British Colony adjoining and to the north of the United States):—		
Imports from	218,779	
Exports to	57,946	
		276,725
America (United States):—		
Imports from	3,276,728	
Exports to	8,420,130	
		11,696,858
South America:—		
Imports from	...	
Exports to	...	
		...
Europe (Great Britain and Russia excepted):—		
Imports from	2,484,429	
Exports to	8,751,847	
		11,236,276

COUNTRY.	1882.	
	Hk.Tls.	*Total, Hk.Tls.*
Russia (by sea):—		
Imports from	9,127	
Exports to	946,324	
		955,451
Russia (overland from Tientsin *viâ* Kiakhta):—		
Imports from	...	
Exports to	3,286,345	
		3,286,345
Russia (north of Tumên River [Russian Manchuria]):—		
Imports from	152,034	
Exports to	568,767	
		720,801
Japan:—		
Imports from	4,442,241	
Exports to	1,766,858	
		6,209,099
Philippine Islands:—		
Imports from	18,891	
Exports to	249,449	
		268,340
Annam:—		
Imports from	487,002	
Exports to	65,472	
		552,474
Siam:—		
Imports from	197,416	
Exports to	267,534	
		464,950
Java (Netherlands' Colony):—		
Imports from	38,808	
Exports to	266,007	
		304,815
Egypt (Arabia, etc.):—		
Imports from	369	
Exports to	54,542	
		54,911
Sandwich Islands:—		
Imports from	...	
Exports to	...	
		...
Total Imports	79,504,243	
Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries	1,789,015	
TOTAL Net Imports	77,715,228	
TOTAL Exports	67,336,846	145,052,074

17.

Special Section: Articles of Trade.

I.—Import (Net, *i.e.*, deducting Re-exports abroad) at the Chinese Treaty Ports of Foreign Goods [from Foreign Countries].

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1882. Quantity.	1882. Value.
Opium:—			*Hk.Tls.*
Malwa	*Piculs*	29,335.88	13,089,647
Patna	,,	15,379.24	5,957,915
Benares	,,	15,017.17	5,499,118
Other kinds	,,	5,977.31	2,199,617
Opium, Total	*Piculs*	65,709.60	26,746,297
Cotton Goods:—			
Shirtings, Grey, Plain	*Pieces*	5,270,875	7,013,938
,, White, Plain	,,	1,608,191	2,731,831
,, ,, Figured, Brocaded, Spotted, etc.	,,	3,977	6,839
,, Dyed, Plain	,,	100,949	208,339
,, ,, Figured, Brocaded, Spotted, etc.	,,	63,257	134,508
T-Cloths	,,	2,174,383	2,140,051
Drills, English, American, Dutch	,,	903,411	2,017,987
Sheetings	,,	869,078	2,048,462
Jeans and Twills	,,	242,040	406,335
Chintzes, Furnitures, and Cotton Prints	,,	223,443	252,510
Turkey Red Cloths	,,	380,273	446,025
Damasks [Dyed]	,,	6,990	24,903
Velvets, Velveteens, and Fustians	,,	52,083	197,294
Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins	,,	39,116	28,859
Handkerchiefs	*Dozens*	240,265	89,661
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	*Pieces*	220,696	453,851
,, Yarn and Thread	*Piculs*	184,939.97	4,505,391
Cotton Goods, Total	*Value*	...	22,706,784
Woollen Goods:—			
Alpaca	*Pieces*	39	538
Blankets	*Pairs*	20,288	58,417
Bombazettes	*Pieces*	298	1,218
Bunting	,,	866	3,545
Camlets, English	,,	112,599	994,908
,, Dutch	,,	1,004	16,582
,, Imitation, Camleteens, Japanese Cords	,,	5	50
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	,,	32,607	682,214
Spanish Stripes	,,	64,001	551,170
Russian Cloth	,,	22,049	617,372
Flannels	,,	11,128	90,414
Lastings	,,	85,014	629,918
,, Crape	,,	2,339	11,731
,, Imitation	,,	21	126
Long Ells	,,	101,413	476,933
Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured	,,	81,872	201,040
Woollen Goods, Unclassed	,,	21,970	160,087
Woollen Goods, Total	*Value*	...	4,496,263

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1882. Quantity.	1882. Value.
Miscellaneous Piece Goods:—			*Hk.Tls*
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	*Pieces*	10,669	55,323
Cotton and Silk Mixtures	*Piculs*	15.30	1,530
Linen Goods	*Pieces*	33,288	197,824
Canvas	*Bolts*	5,859	32,208
Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Total	*Value*	...	286,885
Metals:—			
Copper, Bar and Rod	*Piculs*	9,648.48	144,727
„ Sheet and Nails	„	11,325.92	180,378
„ Old	„	433	6,318
„ Ore and Unmanufactured	„	1,128.05	17,025
„ Wire	„	290.23	7,244
„ Manufactured and Ware, Unclassed	„	986.11	14,324
Iron, Nail-rod	„	226,646.75	398,513
„ Bar	„	71,016.21	142,383
„ Hoop	„	7,770.17	17,181
„ Wire	„	15,977.32	64,220
„ Pig and Kentledge	„	9,574.58	9,578
„ Ware and Manufactured, Unclassed	„	97,506.29	236,389
„ Unmanufactured, Unclassed	„	318,132.27	415,807
Lead, in Pigs	„	248,856.21	986,261
„ in Sheets	„	3,652.32	23,741
Quicksilver	„	2,155.81	88,731
Spelter [and Zinc]	„	4,230.50	20,101
Steel	„	23,606.11	73,553
Tin, in Slabs	„	67,431.07	1,439,681
Tinplates	„	5,242.19	21,572
Metals, Manufactured, Unclassed, as Steelware, Brassware, Tinware, Cutlery	*Value*	...	392,806
Metals, Total	*Value*	...	4,700,533
Sundries:—			
Sugar, Brown	*Piculs*	50,957.76	187,392
„ White	„	25,953.17	182,138
Betel-nuts	„	15,015.07	75,994
Birds' Nests	„	816.94	553,116
Bicho de Mar	„	26,179.92	635,055
Cloves, of all kinds	„	6,350.82	180,537
Coal	*Tons*	253,099	1,219,685
Cotton, Raw	*Piculs*	178,478.37	1,916,734
Fish, Dried and Salt	„	82,108.85	490,094
Flint Stones	„	77,464.77	29,099
Ginseng, of all kinds	„	4,731.47	763,065
Grain and Pulse	„	8,363.32	13,541
Indigo, Dried and Liquid	„	7,036.47	28,431
Isinglass	„	5,879.48	91,413
Matches	*Gross*	1,904,629	852,596
Mangrove Bark	*Piculs*	97,694.84	88,266
Needles	*Mille*	1,853,637	285,682
Oil, of all kinds	*Value*	...	963,657
Paints	*Piculs*	8,560.03	57,185
Pepper, Black and White	„	37,691.57	297,882
Rattans	„	46,173.30	150,490

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1882.	
		Quantity.	Value.
			Hk.Tls.
Sundries—*continued:*—			
Rice	*Piculs*	233,149.49	288,002
Seaweed and Agar-agar	,,	400,106.27	1,344,159
Sandalwood	,,	103,302.26	612,217
Sapanwood	,,	163,483.28	373,685
Wood, Hard and Fragrant, of all kinds	*Value*	...	221,366
Shell-fish, Awabi, Shrimps, etc.	*Piculs*	48,545.66	476,577
Silk, Raw, Japan	,,	54.65	5,448
,, Piece Goods	,,	12.89	6,725
Tea, Japan	,,	17,574.39	87,095
Timber, of all kinds	*Value*	...	974,142
Wax, Vegetable, and Tallow, of all kinds	*Piculs*	134.16	2,658
Window Glass	*Boxes*	43,928	96,563
Sundries, Unenumerated	*Value*	...	5,227,777
Sundries, Total	*Value*	...	18,778,466
Grand Total	*Value*	...	77,715,228

18.

Export of Native Goods to Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1882.	
		Quantity.	Value.
			Hk.Tls.
Silk, Raw and Thrown	*Piculs*	60,419.74	16,989,881
,, Refuse	,,	28,657.77	1,356,826
,, Coarse and Wild	,,	4,089.38	344,720
,, Cocoons	,,	3,847	207,523
,, Piece Goods	,,	6,598.26	3,396,374
,, Thread, Sashes, etc. [Silk Manufactured Goods, Unclassed]	,,	2,701.73	541,928
Silkworms' Eggs	,,	0.19	48
Tea, Black	,,	1,611,916.82	25,878,238
,, Green	,,	178,839.52	4,090,900
,, Brick	,,	219,026.60	1,303,964
,, Dust	,,	7,367.90	59,105
Bags, of all kinds	*Pieces*	697,895	22,751
Bamboo, of all kinds, and Ware	*Value*	...	107,282
Beans and Beancake	*Piculs*	179,427.30	184,591
Cassia Lignea	,,	58,170.61	271,566
Camphor	,,	5,162.02	42,466
Chinaware, Earthenware, and Pottery	,,	98,243.98	471,388
Coal	,,	10,436.50	1,204
Clothing, Boots and Shoes [Chinese]	*Value*	...	388,758
Cotton, Raw	*Piculs*	41,690.09	404,405
,, Seed	,,	3.51	41
,, Waste	,,	689.62	830

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1882. Quantity.	Value.
			Hk.Tls
Curios	*Value*	...	37,238
Dyes, Colours, and Paints	*Piculs*	198.77	873
Fans, of all kinds	*Pieces*	2,571,512	25,780
Fish, „ „	*Piculs*	9,699.41	91,901
Fire-crackers	„	40,616.81	376,863
Flour	„	23,328.47	36,103
Fruits, of all kinds	„	109,962.57	152,038
Fungus	„	27.37	614
Grain and Pulse	„	18,819.53	19,735
Glassware, of all kinds	„	12,171.80	234,761
Grasscloth	„	1,685.53	144,679
Hair, of all kinds	„	7,244.19	109,129
Hemp and Cordage	„	24,824.51	192,026
Hides, of all kinds	„	34,945.81	386,148
Hoofs, „ „	„	97.97	345
Horns, „ „	*Value*	...	60,840[*]
Indigo, Dried and Liquid	*Piculs*	1,872.62	7,382
Lung-ngans	„	12,066.34	55,394
Mats and Matting	*Pieces*	498,078	486,365
Medicines	*Piculs*	34,082.13	207,050
Metals, Manufactured, as Copperware, Ironware, Tinware, and Pewterware	„	14,251.52	133,066
Metals, Unmanufactured	„	2.68	19
Musk	„	20.24	162,414
Nankeens	„	2,602	110,213
Nutgalls	„	8,803.70	87,179
Oil, of all kinds	„	9,232.26	74,284
Paper, Books, Tin-foil, Brass-foil	„	57,853.55	623,432
Preserves	„	19,995.97	158,965
Provisions	„	95,940.56	78,499
Rattans and Rattanware	„	3,912.21	17,739
Rhubarb	„	6,861.31	183,699
Safflower	„	1,267.68	73,013
Skins, of all kinds	*Pieces*	573,321	471,948
Straw Braid	*Piculs*	55,498.26	1,498,596
Sugar, White	„	274,709.81	1,099,711
„ Brown	„	757,125.42	1,821,993
„ Candy	„	29,926.40	181,673
Tobacco, Leaf and Prepared, of all kinds	„	7,003.56	81,563
Vermicelli and Macaroni	„	44,829.40	167,173
Wax	„	72.71	2,584
Wool	„	22,755.39	199,029
Sundries, Unenumerated	*Value*	...	1,420,001
Total	*Value*	...	67,336,846

[* In the Chinese text (Vol. I, p. 30, col. 8), "90,840" appears wrongly for "60,840."]

19.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Chinese Treaty Ports.

FLAG.	1882.	
	No.	Tons.
British	14,337	10,814,779
American	762	167,801
German	1,864	882,856
French	192	172,381
Dutch	38	23,226
Danish	270	126,003
Spanish	320	61,123
Swedish and Norwegian	124	70,245
Russian	82	74,751
Belgian	...	...
Italian	2	1,762
Japanese	250	194,584
Siamese	56	22,636
Hawaiian (*i.e.*, Sandwich Islands)	...	...
Chinese: Foreign-type vessels	5,105	4,667,753
„ Native-type vessels [Junks]	1,324	108,216
Annamese	3	736
None	...	...
TOTAL	24,729	17,388,852

The Shipping has been divided between STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS in the following proportions:—

YEAR.	STEAMERS entered and cleared.		SAILING VESSELS (including Chinese type [*i.e.*, Junks]) entered and cleared.		TOTAL entered and cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1880	17,300	14,572,718	5,670	1,301,634	22,970	15,874,352
1881	18,170	15,350,954	5,017	1,289,324	23,187	16,640,278
1882	19,607	16,102,574	5,122	1,286,278	24,729	17,388,852

20.

Customs.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS under the four Heads: *A.* (Office Expenditure), *C.* (Tonnage Dues), *B.* (Fines and Confiscations), and *D.* (Separate Items) for the 89th or December Quarter (1st October to 31st December) 1882.

[A.] Office Expenditure.

[*a.*] RECEIPTS:—

	Hk.Tls.
1. Balance taken over from last Quarter's Account . .	5,267.28
2. Office Expenditure [Customs Allowance] for current Quarter, from Superintendent	40,000.00
3. Supplementary Grant from Inspector General . . .	*Nil.*

[*b.*] PAYMENTS:—

1. Balance due on last Quarter's Account	*Nil.*
2. Salaries, Foreigners and Natives	31,747.94
3. Transport	815.33
4. Rent	2,764.62
5. Houses: Construction and Purchase; Maintenance in Repair	503.86
6. Ships, Boats, etc.: Construction and Purchase; Maintenance in Repair	148.11
7. Coast (Sea and River) Guard Expenses	742.90
8. Ordinary Miscellaneous [*i.e.*, Expenses made on standing authority]	2,867.17
9. Extraordinary: special Expenses for which special authority has been applied for and granted . . .	1,537.17
10. Loss by Exchange	*Nil.*
11. Remittances to Inspector General's Account	*Nil.*

[*c.*] BALANCE [to be accounted for]:—

Receipts as per above Account	45,267.28
Payments „ „	41,127.10
BALANCE . . . . . *Hk.Tls.*	4,140.18

[C.] Tonnage Dues.

[a.] Receipts:—	*Hk.Tls.*
1. Balance taken over from last Quarter's Account . .	20,433.75
2. Tonnage Dues: $\frac{7}{10}$ths [of Collection], from Superintendent, for current Quarter	17,810.00
3. Special Grant from Superintendent for current Quarter	*Nil.*
4. Supplementary Grant from Inspector General . . .	*Nil.*

[b.] Payments:—	
1. Balance due on last Quarter's Account	*Nil.*
2. Salaries, Foreigners and Natives	6,103.89
3. Transport	104.27
4. Rent	698.26
5. Plant (Lights, Buoys, and Beacons): Construction and Purchase; Maintenance in Repair	747.72
6. Property (Houses and Boats): Construction and Purchase; Maintenance in Repair	202.35
7. Works (all classes of work undertaken on special authority)	100.62
8. Ordinary Miscellaneous [*i.e.*, Expenses made on standing authority]	1,145.57
9. Extraordinary: special Expenses for which special authority has been applied for and granted . . .	1,200.00
10. Loss by Exchange	*Nil.*
11. Remittances to Inspector General's Account	*Nil.*

[c.] Balance [to be accounted for]:—	
Receipts as per above Account	38,243.75
Payments „ „	10,302.68
Balance . . . . . *Hk.Tls.*	27,941.07

[B.] Fines and Confiscations.

[*a.*] RECEIPTS :—	*Hk.Tls.*
1. Balance taken over from last Quarter's Account . . .	1,285.60
2. Fines levied during current Quarter	100.00
3. Proceeds from sale of Confiscated Goods	911.80
4. Supplementary Grant from Inspector General . . .	*Nil.*
[*b.*] PAYMENTS :—	
1. Balance due on last Quarter's Account	*Nil.*
2. Ordinary miscellaneous Expenses of Seizures . . .	171.73
3. Remitted to Tsungli Yamên, $\frac{3}{10}$ths of net proceeds . .	252.02
4. Remitted to Superintendent, $\frac{3}{10}$ths of net proceeds .	252.02
5. Special Payments, for which authority has been applied for and granted, made from $\frac{4}{10}$ths of net proceeds to be remitted to Inspector General	*Nil.*
6. Loss by Exchange	*Nil.*
7. Remittances to Inspector General's Account	1,285.60
[*c.*] BALANCE [to be accounted for] :—	
Receipts as per above Account	2,297.40
Payments „ „	1,961.37
BALANCE . . . . . *Hk.Tls.*	336.03

[D.] Separate Items [Fees and Special Moneys].

[*a.*] RECEIPTS :—	*Hk.Tls.*
1. Balance taken over from last Quarter's Account . . .	3,629.50
2. Moneys appropriated by order of Tsungli Yamên . .	*Nil.*
3. Fees for Chinese Ships' Registers	300.00
4. Fees for Junks' Sailing Letters	100.00
5. Pilotage Account Moneys	420.70
6. Emigration Account Moneys	*Nil.*
7. Special Permit Moneys	2,500.00
8. Proceeds of sale of Customs Publications	1,027.00
9. Salvage and Charter Account Moneys	*Nil.*
10. Interest on Bank Deposits	236.80
11. Fines levied on Staff for breach of Rules	2.75
12. Moneys of all descriptions, not provided for [*i.e.*, unclassed]	15.42
13. Recoveries from the four Accounts *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* .	*Nil.*
14. Supplementary Grant from Inspector General . . .	*Nil.*

[*b*.] PAYMENTS:—	*Hk.Tls.*
1. Balance due on last Quarter's Account	*Nil.*
2. Payments made from Moneys appropriated by order of Tsungli Yamên	*Nil.*
3. Tsungli Yamên's share, $\frac{1}{3}$rd of Fees for Chinese Ships' Registers	100.00
4. Superintendent's share, $\frac{1}{3}$rd of Fees for Chinese Ships' Registers, and $\frac{5}{10}$ths of Fees for Junks' Sailing Letters	150.00
5. Pilotage Service Account Moneys	*Nil.*
6. Emigration Account Moneys	*Nil.*
7. Salvage and Charter Account Moneys	*Nil.*
8. Unclassed Payments	*Nil.*
9. Disbursements supplementary to Accounts *A*, *C*, and *B*	*Nil.*
10. Remittances to Inspector General's Account	3,629.05

[*c*.] BALANCE [to be accounted for]:—	
Receipts as per above Account	8,232.17
Payments „ „	3,879.05
BALANCE	*Hk.Tls.* 4,353.12

Chinese version prepared by

C. D.,
First Class Assistant.

Approved and certified correct.

A. B.,
Commissioner.

.... CUSTOM HOUSE, *3rd February* 1883.

Forwarded in Despatch No. 8.

Examined and passed by

....

Submitted [to Tsungli Yamên] by the Inspector General *H. T.* on [*date*].

21.

Quarterly Confiscation Report.

Shanghai Customs: 87th or June Quarter, 1882.

I. Old Cases settled: Or cases remaining over from preceding, and settled during this Quarter; in all, 1 case.

II. New Cases: Or cases occurring during the Quarter; in all [settled and unsettled], 20 cases.

III. Outstanding Cases: Or cases still unsettled [and to be dealt with hereafter]; in all, old and new, 1 case.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated.
	I.—Old Cases Settled.						
745	1882. March 15[*]. Customs Jetty.	* * * British firm, for Chinese.	Application stated:— [Medicine] Ch'uan-ch'iang pls. 9.12 Examination proved:— [Medicine] Ch'uan-ch'iang ,, 5.48	False declaration of quantity of re-exports for drawback.	29 April. Fined.	Hk.Tls 10.00	Hk.Tls ...
	II.—New Cases.						
751	1882. April 3, Customs Jetty.	Chên Hsing, Chinese firm.	Application stated:— Japanese Seaweed.....pls. 2,061 Examination proved:— Japanese Seaweed..... ,, 2,213.46	False declaration of quantity of imports.	4 April. Fined five times duty on difference short declared.	114.34	.
752	April 8, Customs Jetty.	* * * British firm, for Chinese.	Application stated:— American Ginseng, Crude. pls. 1.70 Examination proved:— American Ginseng, Clarified ,, 1.98	False declaration of quantity and quality of imports.	10 April. Fined	15.00	. .
753	April 14, Examination Shed.	Ming Chi, Chinese merchant.	Application stated:— Dried Flowers.....pls. 2.17 Value.....Tls. 4 Examination proved value to be..... ,, 17.36	False declaration of value of exports.	15 April. Fined ten times full duty on [illegible] red.	6.6[illegible]	.
754	April 25, Examination Shed.	Tung Li, Chinese merchant.	Application stated:— Jadestone.....pls. 1.23 Value.....Tls. 553 Examination proved value to be..... ,, 857	,, ,,	27 April. Confiscated by Customs at own valuation. Tls. 553, plus [illegible] per cent.; in all, Tls. 6[illegible]3. Resold to [illegible] for Tls. 857.	.	1[illegible]4.00
755	April 27, British s.s. *Pekin*.	Ch'ien Yüan, Chinese merchant.	Application stated:— Fungus.....pls. 2.61 Cargo certificate stated.... ,, 2.11 Examination proved..... ,, 2.65	Quantity of imports not in agreement with Hankow cargo certificate.	29 April. Fined five times full, and half duty on total import.	11.9[illegible]	

[* In the Chinese text (Vol. I, p. 45, col. 8), 正月 should be read for 貳月].

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*
756	May 1, Chinese s.s. *Hu-iyuen.*	China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, for Chinese.	Application stated:— Satin.....pls. 0.42—a re-export. Examination proved:— Silk Piece Goods pls. 0.42—an original shipment.	Declaring an export to be a duty-paid re-export.	30 June. Confiscated.	...	148.64
757	May 5, British s.s. *Nestor.*	Ho Ch'ang, Chinese merchant.	Lung-ngans.....pls. 3.55	Shipping clandestinely	5 May. Fined. Goods spoilt whilst awaiting payment of fine.	...	...
758	May 6, Chinese s.s. *Chiyuen.*	Chang Yuan-fu, Chinese passenger.	Applied for and examined:— Nankeens.....pls. 0.40 Shipped:— Nankeens..... ,, 0.64	Substituting upon shipment other goods than those examined.	15 May. Confiscated.	...	11.00
759	May 15, Registered Ningpo boat *No. 70.*	T'ung Shui-chih, Chinese, and Chinese master of boat.	Examined and shipped:— 10 cases Japan Ginseng, 2nd Quality.....pls. 5.87 Substituted on board:— 10 bales Ginseng Beard...pls. 7	Unauthorised substitution of goods after shipment.	23 May. Ginseng and Ginseng Beard confiscated. Boat master fined.	100.00	344.57
760	May 20, on the River.	Ch'ang Shun-i, Chinese merchant.	Ginseng, Corean.....pls. 2	Removing examined re-exports to merchant's godowns instead of to re-exporting vessel, with view to substitution of other goods.	25 May. Confiscated. Resold to owner.	...	500.00
761	May 25, British s.s. *Kiangchow.*	Chinese crew of vessel.	Cartridges.....pcs. 710 Gunpowder.....boxes 500	Concealing contraband imports on board vessel.	15 June. Confiscated. Gunpowder sent to Superintendent. 250 Cartridges bought and retained for Customs use; remainder sold in Hongkong.	...	5.57
762	May 27, Customs Jetty.	Chou Ting, owner of cargo-boats.	... ...	Employing two cargo-boats the licenses of which had been cancelled.	(Unsettled).....	...	...
763	May 31, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kiangteen.*	Chinese passenger, name unknown.	Spurious Cash.....pls. 0.55	Concealing contraband imports in luggage.	1 June. Confiscated. Melted down and sold.	...	2.40
764	June 3, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kiangteen.*	T'ung T'ai, Chinese bankers.	Copper Cash..... 350,000	Importing clandestinely goods covered by special regulations.	3 June. Confiscated.	...	185.00
765	June 9 [Office].	T'ai Ch'ang, Chinese firm.	Rice.....pls. 900	Fraudulently altering amount stated in certificate issued by Hankow Superintendent from pls. 300 to pls. 900.	15 June. Fined..	200.00	...
766	June 12, Danish s.s. *Activ.*	Chinese assistant comprador on board.	Weising Lottery Tickets.....pcs. 109	Landing a specially prohibited article clandestinely, and offering a bribe to officer on duty of $15.	13 June. Dollars and Lottery Tickets confiscated, the latter handed to Superintendent for destruction.	...	10.00

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated.
						Hk.Tls.	*Hk.Tls.*
767	June 19, British s.s. *Hardwick.*	Master of vessel, British.	Sundry packages containing dynamite....	Discharging outside of Harbour limits and before receipt of permit.	26 June. Fined..	25.00	...
768	June 19, alongside British s.s. *Pakhoi.*	Chinese boatwomen.	One Sampan.....	Boarding steamer previous to its anchoring.	20 June. Fined. Sampan confiscated.	1.00	2.00
769	June 26, British s.s. *Pekin.*	Chinese, name unknown, carrier of Hsieh Hsing Ch'ang Post Office.	Silk Cap Buttons.....pcs. 1,000 Silk Piece Goods.....pls. 0.04	Concealing dutiable imports in letter-bag.	29 June. Confiscated. Goods sold to Post Office at nominal value.	...	10.00
770	June 28, British s.s. *Hankow.*	Chinese servants of vessel.	Salt.....pls. 5.50	Concealing contraband imports on board vessel.	30 June. Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent.	...	11.00

III.—Outstanding Cases.

762 $\frac{87\text{th}}{\text{June}}$ Quarter.

Chinese version prepared by

C. D.,

Acting Deputy Commissioner [General Office].

Submitted by

A. B.,

Commissioner.

Shanghai Custom House, 15*th July* 1882.

Forwarded in Despatch No. 156.

Copies compared and passed.

.....

[*Chinese Secretary.*]

Submitted [to Tsungli Yamên] by the Inspector General *H. T.* on [*date*] in Despatch No..... .....

22.

A Shupan's Application for Leave.

To

The Commissioner of Customs,

SHANGHAI.

The undersigned most respectfully applies for twenty days' leave, dating from the 3rd to the 22nd August 1882, for the purpose of getting married, and humbly wishes that his application may be granted. He farther states, as he is required to do, that his former leaves extended from the 13th to the 27th December 1879, in all fifteen days, and that during the present year he has not attended at the office for two days.

Most respectfully,

WU TÊ-HÈNG.

[*Date.*]

23.

A Compositor's Application for Leave.

To

The Commissioner of Customs [*Statistical Secretary,*

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

Inspectorate General of Customs].

MAO TA-YU most respectfully begs to state that, having served as a Compositor in the Statistical Department without applying for home leave ever since he first joined in February 1866, the arrival of a letter from his family urging him to come home, in order to get married, now causes him to venture troubling Your Honour with his most respectful request to kindly grant him two months' leave, in order that he may get married and settle other important matters; for granting which he will be ever grateful. He has asked Mr. *Pa-la-mao-tan* to kindly speak to Your Honour on his behalf.

Most respectfully,

MAO TA-YU.

[*Date.*]

24.

Shanghai Customs Port Clearance.

The Superintendent of Customs and Territorial Taot'ai at Shanghai, in the matter of the collection of Duties and Tonnage Dues.

Whereas an application for a Port Clearance Certificate has come forward after due exhibition of Bank Receipts showing that all dues and duties have been paid in conformity with the Treaty Regulation by which "all goods declared at the Custom House by any British merchant ship shall at once be charged Tonnage Dues and ordinary duties thereafter to be paid by the merchant at the Customs Bank as per Duty Memo.," this Port Clearance Certificate is herewith duly issued into the hands of the master of the said ship. A necessary Port Clearance.

PARTICULARS.

Nationality: British.
Vessel's name: *Po-wei Ka-sha-êrh* [*Bothwell Castle*].
Registered No.: 23,836.
Destination: Japan.
Tonnage Dues paid on 1,654 registered tons, for which a separate Certificate is issued.

Import Duties paid	Tls.	16.1.5.9
Export " "	"	666.1.5.9
TOTAL	Tls.	682.3.1.8

Issued this, etc. [*date*].

25.

Tientsin Customs Duty Paid Certificate.

CHOU, by His Imperial Majesty's commands holding brevet rank of the second class, Superintendent of both the Foreign and Native Custom Houses at Tientsin, in charge of Foreign trade matters in the province of Chihli, and Taot'ai with Coast Defence and Military Authority, in the matter of issuing a [Duty] Paid Certificate.

Whereas the British merchants *Fêng-ch'ang* [Messrs. MACLAY & Co.] report their having bought in the interior the under-mentioned goods, in all 44 packages, weighing piculs, and, the Export Duty being paid, their forwarding the said goods for sale to Shanghai by the British merchant ship No. 91 called *Nanzing*, a Certificate showing that the Export Duty has been paid at the Tientsin Customs is hereby duly issued, for delivery at the port of destination, in order to pay the Import [*i.e.*, Coast Trade] Duty accordingly. It is not allowed to be tendered

for payment of duties at another port [but that named above, *i.e.*, Shanghai]. A necessary Duty Paid Certificate.

PARTICULARS.

1 package Cow Hides . . . . . piculs 9.90.
10 packages Pigs' Bristles . . . . . „ 14.29, value *Tls.* 342.91.
33 bundles Cotton and Woollen Mattresses, pieces 5,600, „ „ 3,920.
Duty paid: *Tls.* 218.0.9.8.

The above Certificate is issued for the British merchant ship No. 91.

[*Date.*]

To be delivered on date of arrival in port.

26.

Full and Half Duty [Paid] Certificate for Native Goods Exported.

The Superintendent of the Hankow Customs, in the province of Hupeh, and Taot'ai of the Hankow Circuit, in the matter of issuing a Full Duty Receipt on Native goods.

Whereas it is stated in the Revised Yangtze Trade Regulations that "Native Produce exported from the River when exported from [the regulation quoted says 'imported at,' 進口] any of the three Custom Houses on the Yangtze-kiang shall alike be examined and charged duty at such port itself just as at any of the ports opened to trade by the Treaty," and as now a Bank Receipt has come forward showing that the British merchants *T'ai-ku* [Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE], ship *Pekin*, have purchased at Hankow Native goods for exportation, which have been examined and granted a Duty Memo. by this Custom House, ordering them to proceed to the Bank to pay [the duty], this Full Duty Paid Certificate is herewith duly issued, in order that its holder may deliver it at the port of discharge for examination. This Certificate is to accompany the goods which it covers. A necessary Duty Paid Certificate.

PARTICULARS.

5 packages Medicines, piculs 8.20, original [value] *Tls.* 96.
4 „ Vermicelli, „ 6.

The $\frac{\text{full}}{\text{half}}$ duty on the above has been paid with *Tls.* $\frac{\text{*}\ldots\ 5.8.8.0}{\ldots\ 2.9.4.0}$.

[*Date.*]

The above Certificate is handed to the British merchants Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

If a mistake be discovered, application to have it altered should be made.

Certificate No. ..... 90.

To be delivered on date of arrival at Shanghai.

* In the Chinese text (Vol. I, p. 55, col. 10) the characters 百 and 拾, standing for "hundred" and "ten" respectively, should each be preceded by a blank space. They originally appear on a printed form, and the hundreds and tens are merely filled in if required. In this case they are not.

27.

Duty Proof.

The Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai at Ningpo, in the matter of issuing a Duty Proof.

Whereas a despatch is on record from the Tsungli Yamên enjoining that "apart from the three Yangtze Ports where the Coast Trade Duty has to be paid beforehand at the port of exportation, the Half Duty payable on the importation of Native goods at all other ports is to be paid at the port of importation, and that the issue of Coast Trade Duty Paid Certificates is no longer permitted;" and as now a representation has come forward from the [*nationality*] merchant Hsü Fêng to the effect that "he has brought [the under-mentioned] Native goods from Shanghai by the Chinese ship No. 135; that these goods were accompanied by a Shanghai Duty Paid Certificate, on the production of which Coast Trade Duty has been paid; and that, since it is no longer convenient to sell these goods on the spot, he will now re-ship them to the port of Shanghai by the British ship No. 100;" this Custom House, having examined the goods and found them to correspond, now (while returning drawback for the Coast Trade Duty received by this Custom House) duly issues proof that a Full Duty Paid Certificate received from the Shanghai Customs has been produced for the said goods. Issued into the hands of the said merchant, that it may be taken to Shanghai for examination. A necessary Proof.

PARTICULARS.

1 package Huang-lien [Dye-stuff], piculs 1.05, value *Tls.* 73.50.

[*Date.*]

28.

Shanghai Customs Exemption Certificate.

The Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai of Shanghai, in the matter of issuing an Exemption Certificate.

When a merchant, on having paid all the duties due on certain goods brought by him [into port], wishes to change the destination of such goods to another port of sale, a special Certificate shall be issued to him for the amount of goods so exported, on their being ascertained to be the identical goods in their original packages and to agree with the books without having in the least been tampered with or exchanged for other goods, and he shall be allowed to proceed to the said port and there produce the Certificate so issued, in order that they may be exempted from a further charge of duty. Now whereas the German merchants *Mei-tsui-shih* [Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.] report that, having previously paid the duties on the under-mentioned goods, they will ship the same goods by the British merchant ship No. 23,902, called the *Chungking*, to be forwarded to the port of Tientsin for sale, and the goods having been examined and found

to agree, an Exemption Certificate is duly issued to them. The document being issued on this ground, they shall be allowed to forward the under-mentioned goods to the said port, where, on this Certificate being produced and found to agree with the goods, they shall be allowed to land the same for sale without any further charge of duty being made. A necessary Exemption Certificate.

PARTICULARS.

5 packages Brass Buttons = 500 gross.

These goods had been imported by the northern ship, Registered No. 1,217, and paid duty *Tls.* 27.5.0.0.

The above Certificate is issued into the hands of the British merchants *I-ho* [Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.].

[*Date.*]

To be delivered on date of arrival at the Tientsin Customs.

29.

Shanghai Customs Tonnage Dues Certificate.

The Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai of Shanghai, in the matter of issuing a Tonnage Dues Certificate.

According to the British Treaty, "any merchant vessel wishing to proceed to any of the Treaty ports or to Hongkong shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special Certificate from the Customs, [on exhibition of which] she shall be exempted from all further payment of Tonnage Dues for a four-monthly term, dating from the date of issue, if the limit of four months has not been exceeded." Now whereas an application for a Tonnage Dues Certificate has come forward from the ..... merchants ...., after the production of the Bank Receipt showing that Tonnage Dues have been paid, this document is duly issued into the hands of the said merchants, who are hereby granted exemption from further payment of Tonnage Dues for a term of four months. A necessary Tonnage Dues Certificate.

PARTICULARS.

Applicants: the Danish merchants "Telegraph Company."

Vessel: the Danish merchant ship *Ssŭ-ta-no-ti* [*Store Nordiske*].

Registered No.: 622.

Registered tonnage: 596 tons.

Tonnage Dues paid: *Tls.* 238.40 (two hundred and thirty-eight taels and four mace only).

Date of expiry: 17th of the 9th month.

[*Date.*]

30.

Huchao.

SHÊN, by His Imperial Majesty's commands Taot'ai, with the brevet rank of a Provincial Treasurer, and Superintendent of Customs at Chinkiang, in the matter of issuing a Huchao.

An official letter has been received from the Chief Manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to the effect "that an official letter has come to his hands from the 'Commission for the new edition of the Provincial Archives' at Pao-ting-fu, through the medium of the 'Coast Defence Office' at Tientsin, forwarding a list of books for additional library purchases, and writing to the Company to send a special messenger to the Provincial Government Printing Offices at Nanking and Huai-an to effect purchases as per list, to forward them from Chinkiang to Shanghai, for further transmission to Tientsin, and apply for exemption from duty and release on examination." This letter having come to hand, and whereas an application for a passport has come forward from the Company's employé WU LUAN for twenty-three cases of books bought in the first instance from the Provincial Printing Office at Nanking, weighing in all thirty-five piculs, inclusive of package, which are to be forwarded by China Merchants' Company's steamer from Chinkiang to Shanghai and further on to Tientsin, this Huchao is therefore duly issued. When produced at any of the Custom Houses or Barriers they may pass *en route*, the goods covered by it are to be released on examination without let or hindrance. A necessary Huchao.

The above Document is issued into the hands of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

[*Date.*]

To be delivered on arrival for cancellation.

31.

Huchao.

JUI, Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai at Ningpo, in the matter of issuing a Huchao.

A despatch is on record from the Tsungli Yamên to the effect that "'whenever any Government officers pass a Custom House carrying with them effects and goods on which no duty is chargeable by law, they may go to the Custom House and apply to the Superintendent for the issue of a sealed Certificate, and after in this sealed Certificate the number of boxes and packages are clearly entered, then they shall be allowed to be exempted from examination." Now whereas the expectant *chü-jên* CHI P'EI, a native of the Wên-an district, in the prefecture of Shun-t'ien, states in an application that "this being the time for the 1882 triennial examination, he is on his way to the examination hall, and carrying with him a number of packages by way of luggage and clothing, applies for a free pass;" this application having come forward, I duly issue this Huchao accordingly. The Custom Houses, Barriers, and Guard Houses on

the road to which the holder of this document will proceed are requested not to raise difficulties by detention, which is to be kept in view as an urgent enjoinment. A necessary Huchao.

PARTICULARS.

Two boxes Books.
Four boxes Clothing.
One set Carved Boards.
Four packages Sundries.

The above Certificate is to be exhibited at all the Guard Houses and Customs Barriers *en route.*

[*Date.*]

To be delivered for cancellation within ..... days.

32.

Duty Free Certificate.

SHAO, holding rank, granted by His Imperial Majesty, of the second class, Superintendent of Customs and Territorial Taot'ai at Shanghai, and Inspector of Mints, with three steps of merit granted to his person, in the matter of issuing a Certificate.

The records of this office show that the following documents have been received from the Provincial Treasurer at Soochow, viz., on the 1st July 1867, an official letter, which says:—

"I am in receipt of a despatch from His Excellency the Provincial Governor to the effect that a letter was addressed to him by the Board of Revenue advising the issue of an Imperial Edict sanctioning the proposal made in the Supervising Censor HUNG CH'ANG-YEN'S Memorial to the Throne, according to which exemption from Likin taxes as well as Customs duties should be granted alike on the export and import of such cargoes of paddy, rice, and other grain as merchants were called upon to buy up for transportation to Tientsin and for sale at that port."

Further, later on, in 1870, an official letter which says:—

"I am in receipt of a despatch from the Board of Revenue to this effect: the Prefect of Shun-t'ien-fu had written in reply [to an inquiry from the Board] that, 'since the crops in the country about Peking had fallen short of the full amount, and since commercial enterprise had again to be looked to as a means of forwarding rice and grain in support of the people's maintenance, it would be necessary to grant the temporary remission of Customs duties and Likin taxes,' and the Board now writes to say that matters are to be treated as in the case referred to the Throne in 1867."

Records also show that on receipt of this letter proclamations [to that effect] have been issued to the public.

Now whereas the licensed merchant YUNG CHI, having purchased one hundred packages of Rice, weighing one hundred and fifty piculs, to be carried to Tientsin by the vessel *Shunho* [*El Dorado*], and having signed a Bond [to this effect], applies for a Certificate which will exempt his cargo from Likin taxes and Customs duties at the various Customs and Likin stations; the Bond referred to is filed in the archives and reported in due form, and this Certificate is duly issued.

The Certificate issued on these grounds is placed into the hands of the said merchant, in order that he may produce it at the various Customs and Likin stations he may meet on the road, and apply for their examination and release. If goods not covered by this Pass be contained in his cargo, they will have to pay all the inland taxes and duties required by regulation. As soon as he returns to Shanghai the merchant will deliver this Certificate to be cancelled, which is to be kept in view as an urgent enjoinment. A necessary Certificate.

The above Certificate is issued to the licensed merchant YUNG CHI.

[*Date.*]

Shanghai Customs.

To be delivered within six months.

33.

Special Certificate.

LIU, holding rank, granted by His Imperial Majesty, as Provincial Treasurer, Territorial Taot'ai at Shanghai, Inspector of the Coast Defence, Post, Fisheries, and Salt Administration, with ten steps of merit and recorded ten times at the Board, in the matter of issuing a Special Certificate.

On the 4th September 1880 a despatch was received [at this office] from His Excellency LIU, Governor General of the Two Kiang Provinces, who states that he has been addressed by the Governor of the Fukien Province LÊ to the following effect:—

"Incessant rains at the close of this last summer season having caused the rivers of the province of Fukien to overflow to an almost calamitous extent, the year's crop of grain could not but be deficient; and since measures were taken to induce merchants to import this commodity with a view to assist the population, the Throne has been applied to for the extension, by rule of precedent, of exemption from payment of duties."

And a despatch to the same effect was received from His Excellency Governor WU.

The above having come to the Taot'ai, the matter is, on the one hand, brought to the knowledge of the public and the Commissioner of Customs is written to for his guidance, and, on the other hand, cargoes of Rice bought up by merchants here to be sent to Foochow for sale will be provided with Certificates in analogy with the precedent by which the carrying of Rice to Foochow was exempted from payment of duty on the last occasion.

Now whereas the merchant Ho Ch'ang Ch'êng has purchased one hundred packages of Rice, weighing one hundred and fifty piculs, to be shipped by the steamer *Appin* to Foochow for sale, and whereas a Bond signed by him has come forward, this Certificate is duly issued, while replying [to the applicant's petition]. Being issued on this ground, this Certificate entitles its holder to have the goods covered by it released without payment of duty on awaiting the Commissioner's examination at the Custom House. A necessary Special Certificate.

The above Certificate is issued to the merchant Ho Ch'ang Ch'êng.

[*Date.*]

[*Taot'ai's endorsement.*]

To be delivered for concellation within six months.

34.

Duty Receipt for the carrying of Goods into the Interior [*i.e.*, Transit Pass Inward].

Shao, Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai at Shanghai, in the matter of issuing a Transit Pass.

Whereas it is stipulated in the Rules appended to the Tariff that—

"Notice being given [at the port of entry] from which the imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods and the place inland to which they are bound, the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the Transit Duty due, issue a Transit Duty Certificate; this must be produced at every Barrier Station, *viséd.* No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination:"

And whereas, further, it is stipulated in Article I of the [Yangtze] Transit Regulations that—

"Foreign merchants carrying Foreign imports up the Yangtze-kiang must, after having arrived at any of the Yangtze Ports, and as soon as they have left port, proceed themselves to the interior for the sale of their goods, pay all the Native inland charges at the various Customs and Likin stations, unless they be provided with a Transit Pass from any of the Custom Houses on the Yangtze,"—a final paragraph stating that at the northern and southern coast ports matters are to be treated in the same manner as at the Yangtze Ports:

And whereas, further, it is stipulated in the Chefoo Convention that—

"As regards Foreign goods sent to the interior under Transit Pass, the Tsungli Yamên is to devise a uniform system to be followed, according to which Foreigners and Natives, without distinction, shall be at liberty to take out Passes:"

And whereas, apart from the practice in the case of Foreign goods carried to the interior *without* a Transit Pass, still following the [Yangtze] Transit Regulations, the German/Chinese merchant *Mei-chi* [MÜLLER & Co.] reports to the Customs his intention to transport the under-mentioned Foreign goods to Ning-kuo-hsien/chou, in the prefecture of Ning-kuo, province of Anhwei, and applies for the issue of a Transit Pass:

I therefore issue, as in duty bound, this Transit Pass, in order that it may be examined and stamped on the road, and that the goods may be released. A necessary Transit Pass.

PARTICULARS.

1 package Palm-leaf Fans, Trimmed = 2,200 pieces.

The Transit Duty on these goods has been paid.

This Pass is handed to the German/Chinese merchant MÜLLER & Co.

[*Date.*]

To be delivered for cancellation within ..... days.

35.

Certificate of Declaration for Native Goods to be purchased [*i.e.*, Transit Memorandum].

LIU, Superintendent of Customs and Taot'ai at Shanghai, in the matter of issuing a blank Certificate of Declaration.

Whereas a despatch has come to hand from the British Consul to the effect that the British merchant *Hsiang-mao* [A. R. BURKILL] has represented that since the under-mentioned goods have arrived at the first Barrier, he has to pay the Transit Duty at the port of exportation, in accordance with the Customs Tariff, and now applies for the provisional issue of a blank Certificate of Declaration [or Transit Memorandum]:

This Custom House duly issues three identical copies of this blank Certificate of Declaration [*i.e.*, this triplicate Transit Memorandum]. The Consul is to call upon the said merchant to sign this Certificate at the Consulate before issue; and at the first Barrier met with on coming from the authorised place of purchase, either the said merchant or his representative will present this triplicate Certificate, in order that he may, together with the Barrier authorities, inspect the said goods. The number of packages and the weight of the goods and the name of the exporting Custom House are to be entered on the Certificate by the merchant himself. After this triplicate Certificate has been received at the Barrier, one copy is to be sealed and, duly enclosed in an envelope, sent by the quickest post to the Custom House where the said

merchant says in his declaration the goods are to be exported; a second copy is to be sealed and sent at the end of the month to the Tsungli Yamên, for the Yamên's archives; the third copy remaining is to be kept at the Barrier, where a Transit Pass [運照] will be made out from the particulars contained in this Certificate. This Pass will be issued to the said merchant, who will present it at the various Barriers along the road, where the goods will be released on the Pass being stamped. On arrival at the locality where the Barrier of the exporting Custom House is established, [the officers of] the Barrier will accompany the person in charge of the goods to the Custom House and apply for a Certificate showing that the Transit Duty has been paid at the Customs, on the ground of which the goods will then be allowed to pass the Barrier. If anyone should offend against this rule or should clandestinely sell *en route* goods which have been declared as destined for such and such a port, or defraud the revenue in any other manner, the goods will be confiscated, besides which the said merchant will be held to pay at the sea-port half the Tariff Duty on the goods as described at the time of passing the first Barrier. False declaration of goods effected by suppressing the Certificate will be punished by the confiscation of all the goods belonging to the same denomination [as those fraudulently under-stated]. A necessary Certificate of Declaration.

The following is a list of the Native goods and the quantities purchased:—

Destinations: *Nan-hsün, Ling-hu, Chên-tsé, Hsin-shih, Wu-chên, Shuang-lin.*

Twenty-six packages Silk Refuse . . . Weighing twenty-six piculs.

Thirty-one packages Picreed Cocoons . . „ twelve piculs and forty catties.

Stowed in two boats.

The above goods arrived at the first Barrier, *i.e.*, the ..... Custom House, on the [*date*], and, being examined, are now destined for the ..... Customs for exportation.

Issued by the Shanghai Customs on [*date of Certificate*].

To be forwarded by immediate post from the Barrier to the ..... Customs, declared as the port of exportation by the said merchant, to serve as a voucher in payment of duty.

36.

Bond Certificate.

The Superintendent of the Newchwang Native Customs and Territorial and Customs Taot'ai at Newchwang, in the matter of issuing a sealed Certificate.

Whereas by the regulations newly agreed upon the restriction formerly prohibiting the exportation of copper cash, rice, and other grain has been relaxed, inasmuch as a Foreign merchant shall be free to ship these commodities from one of the open ports of China to another, under the condition that the said merchant shall bind himself, either by Bond or by depositing some other material guarantee, to return for cancellation within six months from the

date of issue the Certificate issued to that effect, with the sealed endorsement of the Superintendent of Customs at the port of discharge, showing that the goods have been there received; and a freight or part freight of any of these commodities will render the vessel carrying them liable to pay Tonnage Dues:

And whereas the Foreign merchant *K'o Ch'ih-shun* represents that, being about to ship the under-mentioned goods by the Chinese merchant vessel Registered No. 1 for Shanghai, he has signed a Bond in accordance with the regulations, and applies for the issue of an official Certificate:

The details having been found to agree, and the Bond having been filed in the archives, this Certificate is now duly issued. The Certificate so issued will entitle the said merchant to forward the goods enumerated therein to Shanghai. As soon as the vessel arrives in port, this Certificate will have to be presented to the Shanghai Customs for examination, and on having been there endorsed and sealed, it will have to be returned to the Newchwang Customs for cancellation within six months, reckoned from the date of issue. If after the expiration of the said six months it is not delivered, the sum stipulated in the Bond shall be forfeited as a fine to the Chinese Government. A necessary Bond Certificate.

PARTICULARS.

Jén (荏) Rice . . . . . 144 *bags* = *Piculs* 184.32.

The above Certificate is handed to the Foreign merchant *K'o Ch'ih.*

Issued by the Newchwang Customs this [*date*].

To be returned within six months.

37.

Customs Regulations for the Port of Shanghai, for (Foreign) Shipping.

I.—The port for Foreign shipping is limited by a line drawn from Paoshan Point to the Battery on the right bank of the river below Woosung; vessels having crossed that line are held to have entered the port of Shanghai.

II.—Customs officers will board ships entering the port, and examine them after clearance outwards.

III.—The limits of the anchorage for Foreign vessels and the discharge and taking in of cargo is between the East Gate Creek and the Creek below the British Naval Yard.

IV.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and Manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within 24 hours after entering the port. For failing to do this within 48 hours, they are liable, under Treaty, to fine.

V.—The master is responsible for the correctness of the Manifest, which should contain a full and true account [marks and number of packages] of the cargo on board. For presenting

a false Manifest he subjects himself, under Treaty, to a fine of $500; but he will be allowed to correct, within 24 hours after delivery of it to the Customs officers, any clerical mistake he may discover in his Manifest, without incurring this penalty. If any portion of the cargo be for re-exportation, it should be so entered on the Manifest.

VI.—Except under special permission, the place for shipping and unshipping cargo and ballast shall be confined to the limits of the anchorage, and the time—excluding Sundays and holidays—to between sunrise and sunset.

VII.—When a vessel is entered and her Manifest received, the consignees of her cargo hand in to the Customs their Applications to Land. These must give the number of packages, with their marks, weight, value, and other such-like particulars, and be accompanied by their Delivery Orders. The Delivery Orders will be stamped and returned to the consignees, who may then land their consignments. If cargo be unshipped without such Delivery Order duly stamped, it is liable to confiscation, and the master to fine.

VIII.—When the whole of the inward cargo is discharged, the vessel is examined by a Customs officer. Shippers may then hand in to the Customs their Applications to Ship, which must, as in the case of the Applications to Land, give full particulars, and be accompanied by their Shipping Orders. The Shipping Order will be stamped by the Customs and returned to the shippers, who may then ship their goods. Goods shipped or placed on board a cargo-boat without such Shipping Order duly stamped are liable to confiscation.

IX.—Cargo which, after the issue of a Permit, cannot be received on board, because the vessel is full, must not be re-landed without being brought to the Customs Jetty for examination.

X.—When the loading of a vessel is completed, a Manifest of her outward cargo must be handed in to the Customs. It must contain an account of the particulars—marks, numbers, and contents—of every package on board. For exhibiting a false Manifest the master is liable to fine.

XI.—Goods transhipped without special permission are liable to confiscation.

XII.—Tonnage Dues are payable when the ship has been 48 hours in port, or as soon before then as any cargo has been [shipped or] unshipped.

XIII.—When a vessel's Clearance is applied for, her stamped Delivery and Shipping Orders are examined on board; and if they are found in order, and the Customs are satisfied of the correctness of the inward and outward Manifests, and that the whole of the dues and duties have been paid, the Clearance is issued, and the vessel is entitled to receive back her papers and to leave the port.

XIV.—The Custom House is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Special applications regarding business connected with the foregoing Regulations should be addressed to "The Commissioner of Customs."

38.

Harbour Regulations for the Port of Shanghai.

The following Regulations have been agreed to and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at this port.

I.—The anchorage for Foreign vessels is between the East Gate Creek (Upper Reach) and the Creek below the British Naval Yard (Lower Reach).

II.—Vessels entering the anchorage will, when they come abreast of the Harbour Master's Office at the Lower Reach [British Naval Yard], be boarded by the Assistant Harbour Master, who will direct them to proper berths. In the case of a vessel being towed, the tug steamer must stop, before passing the Harbour Master's Lower Station at Pootung, to be boarded.

III.—Vessels running regularly [*i.e.*, river, coast, and mail steamers] having determined berths are allowed on arrival to proceed to them without stoppage, unless they have dangerous or explosive cargo on board, in which case they are to be governed by Clauses XI, XII, and XIV of these Regulations.

IV.—Four berths in the Upper Reach of the harbour will be kept open for the use of men-of-war.

V.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special Permit.

VI.—Applications for permission to shift berths must be made to the Harbour Master's Office at the Custom House, Upper Reach, or to the Lower Station by the shipmaster, the first officer, or pilot in charge.

VII.—All vessels are required to keep a light burning bright and clear at the starboard yard-arm, or starboard fore-rigging when vessels have no yards, from dark until daylight.

VIII.—No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.

IX.—Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon, and not to have lines out from one vessel to another any longer time than necessary. Boats towing astern are to have short lines, in order not to block up the passage.

X.—Merchant vessels shall not fire off cannon or small arms within the limits of the port without written permits from the Harbour Master.

XI.—Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo any number of loaded shell, or as much as 100 pounds of gunpowder, or as many as 20,000 rounds of [rifle, sporting, gatling, mitrailleuse, pistol, or revolver] cartridges, shall anchor not less than one mile below the lower limit of the harbour, and fly a red flag [No. 5 MARRYAT'S, or *B* Commercial Code] at the fore during the daytime, and shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same.

XII.—Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo any explosive substances, in whatever quantity, shall be subject to the same conditions as are laid down in Clause XI of these Regulations.

XIII.—Vessels shall not be allowed to take on board as cargo any of the articles mentioned in Clauses XI and XII of these Regulations without first proceeding to an anchorage not less than one mile below the lower limit of the harbour, from which, while having such cargo on board, they shall only depart for the purpose of proceeding outside [of Woosung].

XIV.—Vessels arriving with inflammable oils [kerosene or petroleum] on board as cargo shall be berthed on the Pootung side of the 9th section of the harbour, and must remain there until all such cargo has been discharged.

XV.—A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer the lower limit of the harbour than one mile, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not allow anyone to disembark or come on board without permission from the Harbour Master's Office.

XVI.—Masters of vessels shall not permit ballast or ashes to be thrown into the river.

XVII.—All vessels in port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, etc., when required.

XVIII.—Vessels on arriving in port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jib-booms, and must not subsequently rig them out [while within the harbour limits] without permission from the Harbour Master.

XIX.—No buoy may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master and his approval of the moorings by which it is to be held in position. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted at night.

XX.—Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the harbour, or for any other reason, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the expense of the owners thereof.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board a vessel in port, the bell must be rung [immediately by that vessel and] by those above and below her, and the signal [2109 MARRYAT'S, or *B T F* Commercial Code] "Ship on fire" hoisted [by the burning vessel, if possible, and] by those above and below her during the day, or the yard-arm light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the River Police Hulk, Harbour Master's Station, or Pootung Signal Tower, and to the nearest municipal police station.

XXII.—Vessels infringing Clauses XI and XII of these Regulations by coming within the harbour limits with dangerous or explosive cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to an anchorage not less than one mile below the lower limit of the harbour, and their working and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them as required by Clauses II, V, and VI of the above Regulations are likewise liable to have their working and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master

reports them as berthed in accordance with his directions. Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular Authorities.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.

I.—On entering the anchorage vessels should show their numbers, in order that the same may be signalled from the Harbour Master's signal stations.

II.—On having entered port, masters of vessels are requested to furnish the Harbour Master or harbour pilot with any information they may possess relative to discoveries of rocks, shoals, or wrecks, or vessels signalled on the way as coming from a certain port to Shanghai, and their positions, the state of weather and storms experienced during voyage, the time of leaving last port, and the time of arrival. They are also requested to report if any change has taken place in the position of buoys, or if any of the lights are out of order.

III.—Masters of vessels having fault to find with pilots, whether as regards professional competency or personal conduct, are especially requested to report the same, as soon as they arrive in port, to the Harbour Master, from whom such cases will receive immediate attention.

IV.—At the Harbour Master's Office (Custom House) will be found a board, on which all notices [pertaining to the Department] will be exhibited, also any information of interest to shipmasters; it will also show the names of pilots, etc.

V.—Vessels are recommended not to sail or steam through the shipping with the tide, it being highly dangerous to do so in respect of collision with other vessels. Vessels so doing will incur responsibility for all damages.

VI.—The master of a vessel may refuse to pay inward pilotage until a certificate is produced from the Harbour Master or his deputies that the vessel is properly moored.

Harbour Regulations for Woosung.

The following Regulations have been agreed to and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at this port.

I.—The anchorage for Foreign vessels at Woosung is between the Woosung Creek and the White Cottage above the Chinese Camp.

II.—Inward-bound vessels having to anchor at Woosung must hoist the rendezvous flag [MARRYAT'S Code] when passing the Woosung Spit Buoy, and they will then be boarded, between the Woosung Creek and the Harbour Master's Station, by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them where to anchor. The pilot or officer in charge of every such vessel shall see that proper facilities are afforded the Berthing Officer to enable him to come on board.

III.—No vessel will be allowed to anchor in the line of the fairway marks (consisting of three beacon poles to be seen in a line) across the Bar, or within 300 feet above or below said line.

IV.—The officer in charge of the Harbour Master's Station at Woosung is authorised to keep a clear channel from the Inner Bar as far out as Woosung Harbour, and to notify any vessel which may be anchored in such a position as to obstruct or endanger the navigation of this channel, to remove to such berth as he may point out.

V.—Should the commanding officer of a vessel refuse to move her after the Berthing Officer has called upon him to do so, such vessel will be held responsible for all damage done to his own or other vessels which may be caused by collision.

VI.—No vessel will be allowed to discharge or take on board cargo at Woosung until she is moored in a berth approved by the Berthing Officer, except in very urgent cases, when special permission has to be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs.

VII.—The management of vessels when taking up the berths to which they are directed will in all cases be left in the hands of the pilot or commanding officer.

VIII.—The officer in charge of the Harbour Master's Station at Woosung will board all inward-bound sailing vessels between the Woosung Creek and the Station, for the purpose of receiving their reports, and in case of a vessel being towed, the tug must slow down or stop while the vessel is being boarded.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the foregoing Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular Authorities.

39.

Shanghai Customs Notification.

Whereas the 5th day of the 5th moon is the day of the Dragon Boat festival, [the staff of] this Custom House will, in compliance with regulations, be granted one day's leave and not attend to public business. A special Notification.

[*Date.*]

40.

Proclamation.

P'AN, Superintendent of Customs and Territorial Taot'ai at Chefoo, with rank as Provincial Judge granted by His Imperial Majesty, in the matter of instructions for the guidance of the public.

Whereas in landing imports from Foreign steamers and sailing vessels it has been an old-established rule for Native merchants to report their goods at the Foreign Custom House, and

on receipt of the customary Permit present the same at the Native Custom House, where goods are examined, and, if found to agree, receive permission to be landed: And whereas this arrangement was made for the purpose of checking all the infractions committed by false declaration of goods and smuggling, but it has lately come to the Taot'ai's knowledge that of the goods declared to be landed from Foreign vessels, some have been landed before presentation of the Permit at the Native Custom House, and some, on being taken on shore clandestinely, while suppressing the Permit altogether, were not even reported at the Native Custom House at all: And whereas such disorderly manœuvres are utterly incompatible with the restriction of the above-mentioned irregularities: It [now] becomes necessary, in order to check these malpractices and to show that the Imperial revenue is not to be looked at as an unimportant institution, to clearly state the rule as it has been of old, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

The Taot'ai, therefore, in due form issues this Proclamation, with a view to its being duly noted by the merchants of all districts that, after the issue of this public notice, "[the consignees of] all goods to be discharged from steamers or sailing vessels, on having paid the duty and being furnished with a Permit, on application to the Foreign Customs, will have to proceed *with* such Permit to the Native Custom House for examination, and if there the goods be found to agree with those entered on the Permit, the latter being endorsed with a stamp showing that re-examination at the Native Customs has taken place, then the goods will be allowed to be discharged and taken on shore. Anyone who may be proved to have taken his goods on shore previous to having tendered the Permit, or to have taken his goods on shore clandestinely without exhibiting any Permit at all, will be sent to the Custom House for trial and punishment. If the goods discharged do not agree with those enumerated in the Permit, such irregularity will be visited with severe punishment, and no leniency will be shown. A special Proclamation to be strictly obeyed!"

41.

Notice from the Superintendent of Customs.

The wharf built for this Custom House is destined for the examination of goods; it was not intended to serve as a stage for merchants coming on shore or going on board ships, and pedestrians generally. I hear that prostitutes and singing women also mix with the company [making use of] this wharf, who, with the arts of the toilet, entice the passers-by, which is indeed a bold game to be played with the law. Now police runners have been sent to seize and arrest any such shameless folks, who, if they again dare to come to this wharf, will be sent to the Magistrate to be punished severely and without mercy.

The above public notice is suspended at the wharf in front of the Customs gate.

42.

Notice from the Superintendent of Customs.

[This office has authority to] arrest [revenue] thieves and smugglers, and restrict evasion of the [revenue] law; wilful offenders will be punished severely and without mercy.

The above public notice in four rhymes is identical with one that is suspended at the wharf in front of the Customs gate.

43.

Shanghai Customs Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a number of confiscated goods, comprising Silk Piece Goods, Szechwan Opium, Japanese Ginseng, English Camlets, Shoes, Fans, and Sundries, will be sold for this office by public auction at 2 P.M. on the 26th instant by *Lu-i-shih-mo* [LOUIS MOORE] at the Customs Godown. Intending purchasers are requested to attend punctually to offer their bids. It will be necessary for purchasers to carry with them a certain amount of Foreign money, in order that, when the sale is settled, the goods may be delivered; they must not back out after the sale has been settled, on the plea of having brought no money with them, which should be well kept in mind.

[*Date.*]

109.

Despatch from the Tsungli Yamên to the Inspector General of Customs.

The Imperial Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, in the matter of official instructions to ROBERT HART, Inspector General of Customs, with rank as Provincial Treasurer.

The following Imperial Decree was received on the 27th May 1876:—

"The Grand Secretary WÊN HSIANG, a man of spotless integrity, a clear-headed politician, and a patriot, ever candid in his views and straightforward, sincere, and earnest in his actions, just and intelligent in his advice; rising from the position of a member in one of the Metropolitan Boards, he had to thank the fact of being known to the discriminating intelligence of His late Majesty the Emperor WÊN TSUNG HSIEN (HSIEN FÊNG) for being promoted to the position of a Director in Our Imperial Court and being commanded to visit, as an associate member, the sessions of the Grand Council; and, again, he had repeatedly important trusts confided to him by Their Majesties the two Empresses Regent and His late Majesty the Emperor MU TSUNG I (T'UNG CHIH). When, in the year 1865, he was selected to proceed across the

Great Wall at the head of a body of troops, in order to subdue the hordes of mounted robbers who then infested the country about Fêng-t'ien, it was he who by destroying the force of the enemy made a thorough clean sweep of this pest throughout that extensive territory. When promoted in his turn to a position connected with Our Court, he became an invaluable help, and by devoting his best energies to all questions where the good or evil of politics as well as the welfare of the people was concerned, and to the settlement of any complications that would arise between China and Foreign countries, he deserves indeed to be considered THE Officer who was at the same time Our right hand and the backbone of Our Imperial Power. It was solely by the fact that the accumulation of toilsome work had thrown him on the sick bed that he could be got to apply on different occasions for permission to quit his post; the Court had granted him a liberal term of leave, an Imperial physician was sent to him for consultation, and presents of ginseng were bestowed on him to render his heart easy and promote his recovery. At the meetings of the Grand Council We have repeatedly inquired after his health, expressing Our wishes for his recovery, that he might live to enjoy Our Imperial favour for a long term of years. The news which is now brought to Us of his having departed for a better life fills Our heart with shocking grief. We therefore hereby command that a *to-lo* pall be provided for his funeral; that TSAI CHÊNG, a *Beile*, with rank of a Prince of the second order, be deputed to at once set out with an escort of ten officers of Our Imperial Guards to offer the customary libations. We further bestow on the deceased as a favour the posthumous title of a Grand Tutor, and command that, in accordance with the law regulating the relations of Grand Secretaries, honorary gratifications be granted to his family, and that sacrifices be offered up in his memory at the Temple of Wisdom and Goodness; that a donation of *Tls.* 3,000 be issued by the Treasury of Our Privy Purse; that hereditary nobility with the rank of *Ch'i-tu-wei* be given to his son HSI-CHIH, to take effect after the expiration of the latter's term of a hundred days' mourning; and that all the fines which may have become due during his tenure of office be restored. As to the posthumous honours due to him, the proper Yamên is to look up the regulations and make the necessary application to Us. When the body of the deceased is taken back to his home, the local officials stationed on the road will make the necessary preparations, and when the *cortége* has arrived at the station of his Banner, We hereby command TS'UNG SHIH to proceed thither to make all the necessary arrangements for the sacrifices there. We wish hereby to express Our anxious desire to honour the memory of a faithful servant."

The above Decree having been received from His Majesty the Emperor, communication is duly made thereof to the Inspector General of Customs. A special Despatch.

29th May 1876.

No. 744.
General.

110.

Despatch from the Tsungli Yamên to the Inspector General of Customs.

The Imperial Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, in the matter of official instructions.

The following Imperial Decree was received by the Grand Secretariat on the 9th April 1881:—

"Ever since We took charge of the Empire We have respectfully received the illimitable proofs of the depth of motherly affection of Her Majesty the now defunct Empress TZ'Ŭ-AN *Tuan-yü K'ang-ch'ing Chao-ho Chuang-ching* [the last expression being the Empress' *hui-hao* (徽號), or special honorary title]; ever since We ascended the Throne these last seven years We have been deeply indebted to Her loving delight for the pleasure We received in bestowing upon Her Our filial care. Being a constant witness to Her agility and physical strength and Her restless attention to Government work, Our heart felt consoled in the hope We cherished that protracted happiness might add to the number of Her days, so that She might live to reach the acme of human life. There, on the seventh of April Our beloved Mother was attacked by an accidental indisposition, when all medical care was at once applied, which it was hoped would result in speedy relief. On the eighth of April, however, a sudden aggravation took place, contrary to all expectation; the patient would cough up phlegm, the breath stopped; and when, in the sequel, these symptoms recurred with increased pressure, at 8 o'clock in the evening She suddenly closed Her eyes to awake no more. Under pangs of grief We burst into tears, crying aloud: 'Alas! why must it come to this?' We have received Her dying commands, which were to the effect that mourning clothes should be worn for twenty-seven days, and then no more; but such a course would indeed not easily appease Our Imperial heart, and we shall give a faint idea of Our sadness by nevertheless wearing full mourning for a hundred days, and half mourning for the full term of twenty-seven months. With regard to Her last words, uttered by way of consolation to the motherly heart of the Empress TZ'Ŭ-HSI *Tuan-yu K'ang-i Chao-yü Chuang-ch'êng* [the last being the honorary title of the Empress TZ'Ŭ-HSI], namely, that 'restraining Our mournful thoughts would be as much as keeping Government interests in due regard,' We could not but respectfully obey the commands thus bequeathed to Us by making every effort to restrain Our grief.

"As to the funeral ceremonies, We hereby command that I TSUNG, Prince of Tun; I HSIN, Prince of Kung; the *Beilê* I K'UANG; the Grand Chamberlain CHING SHOU; the Grand Secretary PAO YÜN; the Assistant Grand Secretary and President LING KUEI; and the Presidents ÊN CH'ÊNG and WÊNG T'UNG-HO be deputed to superintend them with due reverence and care."

The above Decree, received from His Majesty the Emperor, is now duly and respectfully placed on record for the guidance of the Inspector General of Customs. A necessary Despatch.

11th April 1881.

No. 1,917.
General.

CORRIGENDA.

VOLUME I.

Page vi (Index of Subjects). Under "CERTIFICATES:" insert "Port Clearance; No. 24, p. 53."

Page 30, col. 8. For 九萬 read 六萬.

Page 45, col. 8. For 貳月 read 正月.

Page 55, col. 10. The characters 百 and 拾 should each be preceded by a blank space. *See* note on p. 280, Volume II.

Page 82, col. 6, *infra*. For 英商 read 通商.

Page 95, col. 11, *infra*. For 仰或 read 抑或.

Page 195, col. 11, *supra*. For 待 read 侍; and for 輟 read 醊.

Page 204, col. 15. For 扁額 read 匾額.

Page 211, col. 3. For 飢法 read 骯法.

Page 265, col. 12. For 竭立 read 竭力.

VOLUME II.

Page 18[a]. For *chih* 識 read *shih* 識.

Page 21[b], after *t'ung* 通商別口. For "a non-Treaty port" read "another Treaty port."

Page 27[b], line 10. Before 藉 insert *chieh*.

Page 53[b]. For *shi* 計 read *chi* 計.

Page 72[a]. For *tsê* 特 read *t'ê* 特.

Page 87[a], after *chiao* 交碍. For "not to interfere with each other" read "to interfere with each other."

Page 122[a]. Under "*ch'ang* 常 constantly; usually; commonly," insert "常關, the Native Customs, as opposed to 新關 *(hsin-kuan)*, the Foreign Customs."

Page 123[a]. Under "*ch'ao* 鈔 money orders; tonnage dues; to copy," insert "鈔關, the Native Customs, as opposed to 新關 *(hsin-kuan)*, the Foreign Customs."

Page 143[b], under *ch'ou* 讐. For 讐怨 read 讐怨.

Page 213[a], under *shêng* 陞. For 陛啓 read 陞啓.

For transliteration of sounds in this Volume, Part II should be referred to in preference to Part I.

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

OCT 1 8 1993

Form L9-

*PL
1117
H61t
v.2
Text book of
documentary
Chinese

BINDERY FEB 1

*PL
1117
H61t
v.2

D 000 684 533 3

Univer